

**THEATERS—**  
With Dates of Events.  
**LOS ANGELES THEATER**  
C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. H. C. WYATT, Manager.  
THREE NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.  
**Commencing Thursday, May 19.**

**HOYT'S** THE RECORD BREAKER.  
BEST COMEDY.

## A TEXAS STEER.

From Hoyt's Theater, New York.

Katie Putnam, Maurice Freeman, Will H. Bray, The Bison City Quartette, and an All-Star Company.

60 LAUGHS IN EVERY YELL!

60 YELLS IN EVERY HOWL!

60 HOWLS IN A TEXAS STEER!

Seats on Sale Monday, May 16.  
POPULAR PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Telephone Main 70.

**LOS ANGELES THEATER—**  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, May 16, 17, 18, 7:45 p.m. sharp.  
**The Romance of CALIFORNIA—A.D. 1500-1900.**  
A Pageant of California. Benefit of the Christian Hospital Association and the Sanitary and Cuban Relief Work of the First Brigade. N.G.C.  
Reserved seats \$1.00, 75c and 50c. Boxes and loges \$6.00.  
Seats now on sale.

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**A Victory of Showcraft**

**Smith O'Brien**  
The Clever Monologue and Singing Comedian.

Tremendous Hit,  
**Al Leech**  
and

**Colby & Way**  
Full-dress Entertainers.

**Fish & Quigg**  
Eccentrics.

Performance commences at 8:15 sharp.  
PRICES NEVER CHANGING—  
Evening, reserved seats 25c and 50c, gallery 10c. Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.  
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War Bulletins read from the stage.

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**Reno & Richards**  
Premier Grotesque and Tumbling Wonders.

**Tony Wilson**  
and Clown.  
The Challenge Act of the World.

**Robetta & Doreto**  
Fun in a Chinese Laundry.

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Last Week

**The 3 Rosebuds**  
**Exploding Bombs of Novelties.**

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Any Seat 25c  
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**Burbank**

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PRESENTING ONLY KNOWN SUCCESSES.

Last performance tonight of the  
Grand Naval Play—**"THE ENSIGN"**

Beginning Tomorrow Night and all week with usual  
Matinee Saturday.

**The Belasco-Thall Stock Company,**  
Presenting for the first time Mr. N. C. Goodwin's Famous Comedy

**"THE NOMINEE."**

The Metropolitan Cynosure for Hundreds of Nights.

A comedy that was a rousing success at home and in London and Paris. Elaborately staged. YOU MUST SEE IT. Appropriately costumed.  
Our Unchanging Prices—5c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee—10c, 25c.

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Mr. J. T. Fitzgerald has the honor to present

The distinguished  
**KNEISEL STRING QUARTETTE.**

In two Chamber Concerts, on the evenings of

**MAY 23 AND 24**—This organization is composed of the four principal soloists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

And are absolutely unequalled either in Europe or America. Elaborately staged. YOU MUST SEE IT. Appropriately costumed.  
Our Unchanging Prices—5c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee—10c, 25c.  
Reservable at Fitzgerald Music and Piano Co., commencing Tuesday, May 17.

**AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—**  
With Dates of Events.

**AGRICULTURAL PARK—**

Agricultural Park Club.  
C. E. DeCamp, Manager.

**HARES and HOUNDS**  
Continuous Coursing, Sunday, May 15, commencing at 10:30 a.m. (rain or shine).  
Nearly 100 Giant  
THIRTY-TWO DOG CONSOLATION PURSE. Admission 25 cents. Ladies Free (including grand stand). Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main street cars

**OSTRICH FARM, South Pasadena—**  
Largest in America.  
Birds. Seven acres of beautiful shady grounds. Nests, chicks, yearlings and old birds in their breeding corral. Best. Cakes, Ties and Flowers—appropriate presents from California. Take Pasadena Electric or Terminal Railway. Fare 10c

## AT CURACOA.

Spanish Armada Once  
More Located.

Sighted Near the Coast of  
Venezuela.

Keeping in Close Touch With  
Cable Stations.

NOW SPAIN'S TURN TO GUESS.

Movements of Yankee Fleets  
Kept Secret.

Sampson is Somewhere Near the  
Windward Passage.

Schley Quietly Sliding Down the  
Atlantic Coast.

EXPECTED BATTLE POSTPONED.

It May Be Some Days Before the  
Squadrons Meet—Oregon Out of  
Danger—Blanco's Line of Communication to Be Cut.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, May 14.—Definite official information reached the authorities here late this afternoon, that the Spanish squadron had been sighted off the island of Curacao, one of the Dutch West Indies, lying off the coast of Venezuela.

This information was regarded as of vital importance, as it not only fixed the position of the enemy, but disclosed the purpose of the Spanish admiral to elude Admiral Sampson's fleet and make his way through the Caribbean, probably to Cuba.

The island of Curacao was originally Spanish, and is people mainly by descendants of Spaniards, though it is not now one of the Dutch possessions. The Spanish admiral's course was also influenced by the fact that the French cable starting from Caracas, Venezuela, touches at the island of Curacao, thence proceeds northwestward through the Caribbean to Hayti, with spurs running east and west to Porto Rico and Cuba, respectively. He is thus enabled to get in touch with Curacao with the Spanish authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico, and through them directly with the Spanish admiral at Madrid.

No immediate battle with Admiral Sampson's fleet is expected, and the Spaniards, as seems likely, have succeeded in passing south of the American fleet and are now well to the westward of it.

MUM IS THE WORD.

As the enemy is in reach of the cable, the Navy Department regards it as of the most vital concern that the exact whereabouts of the American ships should not be made known during the next few days. Thus far they have felt handicapped by the fact that the Spanish admiral knew the whereabouts of our ships, while we were in doubt as to the locality of his ships.

The officials here regard it as essential during the next few days, to keep this condition, so that the Spanish admiral will be moving in the dark, while our officers will be posted as to his movements through the Caribbean. The department doubtless is informed as to the whereabouts of Admiral Sampson's squadron, but it does not see fit to give any information on the subject, and the same rigid silence prevails as to the whereabouts or destination of Commodore Schley's flying squadron. The game has reached such a critical stage that premature publication as to the whereabouts of our ships might cause inevitable loss and failure of the present plans.

OREGON CONSIDERED SAFE.

In one respect the maneuver of the Spanish fleet is a relief to the naval officials here, as it tends to show the safety of the battleship Oregon. She is proceeding from the north coast of South America to join Sampson's fleet and is somewhere in the neighborhood of Martinique.

Had the Spanish squadron remained at that point there would have been serious danger that the Oregon would have been intercepted, now, however, she is well out of the way of the Spaniards so long as she follows the usual route. It is not to be supposed that the Navy Department, with a knowledge of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, is going to allow any of its hard-worked little cruisers and gunboats engaged in blockading duty on the Cuban

coast to fall victims to the huge Spanish ironclads.

Their commanders will be promptly advised of the approach of the Spaniards and it may be set down as sure that unless the department is satisfied that Sampson or Schley can head off and crush the Spanish fleet, the Cuban blockade vessels will be given permission to take care of themselves and get out of harm's way.

CUTTING OFF BLANCO.

The determined attack made by the Marlbhead and other vessels on the ocean cable running seaward from Cienfuegos, shows that the government finds it necessary to cut off all communication between Capt.-Gen. Blanco at Havana and Spain by cable. That the effort was not wholly successful was owing to the appearance of a superior force of cavalry, aided by machine guns, which appeared to have taken the American sailors in the boats engaged in cable cutting by surprise.

They were prepared to risk a few rifle shots, but not the barbarous fire of Maxim. However, Capt. McCalla, who is noted for determination and courage, if for any quality, it can be taken for granted will not abandon the task until he has succeeded. Considering the great strategic value of such a move, the loss sustained by the American vessels was insignificant, and the venture was certainly warranted by the results. Once Blanco is prevented from communicating with Spain as well as with Porto Rico it is expected their discouragement will set in, and this campaign consequently will have an earlier conclusion.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUSY.

The War Department shows no signs of relaxation in its war preparations, but appears to be making ready for hostilities on the theory that they are to last a long time. Thus, bids were opened today for supplying the government a very large number of armor-piercing shells of the largest caliber, such as are used almost entirely by coast-defense guns in attacking or repelling heavy ironclad ships.

Another transport was chartered today at New York, indicating that the move of the army upon Cuba is not to be long delayed, else the government would not go to the needless expense of chartering the boat immediately.

Two of the big tugs bought by the navy from private parties were christened today, the Hortense becoming the Ta Koma, and the William H. Brown becoming the Piscataqua.

The naval register promises to include some odd names, for only recently the pretty yacht Felicia was re-baptized by the uncouth name of Un-canoomuck.

SAMPSON'S FLEET.

At a late hour tonight officials of the Navy Department stated that they had received no information of Admiral Sampson's fleet beyond the Associated Press dispatch announcing its arrival at Porto Plata. Porto Plata is a small seaport on the north Dominican coast.

The French cable line runs through this port and also runs down to Curacao, where the Spaniards were sighted.

Admiral Sampson probably will put in at Cape Haytien, and it is from there the first official report from him is expected. From Curacao to Porto Plata is a straight line, distance about 500 miles, though going through the mona passages and circling around the central part of North Dominican coast to Porto Plata it would probably be about 600 miles. This indicates the stretch separating the two fleets.

Since last heard from Admiral Sampson has covered a distance of between 250 and 300 miles. From Porto Plata to Havana, in which direction Admiral Sampson is now going, is 760 miles.

The Spanish fleet is now, approximately based on a straight-line calculation, about 1200 miles from Havana, to reach which, however, she would have to go through the Windward passage and risk a battle with Sampson's fleet.

ENGINEERS DROWNED.

La Touraine Refuses to Pick Up Men She Ran Down.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—Two men in the employ of the United States government laying submarine mines in the channel of Sandy Hook, were drowned this afternoon, and six others had a narrow escape. The men, who were in a large rowboat, were run down by the French liner La Touraine, outward bound. La Touraine, it is alleged, did not stop after the accident, neither were boats lowered by her to aid the men who were struggling in the water. The drowned men were Robert Middleton and Victor Passo.

THE STRATEGIC PHASE.

Armada May Seek Protection Under Havana's Fortifications.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special to the Journal from Washington says that an important attaché of the Bureau of Navigation appeared before the Naval Board of War today with a convincing argument touching the strategic phase of the situation, so far as it relates to the probable movement of the Spanish fleet.

"Admiral Cervera," he insisted, "knows that an overwhelming force of American ships awaits him at San Juan."

"His only hope of defeating the United States lies in his ability to reach Havana and place himself under the protection of the Havana fortifications."

"With the start he has he could anchor in the harbor before Schley heads him off."

"If my calculations prove correct we

## START TODAY.

Cruiser Charleston Off  
for Manila.

The City of Peking to Follow  
Monday Night.

Fifteen Thousand Men to Be  
Sent Altogether.

Gen. Merritt Insisted Upon Having  
a Strong Force—Gen. Shafter  
Will Probably Go, Too—First  
California Regiment's Orders.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Fifteen thousand men is now the limit set upon for the expedition to the Philippines, by President McKinley. In consultation with various leaders in Congress today, the President discussed the difficulties which Gen. Merritt must face, and said every effort will be made to have the expedition strong enough to meet all emergencies.

For this reason, and believing that it would be a source of much criticism if the force sent is so small that they may be defeated by the Spanish garrison, the war council will go to the limit in supporting Dewey.

This move is in a direct line with the recommendations of Gen. Merritt, who impressed on the President the need of a strong force and strong men to lead. There is much satisfaction felt over the probability that Gen. Shafter may be sent to control the second division of the army.

Gen. Otis is already on his way to San Francisco to embark the troops, and he will move without waiting for Gen. Merritt, who will be detained in the East. Gen. Merritt will sail with the second detachment.

It is expected now that the first troops will leave San Francisco the middle of next week, though no date is fixed.

Already the volunteers of Colorado, Nebraska and Minnesota are on the way to the Presidio. These troops with those of California, Washington, and Oregon, and the regulars, will form a body of 9000 men with plenty more to follow. In Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Dakota, troops are practicing.

## Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET.—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report; these together making about 15 columns. In addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 10 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 25 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the existing war. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Page 11, Part 2; Pages 1, 4, 5, 7, Part 3.

Basis of a recent school board doodle story... Police raid a poker den... No story lands to be bought at present. Probable delay of the election of freeholders... Change of United States Marshals tomorrow... New colors for the Seventh Regiment... Decoration day preparations... Lieut. John C. Fremont honored... Shoplifter Evans again arrested... Alleged burglar in custody... Condition of the city's finances... Druggist Germain's creditors get after him and De Groot... Suicide of a disgraced lover... A busy day for the coroner.

Southern California—Page 11, Part 2.

Rejected members of Co. L return to Santa Ana... An expected capture of Spanish spies at San Diego does not materialize... Preparations for Memorial day at Soldiers' Home... Extensive irrigation plants at Anaheim... Military musicians leave Riverside for the Presidio... Contributions to the emergency fund of Co. M, N.G.C... Ladies capture Santa Barbara's Naval Reserves... Maj. Prescott given Masonic honors at San Bernardino... Lieut. Thaxter assumes command of Co. G at Redlands... Athletic contest at Pasadena between Throop Institute and High School students... Death of Mrs. H. E. Andrews.

Pacific Coast—Page 5.

Prospecting party starts for Kotzebue... Three more Klondikers drowned. Sacramento River boats get into trouble... Pioneer H. S. Sargent dies at Stockton... Woodbridge dam breaks again... Stockton gets the Weinstein-Lubin cup... Stetzel and Van Buskirk fight seventeen rounds at Marysville... Rain general in California... Murder trials at Solomonsville, Ariz... Crown Prince Albert of Belgium at Butte, Mont... Fresno women on trial at San Francisco for alleged extortion.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 8, 10.

A sawmill blown up with fatal results in Michigan... McDuffie beats Titus in a fifteen-mile bicycle race at Boston... Damaging floods in Kansas. Santa Fe's negotiations for Japanese trade... Eddie McDuffie lowers a world's record at Boston.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

tically ready to advance, and it is understood that orders will go out tonight or Sunday that they march.

CHARLESTON STARTS TODAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The cruiser Charleston is ready to depart for Manila. It is announced that the navy pay office that the cruiser will leave early tomorrow morning. Everything is in readiness for the trip to Manila as the stores from the East have been received and stored.

The Charleston will stop at Honolulu for coal. It is expected that the trip to the Philippines will occupy about twenty days. Three hundred sailors and marines to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet will go with the vessel.

It is unofficially stated that the steamer City of Peking will sail from this city next Thursday and that she will carry 1000 soldiers and 600 tons of ammunition. The Chinese crew of the City of Peking struck this morning and notified their superiors that they would not take the trip to Manila, being afraid of torture at the hands of the Spaniards. An American crew is being organized and will be ready to go with the ship when sailing orders have been received.

A battalion of Washington volunteers is expected to arrive here on the steamer Senator tonight, and the First Kansas, the First Colorado and the Thirtieth Minnesota. Volunteers are expected to arrive early next week. Preparations are being made for their reception, and the quartermaster's department is arranging to equip the men with all the necessities of soldiers' life.

FIRST REGIMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The First Regiment, California, United States Volunteer Infantry, will probably be the first to leave this city for Manila. Col. Smith received secret orders this morning from headquarters, and he had a hurried consultation with his field officers, shortly after which the soldiers were ordered to prepare for an inspection in heavy marching order. Orders have also been given to have the soldiers of the First fully equipped, and the quartermaster's department is hurrying the work as fast as possible. It is said that the men must be fully prepared for service by Tuesday. The First now has it full quota of men and officers, aggregating 1022 men.

COLORADO'S SEND-OFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

DENVER, May 14.—Denver and the State of Colorado today honored the hero of the Philippines with a great civic and military parade in which the First Colorado Regiment, which is about to depart for Manila, was the star organization. The festivities began with the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment by the Sons of the American Revolution. All buildings on the streets through which the procession passed.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

## DARING DEED.

Cutting of the Cable at  
Cienfuegos.

Accomplished Under a Galling  
Fire from the Forts.

At Such Short Range That  
Gunners Couldn't Miss.

A PERFECT SHOWER OF LEAD.

But not an American Tar  
Wavered an Instant.

Men Eagerly Volunteered for the  
Dangerous Task.

One Was Killed Outright and Six  
Were Badly Wounded.

YANKEE GUNBOATS RETALIATED.

Spaniards Suffered Severe Loss.  
Their Batteries Were Silenced,  
Lighthouses Station Wrecked and  
Things Generally Demolished.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

[Copyright, 1898.]

KEY WEST, May 14.—Amid a perfect storm of shot from Spanish rifles and batteries, the American forces cut the cable at Cienfuegos Wednesday morning. Four determined boat crews under command of Lieut. Winslow and Ensign Magruder from the cruiser Marlbhead and the gunboat Nashville put out from the ships, the coast having previously been shelled. The work of the volunteers was perilous. The cruiser Marlbhead and the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom drew up a thousand yards from shore with their guns manned ready for desperate duty.

One cable had already been cut and the work was in progress on the other when the Spaniards in the rifle pits and a battery in an old lighthouse standing out in the bay opened fire. The warships poured in a thunderous volley, their guns belching forth massive shells into the swarms of the enemy. The crews of the boats calmly proceeded with their desperate work, notwithstanding the fact that a number had fallen, and finished it, returning to the ships through a blinding smoke and a heavy fire.

One man in a Marlbhead boat was killed and six were seriously wounded, one of whom, Robert Voltz, is now at Key West, and is expected to die before morning, a bullet having passed through the base of his brain.

Harry Hendrickson, who also was shot, was shot through the abdomen. More than a thousand infantrymen on shore kept up a continuous fire, and shot bullets from the machine guns struck the warships a hundred times, but did no great damage.

Commander Maynard of the gunboat Nashville was slightly wounded by a rifle bullet, that, before striking him, passed through the arm of an ensign, whose name is not known.

Lieut. Winslow was shot in the hand, making three officers wounded in all. After all the Spaniards had been driven from the rifle pits, many of them took refuge in the lighthouse fortress, upon which the fire of the ships had been centered. A 4-inch shell from the Windom tore the structure to pieces, killing many and burying others in the ruins. The Spanish loss is known to have been very heavy, the warships firing hundreds of shots and shells into their midst.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following telegram came to the Navy Department this afternoon from Commander Remy at Key West:

"KEY WEST, May 14.—Secretary Navy: The Windom arrived this morning with the following named men dead or wounded:

"PATRICK REAGAN, private marine, dead.

"HERMAN W. KUCHNEISTER, private marine, shot through the jaw, probably fatal.

"HENRY HENDRICKSON, seaman, shot through the liver; probably fatal.

"ERNEST SUTENIC, apprentice, first class, fracture of right leg.

"JOHN J. DORAN, boatswain's mate, second class, gunshot wound in right buttock.

"JOHN DAVIS, gunner's mate, third class, wound in right leg.

"WILLIAM LEVOY, apprentice, first class, wounded severely in the right leg.

"ROBERT VOLTZ, seaman on Nashville, severely wounded.

"LIEUT. COMMANDER WINSLOW, slight wounds in hand.

"Casualties occurred in cutting cable



at Cienfuegos. Commander McCall's report says the officers and men performed their work with the utmost coolness and intrepidity under trying circumstances.

#### DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

**American Tars Cut the Cable in the Face of Cuban Death.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

KEY WEST, May 14.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom steamed up to the harbor of Cienfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba.

This task was accomplished, but only after a terrific fight between war ships and several thousand Spanish troops, which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks.

A seaman named Reagan of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats, and six men were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board the ship received minor wounds. Capt. Maguire of the Windom believes that several of the six badly wounded men who were brought to Key West this morning on the Windom, cannot recover.

Soon after the arrival of our ships off Cienfuegos, four boats were launched and proceeded in shore for the purpose of grappling for the cable in order to cut it. The warships lay to about 1000 yards or more off the harbor.

It was observed that the Spanish troops had assembled off the shore, but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a masked battery, and that the old lighthouse, far out on a neck of land, had been transformed into a formidable fort.

The small boats proceeded cautiously, and for more than an hour worked unmolested on the cable. Suddenly, just as the work was about completed, the shore battery fired a shell at the boats. It was followed by others, and the little Windom cut loose with her 4-pounders.

In the meanwhile, Spanish bullets fell in every direction around the small boats. Though the attack had come suddenly and fiercely, the blue jackets were not dismayed, and protected by the terrific return fire of the warships, continued the work, and the cable was cut.

When the boats returned to the ships, Reagan, who was in one of the Marblehead's boats, of which there were two, was found to have been killed. Six men were badly wounded. The Spaniards had meantime suffered severe loss. Their shots from the lighthouse struck the warships several times, and although they did not do much damage, the fire aroused the determination of the American officers to exterminate the fort. Thereafter, for the moment, the fire of the warships was concentrated upon the lighthouse, and the improvised fort was blown to pieces. As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort at the time, there is no doubt that many of them were killed.

The Marblehead and the Nashville used their heaviest guns, as well as their small rapid-fire guns, and hundreds of shots were thrown into the Spanish troops.

On board the ships a number of men were slightly wounded. Commander Washburn Maynard of the Nashville was slightly wounded by a spent bullet.

When the commanders of the Marblehead and Nashville called for volunteers to man the boats and cut the cable, the men responded with a jump. Lieut. Winslow of the Nashville took command of the Nashville's boats. The shore surrounding the entrance of the harbor was first shelled, and the boats proceeded in. The cable was deep in the channel and was found with difficulty. One of the relays of the cable had been cut when the Spaniards opened fire.

The marines in the boats replied at once and a machine gun from the forward launch sent a stream of bullets, while heavy shells from the warships drove the Spaniards from the rifle pit at the shore, many of them seeking refuge in the lighthouse fort, which was afterward torn to pieces by a shell from the Windom.

With desperate courage the American sailors stuck to their posts and succeeded in dragging up the second relay of the cable and severing it. Seven men badly wounded was the result, and one of them, Reagan, died while on the way back to the ship. Lieut. Winslow was shot in the hand and a number of others were more or less injured.

On the Nashville, Capt. Maynard was standing forward with an ensign, when a Spanish bullet passed through the ensign's shoulder and struck Maynard on the chest, wounding him only slightly. The Marblehead was struck scores of times by bullets from machine guns, and the Nashville suffered to about the same extent. The Windom also had many marks of the fray. Her shell blew up the lighthouse and scattered the Spaniards in all directions, ending the battle.

Boltz and Hendrickson, who with four others of the wounded are at the naval hospital here, are expected to die. The remains of Reagan were buried at sea. The cable which was cut at Cienfuegos extended from that city to Santiago de Cuba. It does not sever connection with Cuba, as there is another line in operation between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica.

The severed cable is owned by the new submarine company. The one operating to Kingston is owned by the West Indies-Panama Company. The latter is the only line in control of the United States government. The cable from

Havana to Key West is controlled by United States officials.

#### SPANISH VERSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
MADRID, May 14, 10 a.m.—An official dispatch received here from Havana, dated yesterday, says:

"Since daybreak today five of the enemy's ships have been attempting to cover landings at several points, but the Americans were repulsed and re-embarked their troops. As there were no Spanish ships available, the troops followed along the shore the movements of the Americans and prevented their attempts to land.

"Two Americans were captured, a Spanish officer was killed and a few soldiers were wounded.

"The conduct of the Spaniards is worthy of the highest praise. They fought the enemy while the latter was backed by big guns.

It is probable that one of these alleged repulses of attempted landings of Americans on the coast of Cuba refers to the gallant manner in which parties from the Marblehead and Nashville cut the cable under fire off Cienfuegos on Wednesday last, as related in a cable dispatch to the Associated Press from Key West today.

#### THE BESIEGED CITY.

A Correspondent's Description of the Situation at Cienfuegos.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KINGSTON (Jamaica), May 14.—A correspondent of the Associated Press, who passed through the Cienfuegos blockade on the steamer Adula on Monday last, succeeded in entering that city and getting a good idea of the situation. He left Cienfuegos on the steamer with a number of refugees on Tuesday, and last evening he sent the following dispatch ashore from the quarantine station:

"When about forty miles off Cienfuegos on Monday afternoon we sighted the American blockading squadron, consisting of the Marblehead, Nashville and Eagle. The flagship, the Marblehead, bore down upon us at full speed and fired a blank shot across our bows. We came to and were boarded by a lieutenant. We showed him a permit from the State Department to pass the blockade for passengers, on condition that we carry no cargo, and we were allowed to proceed.

The officer of the Marblehead said the flagship thought the Adula was a Spanish troop ship, which is expected daily.

When about 400 yards from the narrow entrance to the harbor, a Spanish twenty-ton gunboat, mounting one quick-firing 1-pounder aft, poked her nose out from the mangrove-covered reef and stopped us. Our papers had been vided by the Spanish Consul at Kingston, and soon we were allowed to enter the harbor.

The harbor entrance of Cienfuegos is about 250 yards wide and there are forts on either side of it. These forts have long rows of old-fashioned guns, and just inside the harbor there is a modern fortification building of timber, earth and sand.

The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Fowler, told the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Spaniards have eight or ten modern high-power guns mounted on the new works. Their caliber were 4 to 6 inches. Inside the harbor were three tiny gunboats. The only warship of consequence in port was the third-class cruiser Galatea.

The correspondent counted four guns in her main battery, and she had one quick-firer aft.

The Galatea went outside the harbor a few days ago to engage the United States auxiliary gunboat Eagle, Commander Sutherland, a vessel about one-third the Galatea's size. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. The Eagle's 6-pound shells splintered the corner of the Galatea's deckhouse, and the Spanish cruiser quickly retreated into the harbor.

Besides the warships there were two 300-ton merchant steamers, the Rio Janeiro and the Alava of Bilbao, and three coasting steamers inside the harbor of Cienfuegos. These vessels were caught in the harbor by the American blockade fleet, and will doubtless fall into the hands of our sailors in due course of time.

A crowd of about two thousand curious people gathered at the wharf to meet us, and the correspondent was told there had not been so much excitement in Cienfuegos since the preceding Saturday week, when a few shells were thrown at the American blockade during an attack made on the Eagle. No one was hurt. The correspondent went ashore and walked through the principal streets of the city. About one shop in four was open, and business was utterly lifeless.

Blockade prices for food are charged in Cienfuegos. Flour sells at 25 cents per pound, meat costs 40 cents a pound, and if you want milk you must pay 20 cents a quart for it. On the other hand bread fruit, and plantains are plentiful at 5 or 6 cents a pound. The correspondent was told there was food enough in the city to last forty-five days, still the population is afraid the blockade will result in starvation.

There are at least 30,000 to 40,000 people in Cienfuegos and its vicinity, including about 15,000 regular Spanish troops and 5000 volunteers. The townspeople and the soldiers were talking about a vaguely glorious battle said to have been won by the Spanish forces at Havana.

Gen. Pando left here for Havana on Sunday and heavy fighting took place on Tuesday about thirty-one miles from the city.

The British Consul, who was the charterer of the Adula, has sent to Jamaica his family, several Cuban-Americans and forty of the best Cuban families in Cienfuegos, in all 297 persons. As the Adula was only provisioned for 130 passengers, they were short of rations, but nobody grumbled, will being glad to get out of the blockade city.

reinforced. It is possible that the commander may have felt strong enough to engage the batteries of Cienfuegos.

#### OCCUPATION OF BAYAMO.

THE SPANIARDS WORRIED OUT BY GARCIA'S TROOPS.

Cuban Flags Hoisted on Every Spanish Fort Around the Place and the Stronghold Occupied by Cuban Troops.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—A dispatch to the World from Key West says the story of the occupation of Bayamo by the victorious Cubans was brought to Key West by Lieut. A. S. Rowan.

"We had expected to find Garcia encamped somewhere in the fields or mountains," said the lieutenant. "Imagine our surprise to learn that his headquarters were in Bayamo. That I had always regarded as one of the strongest Spanish fortified towns, but such was not the case.

"Bayamo had been in a state of partial siege for months. Garcia simply worried the Spaniards out on April 24, when flags were hoisted over every Spanish fort around Bayamo (then Garcia was correct in his supposition that the Spaniards did not intend to armistice, but simply hoisted a flag of truce to cover some treacherous military maneuver. That maneuver was the evacuation of Bayamo.

"The Cubans answered the flag of truce with a heavy volley of shot and fire. The Spaniards retreated in two columns to a little town called Embarradero, on the Cauto River.

"For a distance of 200 yards on the St. Augustine road the Cubans planted dynamite torpedoes that were exploded by an electric wire from the underbrush. From what I have learned of the affair I believe that three entire companies of Spaniards and their piece of artillery were literally blown to pieces.

"Gen. Garcia's headquarters are in one of the finest houses in Bayamo. He received me most kindly, and gave me all the information that was in his power. The obtaining of information was my official errand, so that I am not at liberty to tell you what I saw, but I believe that I shall be able to tell the State Department all that it desires to know about the eastern end of Cuba.

"Garcia wants American soldiers as well as rifles and ammunition. He is kindly disposed toward Americans personally, and his whole army is not disposed of the government in Washington. Cuban soldiers are not much to look at, but they are the best guides I have ever seen. Their knowledge of the disposal of the government is something wonderful. I do not believe in sending them Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The Remington is better adapted to the use of the other. It is simpler and is more easily repaired."

#### QUEEN CHRISTINA'S EXIT

SHE WILL LEAVE MADRID FOR PARIS TODAY.

Spain's Faith Placed on Admiral Cervera—A Rumor That Great Britain and Germany are Going to Stop the War.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MADRID, May 14, 7 p.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Leopold II, King of the Belgians, has arrived here, traveling strictly incognito. Shortly after his arrival King Leopold visited the Queen Regent. She will start for Paris today. A report is persistently circulated that Admiral Cervera's fleet is going to Cuba. The Ministry of Marine declined to give any information whatever regarding the matter. The chamber today continued the debate on the budget.

CABINET CRISIS CONTINUES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, May 14, 10 a.m.—An official statement was issued this morning saying there were no disturbances in Spain yesterday.

The cabinet crisis continues. The list of ministerial changes is still undecided upon.

HUELVA IN DARKNESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

HUELVA (Spain), May 14.—All the buoys have been removed and the lights have been extinguished. It is impossible to enter this port without a pilot.

FAITH PINNED ON CERVERA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, May 15.—There are no fresh war developments, and the rumors of European intervention to put a stop to the conflict between Spain and the United States have been dismissed as mere attempts to provoke official utterances on the subject. Advice from Madrid indicate that the people there regard Admiral Cervera as their champion, hoping much from his autenuten. The newly-appointed admiral of the Cadiz fleet also is regarded as an able officer, and until both have had their inning it is probable that the Spaniards will look with greater leniency upon the present government.

The recent alleged successes of the Spanish forces have inclined the country to ignore the question of the cabinet changes for the present.

TO STOP THE WAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, May 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special says he learns from a trustworthy source that Great Britain and Germany have arrived at a formal agreement with the United States to put a stop to the Hispano-American war within two weeks.

Terror and Harvard.

ST. PIERRE (Island of Martinique), May 14.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror of the Cape Verde fleet, is still at Fort de France, capital of the island, but nothing can be seen of the other vessels from here. The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American Line steamer New York, is at this port.

Refugees from Sagua.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The British steamer Strathdee, Capt. Curtis, which left Sagua de Cuba, May 9, arrived in port this morning, bringing as passengers forty-five Cuban refugees and American citizens, who were obliged to flee for their lives. After the Cubans had been on the Strathdee for twelve hours, several Spanish officials came on board and closely examined the passengers, and wanted to take several of them ashore, but owing to the vigorous protest of the British Consul, none were taken.

Colored Boy Shot.

KEY WEST, May 14.—A rumor was circulated last night to the effect that a Spanish spy had been shot where the fortifications are being built. Investigation revealed that a colored boy had chased a runaway mule into the garrison grounds and was challenged by a sentry. The boy failed to answer and was shot. He will probably die.

## NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the war news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city about 5 a.m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a.m.]

### CAUSE OF BOMBARDMENT

FLAG OF TRUCE FIRED UPON BY SPANIARDS.

That is Why Sampson Bombarded the Fort at San Juan—All of Sampson's Men Anxious for Battle—Latest War News.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A New York Press special, written on board the dispatch boat Kanapaha, wired from St. Thomas, says it can be said with absolute authority that the bombardment of the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico was provoked by the Spaniards. They were guilty of that gross act, the violation of one of the most important and sacred laws of international comity and war—they fired on the flag of truce, and the bombardment was a just punishment for this disregard.

When the squadron under Sampson approached San Juan, his ships had absolute orders not to fire. The tug Waumpack was sent ahead with a flag of truce. She was fully half a mile ahead of the warships with her flag flying, when the gunners in Moro fired on her. This authoritative explanation of the commencement of the bombardment.

OFFICERS EAGER FOR BATTLE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World from Island of St. Thomas says: "The Montgomery arrived here this morning with dispatches, and took call. The St. Louis, while doing scouting duty, started to capture a small outlying Spanish island, but the Montgomery, which arrived just in time, brought orders to the St. Louis to rejoin Sampson's fleet.

The Montgomery sailed back to the rendezvous of the American fleet at North Porto Rico at 6 o'clock tonight. The auxiliary cruiser, Yale arrived here, after a long scout to the southward. She could find no trace of the Spanish fleet.

All the naval officers, from Sampson down, are eager for a decisive battle. They are keenly disappointed that the Spanish fleet did not come directly north from Martinique, to give battle. Their only fear now is that the fleet will elude them.

"Officers of the French cruiser, that was in San Juan during the bombardment, say the inhabitants of the town deserted their houses, 'shopkeepers fled from their shops, leaving the doors open; children were trampled upon in the streets in the mad rush of the people to get out into the country beyond the range of the American guns. A number of people were killed in the streets; how many is not known.

"Capt. Nene of the French cruiser thinks that hundreds must have been injured by fragments of falling houses, but he does not believe that many were killed outright. Capt. Nene does not conceal his disapproval of the plan of attack. When asked what the general condition of the city was after the bombardment, the French officer said they did not land after the battle to find out.

"The moment the bombardment ceased and Sampson's fleet withdrew, the French cruiser made haste to get out of the harbor, fearing a repetition of the bombardment. It is reported here, but happily the report is not confirmed, that one of the shells burst over the schoolhouse in San Juan, killing several children. Officers of the Montgomery tell me that they do not credit the report."

ACTUALLY AT CURACOA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Journal from Curacao, Dutch West Indies, says four Spanish cruisers and two destroyers are off the harbor this morning. The Maria Teresa and Vizcaya were admitted. The others are outside.

WON'T ASK CONSENT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun cable from Berlin says: "It is said that the reason why Germany has not yet made a declaration of neutrality is the fact that the constitution does not empower the Emperor to do so without the consent of the Bundesrath and Reichstag, and he is not willing to condescend to ask their consent."

NOT LOOKING FOR THE OREGON.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun special from Washington says: "A suggestion that does not find many supporters is that Spain's naval force hopes to catch the Oregon, Kettler, and the Boston, proceeding up the eastern coast of South America to join the division under Sampson. Curacao would not be a bad place to wait until the three American ships get further along on their long voyage, but the direction from Martinique to Curacao is away from instead of toward these vessels. The Spanish fleet cannot afford to waste coal, and it is pointed out, would hardly have taken a westward course when it hoped to secure its prey far to the east."

SPANIARDS ENCOURAGED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A message from Madrid privately sent across the Spanish frontier, dated Friday night, says: "The Spaniards are greatly encouraged to continue the war by receipt of dispatches from Cuba reporting Spanish successes. The abandoning of the bombardment at San Juan, Porto Rico, is also considered a Spanish victory."

The public here now demands that Admiral Cervera's fleet in West Indian waters, be sent in pursuit of Sampson's fleet, whose flagship is reported disabled.

"Sagasta will have his way now, and can push the budgets through both house of the Cortes. He probably will be able also to defer the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The report that representations have been made by Germany against the American occupation of the Philippines or any Spanish possession in Oceania, and against the friendly to the United States, has given great satisfaction in Madrid. The Ministers have authorized the local press to say that they have received unofficial confirmation of it."

WAITING FOR AGUINALDO.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special cable to the Journal from London says: "Special advice from Manila says the natives of the Philippines will not aid the Americans effectively until Aguinaldo lands. He is still at Hongkong and unable to get a steamer. The Spanish soldiers have been insulting the English residents at Manila, and have killed the natives on the outskirts of the city."

"The American Consulate at Hongkong is besieged by Americans in the Chinese and French service who wish to volunteer for Manila. United States Consul Wildman could enlist a regiment of picked men in a day. If the Americans could not get a steamer, English soldiers will be sent from Hongkong to protect lives and property."

CORRESPONDENTS TO BE SHOT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Herald has broken faith regarding the capture of Harold Jones, artist, and Charles R. Thall, the correspondent of the World, who were captured by Spanish forces at Bahia Honda. It says, however, the identity of these men is not established, and that they probably escaped from Cuba. This is the story the Associated Press requested should not be published, earlier tonight.

It is said that information leads to the belief that these prisoners, who are World men, will be shot this morning at Cabanas unless the State Department agrees to exchange two Spanish officers now at Atlanta. Also that the boat with a flag of truce will proceed to Havana this morning to settle the matter.

SQUADRON AT PORTO PLATA.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald from Porto Plata, San Domingo, says the United States torpedo boat Porter arrived there this afternoon to give orders for the American squadron. The other ships in Sampson's fleet are sailing along the coast awaiting a reply from Washington. No Spanish ships have been sighted by Sampson.

ARMADA AWAITING ORDERS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald from Willemstad, Curacao, says: "It is not possible to learn how long the Spanish fleet will remain here, but it is believed they will not stay longer than to get dispatches from the home government."

CONFLICT IMMINENT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald from Point a Pitrie, vit Hayti, Saturday, says: "A conflict between France and England is considered imminent here. Local authorities have ordered all French troops now stationed at Basseterre to proceed at once to Martinique with all their arms and ammunition."

SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Herald's story regarding Jones and Thall is from a Spanish correspondent. Havana, who says that "although the prisoners were at first believed to be these reporters, investigation shows they have escaped from Cuba."

### THE FLYING SQUADRON

IT IS SPEEDING DOWN THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Commodore Schley and His Men Overjoyed at Being Privileged to Go to Sea With the Prospect of a Fight.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ON BOARD FLAGSHIP BROOKLIN, at sea, via pilot boat, May 15.—[Wired from Fort Monroe, May 14.] Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the fighters of his flying squadron steamed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon at 4:25 p.m., under sealed orders.

The entire squadron was to have gone, and at 4 o'clock all the ships had reported ready for getting away. But at 1:15 p.m., a dispatch from the Navy Department ordered Commodore Schley to leave the cruisers New Orleans and Minneapolis in Hampton Roads for further orders. Both are fast ships, much better time-makers than the big battleships, and could leave hours later and still catch the squadron. Capt. Folger of the New Orleans was left in charge of the two cruisers.

At precisely 4:20 the flagship signaled that she was ready to proceed, and at 4:25 the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Texas and the Scorpion were moving majestically down Hampton Roads for sea, the water with scarce a ripple on it, and the bright sun touching old glory as it in tender benediction. The temper of the men on the squadron was well illustrated by the ringing cheers that echoed from the forecastle down to the quarterdeck, and made Commodore Schley remark, with a smile: "These are the boys for fighting."

He refused to say where he thought the fleet was bound for, but the fact that the cooler Sterling accompanied him, carrying 2500 tons of extra coal, and that each ship had on board extra coal and water, would seem to indicate there is lively work cut out for them.

It is a hard fighting aggregation, this flying squadron, under a cool and daring leader, the big Massachusetts and Texas are no equal in fighting power

by anything in the Spanish navy, and the Brooklyn is the best fighting ship of her kind in the world.

In total the ships carry four 12-inch guns, two 12-inch guns, sixteen 8-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, sixteen 5-inch guns and an enormous battery of rapid-fire guns of smaller caliber.

As soon as the squadron was at sea, active preparations were made to meet an enemy. The ships were stripped for action, all lights covered, ammunition supplied to the guns, and men sent to fighting quarters for the night. The ships are all ammunition to their full carrying capacity, and will do desperate fighting. The men at the guns have been proven to be accurate marksmen. At Cape Henry, where the squadron arrived at dark, the pilots were discharged, taking their own boat. The men worked the ship in safety through the valuable mines in Hampton Roads.

W. W. Scott piloted the Brooklyn, J. K. Peak the Massachusetts and George Sew the Texas.

Commodore Schley stood upon the bridge as long as the light lasted, and when he retired said: "I have not been so happy in the weeks since I was killing me." Nearly every officer and man on the flagship seemed to think the same way.

ST. PAUL PUTS TO SEA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), May 14.—When the St. Paul finished taking on the supplies of smokeless powder it

was 5 o'clock. Then the big warship pulled up her anchor at Old Point and started on a bee line for the Virginia capes, going, it is supposed, to join Commodore Schley's squadron.

The New Orleans is still at Old Point Comfort, and it is not known when she will sail.

### HOTEL DEL CORONADO



#### BEST GOLF LINKS

And the only ones having Grass Greens in the State. The following catch was made off hotel May 13: Barracuda.....125 Yellowtail.....25 Halibut.....25 Sand Bass.....100 Sea Bass.....3 Bonita.....3-200 Boats, Bait and Tackle at Hotel Pier.

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager. Reduced summer rates now in effect. Inquire at CORONADO AGENCY, Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.

### A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

**WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM**—Twelfth and Grand Ave. The Original Farm of America. See the Plumed Giants in the breeding pens. Fresh Ostrich-Egg Omelette served to order. Ostrich Feather Boas, Capes, Tips for sale and manufactured to order at the farm.

### SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—



## START TODAY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

cession passed, were lavishly decorated with flags and bunting.

Business was generally suspended, a half-holiday having been proclaimed by the Mayor. Tonight there was a big display of fireworks.

Gen. Otis left tonight for San Francisco and the Colorado regiment will start next Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON TROOPS SAIL. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TACOMA (Wash., May 14)—The Second Battalion of the Washington State volunteers sailed for San Francisco today on the steamship Umatilla. The Third Battalion will sail tomorrow or Monday.

LAYING IN SUPPLIES. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The immense purchases of canned goods made by the government in this city has practically exhausted the supply, and local merchants are keeping the wires hot with orders to replenish their stocks, which were generally reduced during the Manila excitement. Twenty carloads of provisions en route from the East now, and the train is expected to arrive here by next Friday. In addition to this trainload there will many carloads more consigned to San Francisco merchants.

Already 9000 blankets have been ordered and are being delivered and distributed to troops. Fully 10,000 brown duck uniforms are being made at the rate of 2000 a day, to be used by the troops on the campaign in Manila. The government has ordered a large supply of light tropical helmets similar to those worn in all hot climates by British troops.

WASHINGTON TROOPS ARRIVE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The First Battalion of Washington volunteers arrived this evening on the steamer Senator, three days from Seattle. The battalion is made up of Cos. A, B, D and E, and numbers 322 men and fifteen officers, in charge of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Fife. Two additional battalions still at Camp Rogers and numbering 648 men and thirty-five officers, are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

At the wharf the battalion was presented with a huge floral piece and a flag by Miss Kelley, on behalf of herself and other former residents of Seattle.

Owing to the rain and the inadequate supply of blankets, overcoats and tents, the troops remained on the steamer all night. They will encamp at the Presidio tomorrow.

TO LEAVE MONDAY NIGHT. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Gen. James F. Smith, commanding the First Regiment of California United States volunteers, has been ordered to leave San Francisco with his regiment for Manila on the steamer City of Peking on Monday night.

The men were given another physical and military inspection this afternoon and found to be in perfect condition. It is doubtful, however, if the regiment can start at the time ordered, owing to its insufficient equipment in arms and general field equipment.

COMAX COAL PURCHASED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SEATTLE (Wash., May 14).—Although coal has been declared a contraband of war since the country took up arms against Spain, the United States government has closed a contract with Robert Dunsirn & Sons of Victoria for some 8500 tons of Comax coal. The bulk of the fuel purchased by the government is intended for the Port Orchard naval station, where it will be kept in bunkers for the coaling of United States war vessels. The United States monitor Monadnock, now lying at Port Angeles, has received about two hundred and fifty tons of coal from British Columbia.

RUSSIA WON'T KICK. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MONTREAL, May 14.—Commander Warneck of the Russian navy sailed this morning for Liverpool en route from Port Arthur to St. Petersburg. He expressed the opinion that Russia will not look upon the possession of the Philippines by the United States with disfavor.

MARCHING ORDERS FOR KANSAS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TOPEKA, May 14.—The Twentieth Kansas, Col. Funston's regiment, has received orders to leave for San Francisco on Monday.

SAN DIEGO'S CONTRIBUTION. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN DIEGO, May 14.—San Diego proposes to contribute a carload of lemons to Admiral Dewey for the use of the men of his command. It will be shipped Tuesday night to San Francisco and be transferred to the vessels for Manila.

A DISMAL DAY. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The soldiers of the volunteer regiment now encamped upon the Presidio reservation, were forced to spend the day in camp with a dismal and penetrating rain falling. The men stood the discomfort bravely and kept their spirits in good condition.

NEBRASKA TROOPS COME WEST. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LINCOLN (Nebr., May 14).—Marching orders came today from Washington to the First Nebraska Regiment of Infantry, whose destination is the Philippines. The troops will move tomorrow, or as soon as the quartermaster's department at Omaha designates the route.

PHILIPPINE GOLD. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

Wealth of the Islands Said to Be Beyond Computation.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Teller has received a letter from a constituent in Colorado indicating that the Philippine Islands may be found to be very rich in gold deposits. The writer says, in 1875 he traveled from Manila to Singapore, with a man who had gone from Montana to the island of Luzon for the purpose of investigating the reports of such wealth. This man gave him this information in confidence, and as a return for kindness rendered him by the Senator's correspondent.

"He told me," says this correspondent, "that the results of his investigations were far ahead of anything he had anticipated, and that the wealth of gold in that country was beyond estimation. He had gone to the Philippines with the intention of going into mining, if the situation was promising. When he found it was, he went to the Spanish Governor and secured permission, but this official would permit nothing of the kind. He gave as the reason for his opposition, that the development of the mines would tend to enrich and disturb the native population, while the Spanish policy was to keep them in ignorance and subjection."

The writer of the letter says his companion secured his information from Catholic priests located outside the town.

## DESTINIES OF TWO WORLDS.

They Are Now Said to Rest in Uncle Sam's Hands.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Sun from London says: "Had it not been for the sharp veto of the British Government, the United States would have been confronted several days ago with a difficult problem whether to withdraw Dewey ignominiously from the Philippines or fight combined Europe."

"I make this statement on the authority of two prominent members of the Salisbury cabinet, and it is accuracy beyond question. Moreover, it falls far short of conveying an adequate idea of the manifold perils, plots and counterplots which the situation contains."

"Some of these dangers were indicated yesterday in Chamberlain's remarkable speech, which is the most pessimistic and alarming utterances from a member of the British Ministry in this generation."

"His open charge of bad faith against Russia amounted to a challenge. The shock of surprise caused by Chamberlain's announcement of the radical change of British policy, a change which marks a new epoch in political history, has for the moment silenced comment both in England and on this continent."

"Next week when the full significance of his momentous word is realized in Great Britain and Europe, the world will talk of nothing else. The plans of the nations will be revised. Vast schemes of ambition and aggrandizement will be abandoned or modified."

"The policy of every emperor and every cabinet in Europe will be suspended, to await the response which Americans may make to the British overtures. Hence it is no exaggeration to say that the political destinies of the Old World as well as the New, rest at the present moment in American hands."

## BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

## MUCH GUESS WORK.

## ANOTHER SPANISH VERSION OF DEWEY'S VICTORY.

## DEARTH OF OFFICIAL ADVICES AT WASHINGTON.

Horrible Situation Created by the Blockade—Hunger and Misery in the Belonged City—Dewey Will Spare the Town.

Navy Department in Doubt as to the Movements of Sampson's Squadron and the Spanish Fleet. Diplomatic Rumors.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, May 14, 8 a.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9 and sent by a special steamer to Hongkong, says: "The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst, and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey had a long conference with the foreign Consuls."

The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregidor Island was betrayed.

"A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by a blockade, and are in fear of an immediate attack."

"Since the cable was cut little news has happened. The blockade continues. Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his government's orders. He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days. New batteries are on foot in Pamangan."

The Manila dispatch to the Liberal also says the Panay insurgents have been conquered, and adds that armed and uniformed bands of insurgents have appeared in the province of Capiz. The Guaboles, island of Luzon, Manila, it appears, is being ordered for the defense of the province.

The reference to the Panay insurgents is probably another version of the official dispatch received in Madrid on May 7, via Labuan, and cable to the Associated Press, announcing that the Spaniards had captured Panay, the headquarters of the Philippine insurrection. This was pronounced to be a most important step toward the pacification of the Philippines.

MANILA IS TERROR-STRICKEN. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila via Hongkong, says that the American victory at Cavite and the complete collapse of the Spanish navy have struck terror into Manila.

The blockade continues, but the public is calm. It thinks that the European powers have intervened to prevent the bombardment of Manila. The country is quiet. The natives will not actively or openly favor the Americans unless assured that Spanish rule is over forever, for fear of reprisals.

The native mind and the Spanish rule is general throughout the country, and the American invasion is popular as a means to gaining this in the end.

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[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Capt. Sampson has not forwarded any further details to the report of his engagement at San Juan and whether the Navy Department knows the exact whereabouts of Admiral Sampson at this moment is doubtful. He does not communicate with the department over night and it is just possible that he finds considerable difficulty for his ships to use cable stations of neutral powers in the West Indies without exhausting his privileges in the number of calls he can make.

It is understood, in view of the newspaper accounts of the fight at San Juan, that the time Sampson drew off his squadron he had been informed of the presence of the Spanish fleet off Martinique, and it is possible that he is still off the north coast of Porto Rico, preparing for an onslaught on San Juan. Of course this purpose will be changed as soon as he can be reached by one of the dispatch boats with the Navy Department's instructions.

Naval officers have changed decidedly the loose way in which the term bombardment is being used in descriptions of such engagements as that between Sampson's squadron and the forts at San Juan. They contend that it is unnecessary to have twenty-four hours' notice or any notice of an intention to attack fortifications, and that Sampson's fire being directed primarily and entirely upon the forts in the harbor, did not in any sense constitute a bombardment of San Juan. It is regretted that civilians suffered from the capture of property in the attack of the American fleet, but that is one of the vicissitudes of war, and the American fleet could not be held responsible.

The officials of the State and Navy departments strongly deprecate any mischievous use of the word bombardment to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observance of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that, even were there some light foundation for the statement, the time is very inopportune for newspaper attacks that might involve France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact, they say, there is no evidence or disposition on the part of the French colonial officers in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain.

If there has been any delay in the transmission of cablegrams from Martinique to the United States, or in the reverse direction, our government is not in possession of the facts, and is in the slightest degree to show that obstacles were purposely interposed. As far as the matter of coaling is concerned, there is also an entire absence as yet at least, of any evidence that the Spanish fleet was accorded any undue advantage in the situation of the Martinique (and even this is not certainly known) much would depend upon the quantity allowed. The practical side is to give a ship in such commissions just enough to carry it to the nearest home port, which might be Porto Rico or Cuba. If the Spaniards have no instruction as to where to coalesce, the question would be raised. In fact the application of neutrality laws to such cases as are now presented by the frequent movements of both American and Spanish warships is very much befuddled. A distinguished official, one of the leading lights in the construction of international law, pointed to the fact that there were few precedents of value to guide a neutral government just now, and the probabilities are that by the time the present war is at an end, the United States, just as it did in the war of the rebellion, will make a good precedent, and a good deal of

international law for the guidance of the future of nations.

Such a question as that presented by the action of the French authorities in detaining the U.S.S. Harvard at St. Pierre for twenty-four hours after the Spanish torpedo-destroyer Terror, which she found in that port, raises in itself a host of interesting questions, and reveals the fact that there is absolutely nothing like a uniform rule in the matter. Some nations require, when two belligerent vessels meet in port twenty-four hours, but the neutral contents itself with a pledge from the commanding officer of the belligerent ship that he will not engage in hostilities with the neutral until twenty-four hours shall have elapsed after his departure from port. Generally these rules are founded on the old practice that obtained in the days of sailing ships, and they have not been modified to meet the needs of the modern naval service. The matter of the coal supply is also obscured by doubtful interpretations in construction.

As far as the Harvard is concerned, the rule has not worked to our hardship. On the contrary, the officials here are rather inclined to be grateful to the French authorities for their concession of the privilege to the Harvard to remain in port until she has completed some necessary repairs to her machinery. The vessel, like the Harvard, absolutely without protection against the smallest gun fire and without defensive power.

The State Department satisfied itself, so far as was possible to do so, before making the statement yesterday, that no French artillerymen had been landed by the Spanish at Havana. They are now inclined to think that the whole basis for this absurd story grew out of a remark by some naval officers that the Spanish gun fire of the Spanish at Cardenas made it very evident, in view of their wretched shooting before that, that some Frenchmen must have come over to help them out.

One of the brightest, most popular and expert young officers in the Ordnance Bureau, Ensign C. L. Lawrence, at his own request, has been designated to take the place of Ensign Bagley, second in command of the Winslow. He will leave Washington tomorrow and proceed directly to Key West. It is believed that the injuries to the Winslow will be repaired at that point, but the contractors' repairs must be awaited before deciding positively on that point.

ARMADA'S MOVEMENTS.

CAPE VERDE FLEET SAILED FIRST TO MIQUELON.

Was Going to Bombard New England Coast Cities, but the Battle of Manila Caused an Entire Change of Plans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, May 14.—The Star says a Madrid dispatch via Paris throws interesting light, gathered from an official source, on Admiral Cervera's movements since he left the Cape Verde Islands. It appears that he headed for St. Pierre, Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland, where sealed instructions awaited him. There collectors from Sydney were met, and the Spanish fleet sailed. Admiral Cervera's instructions were to raid Portland, Boston and Newport, and if Rear-Admiral Sampson bombarded Havana to draw him off. The news from Manila seems to have changed the plans.

The next proposed move was to decoy Rear-Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and then sail rapidly for Havana and destroy the few ships left there.

Finally, should Admiral Cervera succeed in reaching Santiago de Cuba, and learn that two American squadrons were coming to meet him, thus leaving the sea free, his plan would be to avoid them, sail straight for Charleston and bombard that city.

OFF VENEZUELAN COAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Spanish fleet has been sighted again, this time about a hundred miles off the coast of Venezuela, going west. This movement is a surprise to the Navy Department officials here, who can only surmise that the Spanish admiral desires to avoid an engagement and is waiting an opportunity to make a dash for Cleopatra or Havana. The fleet, when sighted, was going at full speed, and had steamed about 650 miles since last heard from off the west coast of Martinique five days ago.

DRIFT WITH THEIR SUCCESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, May 14.—The Temps this evening published the following dispatch from Madrid: "The successes achieved by the Spanish troops against the American landing parties in Cuba, and the insignificance of the Spanish bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico have strengthened the feeling here in favor of prolonging the war in the Antilles and Philippines. It is believed that Admiral Cervera's squadron will also, as soon as it has picked up its dispatch boats and torpedo boats off Martinique, pursue a cruise into Cuban waters and perhaps even further."

OREGON WARNED.

Secretary Long Has Sent Notices Out All Along Her Route.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special to the Journal from Washington says Secretary Long sent urgent messages to every port along the South American coast where there is an chance of reaching the battleship Oregon, warning it of the location of the Spanish fleet. No orders were sent to Capt. Clark, as the department has full confidence in his ability to meet the situation. He has a splendid ship, a full complement of men, etc. Should the necessity of the situation demand it, he could make a wide detour and make Porto Rico far east of the French West Indies.

ON THE BRAZILIAN COAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BUENOS AIRES (via Galveston.) May 14.—Reports from Rio Janeiro confirm the reports of the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the United States warships Oregon, Marietta and Nicholson. The steamer Rio Janeiro, which has arrived at Pernambuco, reports having seen during the night of Wednesday last three vessels supposed to be Spanish warships cruising before Cape San Anaelinas.

Aberdeen's Resignation.

OTTAWA (Ont., May 14.—Lord Aberdeen has officially notified the Dominion government that he intends resigning and leaving for England next October or November.

## GERMAN SYMPATHY.

IS FRIENDSHIP FOR US FOR REVENUE ONLY?

Serious Doubts Thrown Upon the Friendly Protestations of the Fatherland.

REITERATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

ALLEGED TO BE FOR STRICTLY BUSINESS REASONS.

Anti-American Tone of the Press Caused Serious Losses to German Merchants—An Improbable Toast.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, May 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] While there has been a marked change in the comments of the anti-American press of Germany, there have been no changes in the opinions of the people, which continue to be most hostile to the United States, especially among the upper classes.

The exporters are greatly perturbed at the serious losses which have resulted from the anti-American tone of the press, which losses are reported today to have already amounted to several million marks, and as they threaten to be followed by a permanent transfer of orders to a friendlier nation, are making strenuous efforts to curb the newspapers.

The semi-official communications made on the government of Germany protesting that Germany is friendly to America may be accorded due recognition in government circles, that unfriendliness toward the United States means loss of trade.

Baron von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reiterated to United States Ambassador White Germany's intention to observe neutrality during the war. He explained that the absence for a formal declaration on the part of Germany was simply due to the fact that Germany is not in the habit of making such declarations, even in the case of wars which are more important to her interests than the Russo-Turkish and Chino-Japanese wars.

The newspapers here are discussing the probability of national Spanish bankruptcy. The paper nuncios of Munich and Berlin have had several interviews with Baron von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, with the view of trying to bring about the intervention in the war between Spain and the United States. The answers they have received are in substance that Germany does not deem the time ripe for intervention.

The official of the German Foreign Office are watching events in the Philippine Islands in the closest manner possible. German citizens at Manila have already filed claims for damages against the United States, but the Foreign Office here says they must await the decision of the United States. Anything can be done in the matter.

It is said, however, that the German admiral commanding in the Far East has been empowered in case of riots at Manila to land troops to protect the

German consulates and the German residents of that place.

AN IMPROBABLE TOAST. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is stated that officers of the German fleet at San José, Costa Rica, held a meeting April 29 to express sympathy with Spain in the present war, and after adopting resolutions, the following toast was drunk: "To the health of those who sunk the Maine."

[This has a doubtful look and requires confirmation.—Ed.]

FIVE MEN INJURED.

Telegraph Operator Blamed for the New Mexico Freight Wreck.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M., May 14).—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Two engines and nine cars derailed and damaged, and five men injured, constitute the result of the freight-train collision at El Rito, west of here, last night. The injured are Moses Holman, engineer, badly scalded about the face, neck, arms and hands; Charles Whitcomb, engineer, right leg broken at the knee, also bruised on the shoulder; James Johnson, a colored tramp, right leg fractured; E. S. Robbins, brakeman, badly scalded and body badly cut; J. M. Vanderwerker, civil engineer; bruises on the chest.

It is understood that the wreck was caused by the operator at El Rito neglecting to send a telegram to Laguna, telling them to hold the east-bound train there. Upon hearing of the wreck he immediately sent in his resignation. Railroad officials here absolutely refused to talk about the wreck or to give out any official statement.

PARIS PAPERS OBJECT.

Say Britain's Ally Should Be Germany Instead of America.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, May 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The French newspapers unanimously condemn the speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies at Birmingham last night, and deny there is any probability of a war between Great Britain and France.

The Temps says: "The establishment of an Anglo-American alliance is a symptom to which too much attention cannot be given, but it is certain that a German alliance is what the British Cabinet has immediately in view."

The République Française terms Mr. Chamberlain's "civil Boulangerism," remarking that he referred to Russia in terms which a statesman should not allow himself to use.

To Survey Coast Waters.

VANCOUVER (B. C., May 14).—For the first time in many years the coast waters of British Columbia are to be surveyed. The work will be under the supervision of Capt. M. Smythe of H.M.S. Egeria. The waters of the far north will also be visited, and the charts revised and brought up to date.

THE GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best thing I have got hold of. It is the greatest and best remedy for rheumatism I have ever tried. One application relieves the pain.—Adv.

The nearest approach to this mythical thing, this renewer of mind and health, this giver of youth to old age, the preparation that will come nearest to this, in our judgment, is

Dr. Ira Baker's Honduras Sarsaparilla.

It is not a cure-all, it is not intended for any special disease. It simply goes to work in nature's way, and strengthens every organ in the human body. It makes the young well and strong, makes the old feel young and healthy, it makes Rich, Pure Blood, stimulates the stomach, liver and kidneys to healthy action. It is non-alcoholic, contains no chemicals.

The only genuine Vegetable Blood Purifier.

Large bottles 75c, 3 bottles \$2.00.

Now is the time to try it.

Thompson's Dandelion Celery Tonic.

Alcohol Stoves, Glass, with handle, screw wick.....50c The Clima and folding.....25c The Clima and folding with Boiler.....40c The Mayflower folding with Boiler.....35c No. 66 folding with Boiler, folding handles.....25c

Thompson's Dandelion Celery Tonic.

"What's Why?" and "What Don'ts?" By P. J. Torney. Mailed free to all lovers of the game whether they play the game or "play at it."

German consulates and the German residents of that place.

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## FIRING AT SAN JUAN.

## A HOT TIME IN THE OLD SPANISH TOWN.

Sampson Gave the Don a Sample of What They May Expect By and By.

## JUST A WARMING-UP EXERCISE.

## BUT IT PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE ANCIENT FORTRESS.

Some Shells Overlaid the Mark and Demolished Private Property. Spanish Gunners Were Very Wild.

## [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—A correspondent of the World sends the following dispatch from St. Thomas, descriptive of the bombardment of San Juan:

Admiral Sampson's fleet lay within sight of San Juan de Puerto Rico, all of Wednesday night. At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, all hands on all the ships were called. For an hour and a half each ship was the scene of an orderly confusion as the 200 sailors stripped their ships, their guns and themselves.

By 4:30 o'clock everything was in readiness for the battle to begin—the second great engagement of the war. At 5:15 o'clock came the signal to the westward and the fleet moved on to strike a blow in atonement for the Maine.

The object of attack lay in plain view, straight ahead to the south. The harbor and batteries of San Juan de Puerto Rico are on the coral reef guarding the entrance to the harbor. It was a glorious morning, the sky unclouded, the air cool and brisk. A long, heavy swell rolled toward the shore and broke against the reef, whose forts seemed to be asleep.

To mark the limits of the line of battle, the Detroit and the tug Waumpack steamed shoreward, the Detroit to the eastward until she was opposite Valtierra, the Waumpack to the westward until she was abreast of the anchor her small boats in ten fathoms of water, just out of range of the great fort of San Juan Moro, which rises on a hill at the end of the eastern arm of the harbor.

Moro, of course, was to be the center of attack. In it were the seven 6-inch guns which Spain sent over as soon as the war became certain, and which had been hastily mounted and manned with the best gunners in the colonial army. Soon after the Detroit and Waumpack were in place, Admiral Sampson's column of floating fortresses and batteries began to move down upon the quiet and seemingly sleeping fortresses and batteries along the coral reef.

In the van was the Iowa, the flagship, with the battle cry of the navy streaming in brilliant-colored flags. Next came the Maine, the New York, and the Oregon, followed by the rest of the fleet. The low-lying monitors, Amphitrite and Terror.

Long before the fleet was in single file, long before the flag was in range there came a flash, a cloud of smoke, a roar, and a shell fell short. The Iowa's shell fell far short. The Iowa's shell fell far short. The Iowa's shell fell far short.

For the first time since the war began, the Iowa's shell fell far short. The Iowa's shell fell far short. The Iowa's shell fell far short.

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Square, in St. Christopher street, in San José street and in San Sebastián street were in flames. The St. Catherine institute, an ancient palace, the Orphan Asylum, the old churches were burned or almost demolished.

The American officers through their glass could see the Spaniards at work in many places were the fortifications had been blown down. The Spaniards seemed drunk with fury. They loaded and fired like mad men, without aiming, without any appearance of discipline or direction. At times their crazed condition led them to many absurd acts such as waving swords, shaking fists, and discharging pistols at the American line, which was barely within range of their largest guns.

Toward 8 o'clock the heat became absolutely unbearable on the American ships. It became evident that the Spanish forts could not be silenced short of another hour's work. Men on the American ships were dropping on all sides from Spanish shells, but from the accurate and terrific bombardment under the tropical sun.

After consultation, Admiral Sampson signalled "Cease Fire" and turned away westward. The other ships slowly followed, all except the monitor Terror. She did not or would not see the signal of the admiral and remained in her position, in range of all the unsilenced guns of the Spaniards.

For half an hour she kept roaring away at the forts and embankments with an almost incessant fire from her ten-inch guns. The Spaniards concentrated upon her. But her accuracy seemed to irritate them beyond even attempts at marksmanship. Many of the shells struck the sea a mile and a half from her. Only two or three where in her neighborhood. Still fewer struck her low-lying deck, and these glanced away as harmlessly as a peashooter's slug from the shell of a turtle.

The Terror's guns are noisy, but their roars were drowned in the tempestuous booming of the Spanish batteries. Before she steamed reluctantly away she had made many a deep wound in the Spanish line and silenced several guns that might have made trouble later on. The fleet steamed to the westward about twenty miles and then turned to remove the grime of battle and to rest and refresh the weary but happy sailors.

The Spaniards evidently got the idea that the departure was a retreat and that the Americans had been driven off. So they sent out dispatches about the Spanish victory. But the fleet did at Manila when Dewey steamed away to rest and get breakfast.

While the fleet was anchored twenty miles from San Juan, a German steamer, the Bolivia, came by. She was on her way to St. Thomas. Admiral Sampson ordered that she be left alone to find out more about her and sent the Montgomery in pursuit. She was presently overhauled and while she was being examined her papers and looked over her passengers to make sure that she was not going to call at San Juan.

As the Montgomery started back, having gone nearly to San Juan, she espied the Spanish cruiser Isabelita. An almost useless observer, she was sent to San Juan Harbor and crawling along in shore, evidently going to see what had become of the American fleet and whether it was flying, as the Spanish wished to think, or was only preparing anew to complete the ruin of San Juan. When the Isabelita saw the Montgomery she put about hastily and went back home.

A FRENCH VERSION.

[Copyright, 1898.] ST. THOMAS, May 14.—The third-class French cruiser Admiral Regault de Genouilly, which was at San Juan de Puerto Rico during the bombardment of the forts of that place by the fleet of Rear-Admiral Sampson on Thursday night, arrived here this morning. She reports that the inhabitants of San Juan fled to the country immediately after the bombardment, and that the Frenchmen say, being trapped upon in the mad scramble for safety. As the crew of the French cruiser remained on board their ship, they could say nothing in regard to the exact condition of affairs ashore. But, they say, one shell exploded in a schoolhouse, killing a number of children, while another shell demolished the house of the commandant of the fortress of the city. The parts of the city within range of the forts suffered the most. The officers of the French ship say they do not believe the Spanish shells were killed during the bombardment, but they express the opinion that the number was small. On the other hand, they say, the number of persons wounded was very large.

The officers of the French cruiser also criticize the wisdom of the bombardment. The Admiral Regault de Genouilly was injured by pieces of shell exploding during the bombardment, and her rigging was cut.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, May 14.—No official report has been received here confirming the published statement that the city and fortifications of San Juan had surrendered, nor is any expected, for the reason that the statement is not given credence in official circles.

The result of the engagement at San Juan, so far as is indicated by official reports, was not altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as one of the principal objects of the expedition was the burning of the large quantity of coal stored there for use of the Spanish fleet. Before he had been able fully to accomplish the destruction of the fortifications and the coal supply, it is believed here, the admiral thought it prudent to withdraw his fleet from fear of having one or more of his vessels disabled pending the more important contest with the Spanish fleet.

His judgment in this matter is favorably commented upon, but the officials express regret that the immense coal piles of the enemy were not fired. Yesterday the officials were jubilant over the news that the Spaniards had been located at last at Martineau. Today, however, the mystery is almost as deep as ever and the situation is one of uncertainty as to the present whereabouts and purposes of the expedition into these waters. News from Sampson is anxiously awaited.

"UNIMPORTANT."

[JAMES AVI SEISM GILYCOSS.] MADRID, May 14.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico says the damage done to the town by the bombardment of Admiral Sampson's fleet is "unimportant." The dispatch adds that the American shells were aimed at the higher portion of the city, and passing over it, they fell into the bay. The dispatch further says: "The enemy's bombardment was very fierce."

More Troops at Tampa.

TAMPA (Fla.) May 14.—Three regiments of infantry were today added to the regular troops quartered at Tampa. All were from Chickamauga. They were the Second, in command of Lieut. Col. Wherry; the Seventh, Col. Benham; and the Sixteenth, Col. Theaker.

France Must Explain.

LONDON, May 14.—Special dispatches from Washington say that the United States threatens to cut the cable unless France explains within forty-eight hours why the dispatch from United States Consul Darle at Martineau was delayed.

Merrill en Route to France.

VANCOUVER (Wash.) May 14.—Maj.-Gen. H. S. Merrill, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Lieut. John Bennett, left headquarters here today for San Francisco.

## MANY NATIVES MASSACRED.

## City of Cebu, Philippine Islands, Has Been Bombarded.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, MAY 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]

A World cable from Singapore, Malay Peninsula, says: "The Steamer Gulf of Martaban arrived today from Manila via Cebu, bringing Miss Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Milson and Mr. Vincent, all American subjects, from Cebu. The ship left Manila the day before the battle. Cebu is in ruins as the result of a recent bombardment, when several thousand natives and Chinese were killed. The only buildings in the business part of the town left standing were the foreign consulates and foreign mercantile houses. After the bombardment the place was pillaged by Spanish soldiery and also by rebels. The natives were literally massacred. During the stay of the Gulf of Martaban at Cebu it was a common sight to see gangs of real or supposed rebels led into the fort for summary trial and then brought out and shot."

AT CURACOA.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

will have a reputation of the battle of Manila, and that, too, on a larger and grander scale. "I do not believe Cervera will undertake the task of putting into Cienfuegos. He would be bottled up there. The land batteries at this point have been reduced."

ENROLLMENT IN THE ARMY.

Four Trained Nurses Start for the Key West Hospital.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Four ladies, trained nurses, are on their way to the army hospital at Key West. They have been regularly enrolled in the army and are the first women to have that distinction.

They belong to the Daughters of the American Hospital Corps, and have been selected by Dr. Anita Mearns, director of the corps, for this mission. The ladies are Miss Alice Lyon of the Pittsburgh Chapter, and Mrs. John Sanger of Baltimore.

PIERRE LOTI'S VIEWS.

Believes Europe Would Resist England's Sharing in the Philippines.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, May 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says Pierre Loti, who has just returned from Spain, speaking of the result of the present war, said:

"You ask whether this war will have any effect upon the commercial and general interests of this part of France. Undoubtedly, have a ruinous effect. For the past two years the effect of exchange between France and Spain has been enormous. It has been for some time hovering between 40 and 50 per cent. and now just look at it—114 and over."

"It is horrible, and sad when you think of it. Such ruinous depreciation is a disaster which penetrates far and is a disaster which penetrates far and is a disaster which penetrates far."

NEW TROOPS TO MOBILIZE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK (Ga.) May 14.—The last of the regular army lately mobilized at this point for the First and Tenth Cavalry, left tonight for Tampa. Official notice was received by the War Department today from the War Department, that the regular army, eight troops of cavalry and eight troops of artillery have been ordered to mobilize at Tampa.

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## HAIR HEALTH!

NATURE'S CROWN: LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

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The body of Ensign Bagley was brought up from Key West on the Mascotte, and was shipped tonight to Raleigh.

A party of four American college graduates, who have been with Gen. Garcia's army as officers of artillery for the past two years and over, were also passengers on the Mascotte. All four have resigned their positions with Garcia's army and are now in Washington to offer their services as volunteers. They report the death of Joseph Chaplain, one of the Americans on the island. He was killed while with Gen. Carrillo.

1861 AND 1898. COMPARATIVE FIGURES SHOWING QUOTAS OF STATE TROOPS.

Changed Conditions in Thirty-seven Years That Have Affected Populations and Proportions—A Table of Comparisons.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, May 6.—It is interesting to compare the quotas of the various States under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops, with the present call for 125,000. The present call is made on somewhat different lines from the other, being called out from the regular army, troops and batteries, instead of by individuals. This, of course, has resulted in the exact legal apportionment being disregarded to some extent, but the results are, nevertheless, accurate enough for purposes of intelligent comparison.

From the study of these figures, the curious fact becomes apparent that, although nearly twice as many troops are called for, the quotas from many of the Eastern States are no larger than they were in 1861. This results, not only from the increase in population of the Western States, but also from the fact that many States, notably the Confederate ones, were not included in President Lincoln's call.

Thus the population of New York has increased since 1861, but so has the population of the country. She then had one-eighth of the people of the United States, while now she has about one-tenth of the entire United States. Further, in 1861, she was allowed to send more than her proportion. The result is that she now has nearly the same quota today that she had then.

California's population has nearly tripled since 1861, but that State was not included in Lincoln's call, owing to its secession from the Union. In those days before the building of the transcontinental railroads.

California's population has increased some 65 per cent, but her quota is only about 20 per cent larger.

Illinois has more than doubled, and her quota has increased in about the same proportion.

To be legitimately entitled to an increase in its quota a State must show an increase in population, and not only that, but good many States fall below this requirement. Ohio, for instance, shows less than 10 per cent increase, and her quota has been cut from 10,153 in 1861, to a little more than 8,000 men. Indiana's quota is about the same that it was in 1861, while Tennessee's is more than doubled.

In the following table the number of men allotted to each State is based on the minimum force allowed in the organization of regiments, troops and batteries called for by the Secretary of War in his request to the Governors. This maximum makes the volunteer army nearly 150,000 instead of 125,000, and it is of course possible that the officers of the government will insist that only the minimum be accepted, it seems probable that they will not do so.

Quota Under Lincoln's Call

Alabama 2,828

Arizona 212

Arkansas 2,828

California 4,452

Colorado 2,797

Delaware 1,252

Florida 1,212

Georgia 2,778

Idaho 100

Illinois 8,776

Indiana 4,952

Iowa 750

Kansas 3,616

Kentucky 3,123

Louisiana 2,828

Maine 1,416

Maryland 2,028

Massachusetts 2,828

Michigan 2,828

Minnesota 2,828

Mississippi 2,828

Missouri 2,828

Montana 2,828

Nebraska 2,828

Nevada 2,828

New Hampshire 2,828

New Jersey 2,828

New Mexico 2,828

New York 12,250

North Carolina 1,560

Ohio 15,153

Oregon 1,512

Pennsylvania 12,500

Rhode Island 750

South Carolina 1,512

South Dakota 742

Texas 4,928

Utah 468

Vermont 1,212

Virginia 2,828

Washington 2,828

Wisconsin 2,828

Wyoming 2,828

District Columbia 404

Oklahoma 116

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## COAST RECORD

## ALMOST TOO LATE.

## RAINS REPORTED EXTENDING AL OVER THE STATE.

Effect, Generally Speaking, Will Be Beneficial, Although Some Crops May Be Damaged.

## WILL HELP FOR IRRIGATION.

## LATE-SOWN GRAIN AND PASTURE LANDS BENEFITED.

Prospecting Party Starts for Kotzebue—Sacramento River Boats Come to Grief—Pioneer Dies at Stockton.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—It commenced raining here about noon today, and the prospects are good for continued showers. The indications are that the precipitation will visit the coast line from San Francisco northward. Thunder storms are reported from the plateau region.

SHOWERS AT SAN JOSE.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, May 14.—Showers have been falling since 2 p.m., and the prospects are good for a continuance all night. The effect, generally speaking, will be beneficial. The cherries will come out better, and late-sown grain and pasture lands will be benefited. The fruit crop will receive a much-needed stimulus, and if the downpour continues according to the present outlook, it will answer for contentment in irrigation.

Barley may be damaged somewhat, but this will be more than offset by the benefit in other directions. Up to 11 p.m., 40 of an inch had fallen, making a total of 6.65 for the season, against 15.95 for the corresponding period last year.

SPRINKLE AT FRESNO.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

FRESNO, May 14.—Today's rain amounted only to a slight sprinkle in this portion of the San Joaquin Valley, resulting in no benefit and doing no damage.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, May 14.—Rain commenced falling in Stockton at 5 o'clock this evening and continued until a late hour tonight. The downpour was heavy for three hours, and considerable water fell. It is not believed the rain will do much damage, but it will help some of the late grain and make feed and some hay. There is not much hay down to be injured.

SACRAMENTO SHOWERS.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, May 14.—It has been raining here since 6 o'clock. The fall has generally been light, but a few heavy showers have occurred. Should the rain continue through the night and tomorrow, it will benefit late crops of grain and vegetables on bottom lands, but can hardly help grain on the uplands. Ripe cherries will doubtless be injured, but as most of the fruit has not yet ripened the damage should not be great. Hay may suffer some, but there is not much of it, at best.

INDICATIONS OF RAIN.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN DIEGO, May 14.—The storm has not reached here, but it is cloudy and all indications favor rain before morning.

CASE GOES OVER.

Fresno Women on Trial for Alleged Extortion.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Elsie Williams, Grace Looze and Myron H. Ashdown were on trial today in Judge Joachimson's court, charged with extortion. It is alleged by W. A. Nevills, the Fresno millionaire, that they extorted \$2000 from him last February. The first witness called was Dr. Winslow Anderson, who attended Mrs. Nevills during his illness. On one of his visits, he testified he met the defendant, Elsie Williams. He later attended her at the hospital, and says Capt. Nevills was very attentive during her illness, and that the check for medical attention was signed by Capt. Nevills.

William Russ, a Fresno decorator, testified to a quarrel between Nevills and Ashdown, and that the latter said he would "pull the cap's leg" for \$50,000, and that Russ had been invited to assist in the operation. E. D. N. Nye, an electrician of Fresno, gave some unimportant testimony, to the effect that the witnesses had spoken to him a year ago in language indicating that they expected to have enough money to go into business in a short time after.

William P. Lyons, a Fresno furniture dealer, testified that Ashdown had submitted a proposition to him for \$5000, upon receipt of which the defendant would go to Nevada. The testimony showed that litigation had existed between Nevills and his foreman, and defense tried to show that the \$5000 referred to was settlement of the case. Other witnesses gave unimportant testimony, after which the case went over until Monday.

ACCIDENT IN ARIZONA.

Three Men Killed—Thrown in Front of a Moving Engine.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.), May 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] George Dean and E. E. Tony were instantly killed at 11 o'clock this morning at Tempe by an engine on the Mesa City railroad. Horace N. Bliss was seriously injured.

A spirited team of horses driven by the party became unmanageable, and darted in front of the engine, which had slowed down and was running at a rate of about twelve miles an hour.

Dean's body was completely severed in the middle, and Tony's head was crushed. Dean was the proprietor of a hay-baling outfit and the others were employees. All were going into Tempe to secure repairs for the machinery.

ARIZONA JUSTICE.

One Murderer Sentenced and Another Granted a New Trial.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.), May 14.—Court adjourned here today after a continuous session of three weeks. W. B. Foster, convicted of the murder of Addison B. Allen, was today sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary at Yuma. The killing occurred at Duncan, March 25. Allen was formerly a resident of Roswell, N. M., and was well liked. Casimiro Dodela, convicted of

murder, for killing Frank Elwood, was today granted a new trial by Judge Doan.

## TWO RIVER BOATS COLLIDE.

A Floating Tree Smashes into the Hull of a Third.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—This was a day of trouble for the river boats, and, as a result, three of them are in need of more or less extensive repairs. The Stockton steamers C. F. Webber and Walker had a collision, in which the latter came out second best, and the Constance came to her wharf with a big hole in her hull, as the result of running into a floating tree on the Sacramento River. The Walker-Webber collision was occasioned by the tide. The Walker was lying at the wharf, and the Webber, while trying to dock, was carried with considerable force against her fantail. About twenty-five feet of the Walker's porthouse were carried away, and both boats sustained other minor damage.

ANOTHER BREAK.

Eastern End of the Woodbridge Dam Goes This Time.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, May 14.—At 9:30 o'clock this evening another break occurred at the Woodbridge dam, which the farmers interested have been repairing for some time past, having two bad breaks to set them back in their work. The break tonight was around the eastern end of the dam, and as near as could be judged in the dark, was about thirty feet wide. The water went out to below the level of the head gates in the canal, so that it lost its supply. The rain of tonight will do much toward supplying the deficiency, and those interested will investigate the break with a view of possibly repairing it.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Enormous Sum Taken in for Masonic Home Benefit.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—When the festival for the benefit of the Masonic Home closed tonight the managers estimated that the home would be enriched by nearly, if not quite, \$50,000. Of this sum about \$35,000 was taken in at the pavilion during the week, and the remainder was made up by subscriptions.

ODD FELLOWS.

Conclude the Forty-sixth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows completed its forty-sixth annual session today, with the presentation of a jewel to the Past Grand Master, A. M. Drew of Fresno. The new Grand officers were installed. Grand Treasurer Greenbaum resigned, and J. W. Harwood of San Francisco was elected in his stead.

The following were appointed a special committee to examine into the condition of the Odd Fellows' Home at Thermalito: D. Flint, Sacramento; J. L. Loeble, San Francisco; S. P. Smith, San Diego.

The Assembly of the Rebekahs also closed today, after the installation of officers.

OFF FOR KOTZEBUE SOUND.

Charles D. Lane and Party Start on a Prospecting Tour.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Charles D. Lane, the multi-millionaire and head of the silver party of California, and one-third partner in the U. S. Gold and Silver Mining Company, will sail tomorrow morning for Kotzebue Sound to be absent six months.

He has equipped a barkentine with supplies and there will be ten men in the prospecting party. Lane and his son have furnished all the expenses of the trip, and he is to hold a one-third interest in whatever mines may be located by any of the party.

Bread at War Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Chronicle says:

"Flour has advanced \$1.35 a barrel within the last thirty days, and prices are likely to be still higher. The staff of life is now being sold below the cost of production, according to the statement of the leading bakers of this city, and tonight a number of them will hold a meeting to discuss the situation and formulate a plan by which the price can be sold at a margin of profit."

Corporations for Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The schooner Hattie I. Phelps has sailed for St. Michael. She carried with her two companies, the members of which will endeavor to make the fortune on the Klondike this summer. One company is called the Gloucester Mining Company of Gloucester, Mass., and the other is known as the Sunflower Mining Company of Fort Scott, Kan.

The first named corporation took with it the steam launch Eclipse, and the other has the launch Sundew.

Pioneer Sargent Dies.

STOCKTON, May 14.—H. S. Sargent, a San Joaquin county pioneer, who has recently accepted Registrar of the Land Office here, died this evening after a few days' illness. He was in failing health for a long time, but was able to take charge of the office two weeks ago, succeeding the Democrat who held the place under President Cleveland's administration.

Belgian Prince at Butte.

BUTTE (Mont.), May 14.—Albert, Crown Prince of Belgium, accompanied by a small retinue, arrived in this city today on the Great Northern Railroad from Seattle. The party is in charge of Sam Hill, son-in-law of the president of the road, James J. Hill.

More Klondikers Drowned.

SEAGUAY (Alaska), May 9.—[Via Seattle, Wash., May 14.] A report has reached here that William C. Gates, commonly known as "Swifty" Water Bill, and two women were drowned by breaking through the ice on Lake Tagish.

SUNDAY SEASIDE SERVICE.

All Beaches Best Served by Southern Pacific Company.

Trains leave Arcade Depot for Santa Monica 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Special leaves Santa Monica for Los Angeles 9:35 a.m. Trains leave for San Pedro and Long Beach 9 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:03 p.m. Special leaves San Pedro and Long Beach for Los Angeles 6:30 p.m. Take 9 a.m. train for Comala, returning arrive Los Angeles 7:15 p.m. Three hours on island. Concerts at all beaches. Take Southern Pacific Company quick service.

## NEW WORLD'S RECORD

## EDDIE McDUFFIE LOWERS IT OVER FIVE SECONDS.

Wins His First Competitive Race of the Season from Fred Titus, Easily.

## AT THE CHARLES RIVER TRACK.

## MADE FIFTEEN MILES AND A HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EACH.

Stockton Gets the Weinstein-Lubin Cup—Stelzner Downs Van Buskirk at Marysville—Race Notes—Baseball.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BOSTON, May 14.—Eddie McDuffie won easily his first competitive race of the season from Fred J. Titus on the Charles River track this evening at a distance of fifteen miles, for a purse of \$1500, and, besides, made a new world's record.

McDuffie broke the world's record made by Michael for the distance, by 5.1 seconds, and besides made new records for five miles up. The other events were rather tame.

Summary: Match race, paced by multicycles, purse \$1500, between Eddie McDuffie and Fred J. Titus of New York—Won by McDuffie in 27:09 3-5; former world's record held by Michael, 27:14 4-5.

TURF EVENTS.

Odds On Wins the Fabiola Handicap.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Fabiola handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, brought a field of five to the post, of which Odds On was the favorite. He had no trouble in landing it from Mistral. Judge Denny was second choice. Clawson did not give him the best-judged ride in the world. This probably cost him the place. Puckaway cut out a very hard pace in the sloppy going, but was never able to make Odds On extend himself, and finally quit himself. Grady was close up.

The Fabiola cup for gentlemen riders of Oakland proved an easy victory for Mr. Bates, who won a race that would do credit to any of the professionals. He took William O'Brien to the front at once and won easily from Mr. Blake on Metairie.

OAKLAND SUMMARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The weather here was showery and the track muddy. Results: Five furlongs, selling: Moricorito won, Master Mariner second, Castake third; time 1:02 1/2.

Five furlongs, selling: Humidity won, Canace second, Jennie Reid third; time 1:02 1/2.

One mile, selling: Watomba won, Mistleton second, Dan third; time 1:44.

One mile and a sixteenth: Odds On won, Mistral second, Judge Denny third; time 1:50.

One mile, gentlemen riders: William O'Brien won, Metairie second, Zorro third; time 1:40.

Seven furlongs, selling: Lucky Star won, Tom Smith second, Rapido third; time 1:30.

LOUISVILLE RESULTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—Results: Seven furlongs: Sister Stella won, Allie Belle second, Purty third; time 1:32.

Four and a half furlongs: Batten won, Hanna second, Hellebush third; time 0:56 1/2.

Gentlemen's cup, one mile: Lineract won, Oxnard second, Duncan Belle third; time 1:40 1/2.

Frankfort stakes, one mile, stake \$1300: Estaca won, J. H. C. second, Gallivant third; time 1:43 1/4.

Six and a half furlongs, selling: Lord Zeni won, Mill Stream second, J. A. Grey third; time 1:22 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling: Ben Neville won, Lady Irene second, Miss C. third; time 1:16 1/4.

MORRIS PARK EVENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—Results at Morris Park:

Six furlongs: Reprail won, Slasher second, Rappahannock third; time 1:13.

Five furlongs, selling: Autumn won, Mr. Clay second, Meddler third; time 1:00.

Five furlongs, national stallion stakes: Jean Beraud won, Glenheim second, Miller third; time 0:58.

One mile, the Withers' handicap: The Huguenot won, Mr. Balter second, Handball third; time 1:43.

One mile and a sixteenth: Our Johnny won, Mont D'O' second, Merry Prince third; time 1:51 1/4.

About two miles, New York steeplechase: Shillalah won, Big Stride second, Royal Scarlet third; time 3:36.

EVENTS AT ST. LOUIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Results:

Five furlongs, selling: Russett won, Lady Britanic second, Crusell third; time 1:04 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs: Hittick won, Leo Stratus second, Glen Ray third; time 0:52 1/2.

Five and one-half furlongs: Abies won, McAlbert second, Augustine third; time 1:12.

One mile, inaugural handicap, value \$200: Whorl won, (Freeman), 8 to 1, second; Harry Duke, 115 (Turner), 8 to 1, third; time 1:02.

Five furlongs, selling: Laureate won, Helen H. Gardner second, Bridgford third; time 1:03.

Six furlongs, selling: Trombone won, Belle Ward second, Fould third; time 1:17.

NATIONAL GAME.

Orphans Win Four Innings in a Drizzling Rain.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, May 14.—After playing four innings in a drizzling rain, the game was called, with the score 3 to 1 in favor of the Orphans. Ibbell held the Indians down to one scratch hit, while Young was batted freely. Pitchers Briggs and Frazar were traded to Columbus for Outfielder Wites.

COLONELS LOSE TO RED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The Colonels were unable to hit Hil Roday. Fraser was forced to retire after the third inning. Attendance 2500.

Score: Cincinnati, 7; base hits, 12; errors, 2. Louisville, 1; base hits, 4; errors, 1. Batteries—Hill and Plets, Ehret and Wil-

son. Umpires—Cushman and Heydler.

BROWNS BEAT PIRATES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—Hughes pitched a good game against his old companions. Attendance, 2500.

Score: Pittsburgh, 4; base hits, 7; errors, 4. St. Louis, 5; base hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Killen, Rhines and Schriever; Hughes and Clement.

Umpires—Stewart and Wood.

GIANTS DEFEAT SENATORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Senators were



NEW SUMMER WAISTS  
OUR line of Summer Waists is unsurpassed. They are all new and well made. We carry all the new goods in Percale, Pique, Linen and Ginghams, pretty effects in black, striped and plain materials.  
50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50  
Ladies must not forget that our assortment of Linen Skirts and Suits is without a parallel.  
POPULAR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.  
217 S. Spring Street.

unable to bunch their hits today. Attendance 6000. Score: New York, 6; hits, 14; errors, 2. Washington, 2; hits, 8; errors, 0. Batteries—Meekin and Grady; Weyhing and Farrell.  
Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.  
BOSTON'S HOME RUNS WIN.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
BOSTON, May 14.—Home runs by Hamilton and Klobedans won today's game for Boston. Attendance 6000. Score: Boston, 8; hits, 14; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 5; hits, 10; errors, 3. Batteries—Klobedans and Bergen; Kennedy and Ryan.  
Umpires—Snyder and Curry.

ORIOLES DEFEAT AGAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Phillies today again defeated the Baltimore in a close and exciting game. Attendance 11,283. Score: Baltimore, 11; hits, 16; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 12; hits, 15; errors, 2. Batteries—Foster and Clark; Orth, Wheeler and McFarland.  
Umpires—Emslie and Andrews.

STOCKTON GETS THE TROPHY.

Weinstock-Lubin Cup Presented by Capital City Wheelmen.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, May 14.—A committee consisting of eight of the prominent members of the Capital City Wheelmen tonight brought the Weinstock-Lubin cup, the trophy in the inter-urban relay race to Stockton, and presented it to the Terminal City Wheelmen of Stockton.

The decision on the day of the race was in favor of the Capital City Wheelmen, but a protest was made on the ground that the victors had been paced and that the signed packets had not been carried throughout the trip.

The Capital City acknowledged the latter ground, and yielded the cup.

The presentation was made by acting President Woodson of the Capital City and the response was by H. R. McNoble of the local club. The best of feeling prevailed, and the Athletic Association, the other contestant for the cup, joined in its reception to Stockton.

SEVENTEEN ROUNDS.

Stelzner and Van Buskirk Fight at Marysville—Former Wins.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MARYSVILLE, May 14.—Theo Van Buskirk of Marysville and Jack Stelzner of San Francisco, heavy-weights, fought seventeen rounds before an audience of 1500 people here this evening, under the management of Benjamin Cockerill for a purse of \$500.

Up to the fifteenth round honors were even, but in the last two rounds Stelzner did some very effective work, and was given the decision by Referee DeWitt Van Court of the Olympia Club of San Francisco. In the fifth round Van Buskirk claimed a foul, which was not allowed.

The men met twice before, once in San Francisco and once in Sacramento. Stelzner got the decision at San Francisco, but the contest at Sacramento was declared a draw.

CHICKEN THIEVES LOSE A HORSE.

The police were notified yesterday morning by phone from Downey that R. E. Blair and W. W. Coke had lost a number of chickens the night before, the thief starting toward this city in a one-horse wagon.

Mr. Blair came to the city and met Detective Steele and Officer Vignes, who showed him the stolen chickens, and in which Blair recognized several of his chickens. The two men in the wagon recognized the officers while they were measuring the tires and whipped up the horse, which started on a dead run down Boyd street. When near San Pedro street the men left the rig and started through a lumber yard at the corner of Fifth and San Pedro and escaped. The rig and chickens were captured and taken to the station.

WHITE-WINGED PEACE.

American Officers Mediated Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Visitors arriving from San Jose, Costa Rica, announce that articles of peace between that republic and Nicaragua were signed April 27 on board the United States Steamer Alert in the presence of American officers, who strongly recommended it. The terms agreed were thoroughly satisfactory to both.

Sawmill Blown Up.

DETROIT (Mich.), May 14.—A special to the News from Port Huron, Mich., says J. S. McFarland's sawmill at Conaway was blown up at noon today, two men being killed and twelve injured. Two of the injured are not expected to live.

Sampson at Puerto Plata.

CAPE HAYTIAN, May 14.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet is at Puerto Plata. He communicated with the American Consul at Cape Haytian today.

Extract from an article by Sir Rildon Bennett, late president Royal College Physicians, London: "The importance of water in the whole economy of nature can scarcely be exaggerated, and as it constitutes the basis of all our drinks, it is essential that we should obtain it in abundance, and in as pure a state as possible. In rain water and distilled water we have it supplied of the purest quality. Puritas is a distilled water. Five gallons, 50 cents; ten gallons, 75 cents. Ice and Cold Storage Company, Tel. 228.—Adv.

RELIABLE GOODS  
STRICTLY ONE PRICE  
Ville de Paris.  
A. FUSENOT.  
221-223 S. BROADWAY.  
AN IMPORTANT SALE.  
Of high-grade silks commences Monday morning. In all, over 2000 yards of Louise Black and Check Silks, Rich Novelty Plaid Silks, Fancy Taffeta Silks, and the new Bayadere Check Silks are all reduced to  
\$1 YARD  
Not a yard in the entire lot worth less than \$1.35, many of the styles reduced from \$1.50 and \$1.75. An early selection is important to secure the choicest patterns.  
A fresh importation of the celebrated  
Remyer Kid Gloves just opened.

"Buy of the Maker."  
Silk Waists  
The very latest and swiftest ideas of making and design. No stock in town can begin to equal ours when it comes to Silk Waists.  
Silk Skirts.  
Made after the acknowledged patterns of merit. Not a single appropriate color scheme missing from the collection.  
Children's Reefers.  
All the very latest Wash and Woolen materials, made in the latest shapes, with new trimmings. You can't afford to buy the child's Reefers until you've seen ours.  
Infants' Outfits.  
We make a specialty of these complete. We have a very perfect outfit of 48 pieces at \$10.  
Mail Orders Filled.  
If you live out of town and need anything in our line we will send it to you by mail.  
I. MAGNIN & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
237 S. Spring St.  
MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

For dining-room beauty—economy—  
China Closets, \$12.50.  
Oak Sideboards, \$13.50.  
Dining-room Set, \$27.00.  
An elegant Extension Table and six heavy leather



## CHURCH NOTICES—

**WANTED—**

## WANTED—

**WANTED—**  
To Purchase.

CUT-RATE FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SC  
of Los Angeles, Kramer's Hall,  
tween Spring and Main. Sund

WANTED—MAN OR LADY (dress to travel and appoint month and expenses. P. W.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL  
work in small family. Apply  
HENNE BLOCK, or 230 W.

**WANTED—CLEVER LADY AND GENTLEMAN** for immediate tour with New Success under management of author.

8. Broadway, want the pu  
that all diseases of men an  
treated with care and skill.

of the best medical colleges  
Consultation fees. Office 25  
WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER  
of cheap places, \$400 to \$800  
for house with bath and  
barn. Call on J. H. FORTNEY,  
TAYLOR & CO., 115 W. Fourth  
Hotel Van Nuys.

WANTED—I HAVE FROM 40  
to 100 I want to put into  
rooms. Address F, box 46,  
FICE.

WANTED—WE HAVE GOOD  
numbers of—We have good  
customers for Broadway lot  
south Eighth. MAYNE, TAYLOR  
& CO., 115 W. Fourth.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A  
good locality; will pay \$600  
want nice cottage and a lot  
HART & SON, 516 Gilman

WANTED TO PURCHASE  
mortgages on improved city  
property. WRIGHT & CAL  
115 S. Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE  
5 or 6-room house; must be  
rented to a permanent tenant  
INSOIN, 116 S. Broadway.

WANTED—I HAVE CLIENTS  
who want to purchase a  
seawest; anything over \$2  
see Monday by 4:30. W.  
115 S. Broadway.

WANTED—LOT AND HOUSE  
rooms, \$100 down, balance  
month; must be good loca  
lity. TOM CO. 412 Ele  
livery.

WANTED—A GOOD 5 OR  
6 room house, with 1000 el  
ments; must be cheap. Can  
R. SMITH & CO., room 28,  
Central cash buyers inquiring for  
Call early and list your prop  
E. L. BRYAN, 218 S. Broad

WANTED TO BUY A GOOD  
gl. hardware. Call after 5  
evening. 1409 Wright st.

**WANTED**—THE BEST 2-STORY roomy house in southwest 1/4 will buy for \$10,000.00. Call for 75 TIMES OFFER.

**WANTED**—FOR CASH! house; also 1 to 2 residences in; state price and location.

**WANTED**—TO BUY A LOT W. Pedro st., between 12th and north front; must be cheap.

**WANTED**—FOR CASH! CO. on Broadway, between Sev. must be a bargain. MAYNOR CO., 113 W. Fourth st.

**WANTED**—GOOD COUNTRY property for exchange for acreage. W. CO., 108 S. Broadway.

**WANTED**—SECOND-HAND sewing-cutting machine late model. Address C. 1902 S. Main st.

**WANTED**—GOOD UNIM. in Nebraska, eastern part. E. R. THRELKELD.

**WANTED**—GOOD HORSE

ing Company will clean and lay of carpet at 3c per yard; all wo

WANTED—GOOD LOT, WEST  
of town, near the old  
ticular, J. box 55, TIMES  
C. 10.

WANTED—LOT BETWEEN  
Ninth and 19th; must be a  
good lot, near the old  
ticular, J. box 55, TIMES  
C. 10.

WANTED—THE BEST  
will buy, west of Main, near  
the old ticular, J. box 55,  
TIMES C. 10.

WANTED—LOT NEAR PICO  
spot make: be quick. HARRY  
GO, 311 and 315 Stearns.  
Call 1000.

WANTED—LOT NEAR PICO  
with living rooms preferred  
box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LOT NEAR PICO  
spot make: be quick. HARRY  
GO, 311 and 315 Stearns.  
Call 1000.

WANTED—A FRUIT  
and nut orchard, near  
17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BUY MILK  
near west part of city.  
Call 1000.

WANTED—FACING HARVEY  
horse; Call mornings, 824 ST.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY  
buggy, Address F, box 46, T.

WANTED—LETTERPRESS  
Address C, box 60, TIMES  
C. 10.

WANTED—GOLD DRY W  
Apply 179 ROSE ST.

Address D. box 15. TIMES OFF

**WANTED—AGENTS**  
Agents and Solicitors  
**WANTED-AGENTS:** MURRAY  
great war books. "Our Country"  
by William C. Davis, cost of  
disaster, Cuba, war with 5  
illustrations with 500  
to 49 colored plates. Make  
most of the terms: as usual  
credit, price low, freight  
free. Write for terms.  
EDUCATIONAL UNION, 2  
Chicago.

**WANTED—GOOD BIRTH**  
Every effort to take  
new book, just coming from  
Great American Spanish W  
made. New York, to sell  
lowest price; best terms: t  
others' outfit free to any one  
to those who can show us  
credit allowed if needed; us  
to those who can show us  
Chicago.

**WANTED-AGENTS IN**  
pal town on  
trade, New Mexico, to sell  
to cycle dealers and cyclists  
to sell. Write for terms.  
LUBRICATING CO., 1  
don J. Los Angeles, Cal.

**WANTED-NO AGENTS**  
free for 2¢ stamp. Immediate

### **C H U R C H N O T I C E S .**

**WANTED—SALISBURY TO**  
Wanted—Salisbury to  
night; salary on commission  
TENNESSEE MFG. CO. 495 E.  
York City

**WANTED - AGENTS TO**  
recoiler; they take well;  
OF INDUSTRY and get ad  
make money

**WANTED—MANAGER OF F**  
culture and superintendent for  
must be experienced. Add  
TITUS OFFICE

**WANTED—SEVERAL ACTIVE**  
per cent. commission; excite  
Call 225 S. SPRING.

**WANTED—AGENTS TO**  
representing loan associa  
B. box 77. TIMES OFFICE

**WANTED—CANVASSERS W**  
and take \$100 per cent.  
TITUS OFFICE

**WANTED—AGENTS TO R**  
of battleship Maine. 269 S.  
Cross Association.

**TO LET—**  
Farming Land

**TO LET—GRAIN LAND, 100**  
heaps of 5 years, 5 miles  
from depot. Good water  
and tanks. C. W. ROGERSON  
N.W. cor. Second and Spring

**TO LET—3 ACRES OF GOOD**  
water. Good water. 100  
DIX, 123 N. Spring st., room



## Liners

## WANTED

To Rent.  
FURNISHED HOUSES—  
DON'T CLOSE YOUR HOUSES.  
GET SOMETHING OUT OF THEM  
THIS SUMMER.

WRIGHT & CALLENDER,  
Tel. 215, 225, Third st.  
WANTED—TO RENT A COMPLETELY  
furnished 6 or 7-room cottage in good loca-  
tion; by two gentlemen and housekeeper;  
one gentleman in delicate health with lung  
trouble; give full particulars. P. O. Box  
441, City.

WANTED—TO RENT 10 OR 11-ROOM  
house, unfurnished, west side, near Park  
must be in good repair; new preferred;  
rent not more than \$100; give location.  
Address D, box 50, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT A WELL  
established and paying manufacturing busi-  
ness for \$2000; perfectly satisfactory rea-  
sons for selling; references exchanged.  
Address KINSEY, box 5, Times Office.

WANTED—TO RENT TWO ROOMS WITH  
bath; not more than 3 blocks of corner  
Spring and Third sts.; state price and loca-  
tion. Address G, box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT UNFURNISHED  
cottage or flat of 8 rooms; must be west of  
Main st. and near Central ave.; rent not  
more than \$25. Address D, box 52, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO SHARE IN AN OFFICE  
with a responsible and well-established  
physician in good location; one of the  
L. H. MITCHELL, 155 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL SUITE OF  
unfurnished rooms, with bath, in blocks of  
10th and Flower sts. Address C, box 45,  
TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH  
2 bedrooms, toward Westlake Park; first of  
3 adults. CONANT & JOHNSON, 213 W.  
First st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE COTTAGES;  
parties not yet suited are waiting. J. C.  
OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL PLACE,  
not too far out and must be cheap. Address  
G, box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MODERN 4 OR 5-ROOM COT-  
tage, with bath. Address 417 W. NINTH  
ST.

WANTED—THE REMOVAL OF A PIANO; MUST BE  
cheap. THE REMOVAL, 214 W. THIRD.

WANTED—Rooms.

WANTED—FREE OF ALL CHARGE; SE-  
lect register with every particular regard-  
ing price and accommodation will be given  
visitors and others by calling at THE  
CLERKS' EXCHANGE, 214 S. Broadway; all  
rooms registered have been personally  
inspected by our lady assistants.

WANTED—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED  
for housekeeping by gentleman, wife and  
daughter, 5 years; must be north of Ninth  
west of Los Angeles; rent not more than  
\$10; state location and price; permanent  
if pleased. Address D, box 3, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—REFINED WOMAN, EXCEL-  
lent cook, would like 3 unfurnished rooms  
any size for name in work or by boarding  
owners. Address D, box 25, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED APART-  
ments, sitting-room, bed-room and kitchen,  
or small cottage; adults. Address D,  
box 46, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY LADY, FURNISHED OR  
unfurnished room, near downtown, or  
southwest. Address D, box 3, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—"HOW TO BE HAPPY, THOUGH  
PAINFUL."  
A little house, well filled,  
and a little more filled,  
are great riches.

Main prices; 50c; watches cleaned, 75c;  
diamonds, 50c; jewelry, 25c; cleaned,  
50c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATENT."  
15 214 S. Broadway.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE, SOBER MAN,  
with some cash to invest in interest in  
light manufacturing business; I have a  
large double store suitable for any pur-  
pose. ASHTON, room 8, 100 Upper Main st.

WANTED—LA CRESCENTA HOTEL, PER-  
sons looking for health will find it here;  
elevation 1800; good for asthma and all  
lung trouble; for particulars, write MRS.  
H. E. PALEY, La Crescenta.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFUR-  
nished 8 or 7-room house with stable,  
stable, 2nd st. and Main ave. and sta-  
ble. DANFORTH, 206 Hodge bldg.

WANTED—ASSISTANCE OF BENEVO-  
lent person by man of 30 to acquire  
college and legal education. Address by  
permission box 502, PASADENA, Cal.

WANTED—BICYCLE OR GOW FOR NUR-  
sing stock, Washburn mandolin or first-  
class language or music lessons. Address  
B, box 75, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PLASTERING OR CARPEN-  
ter work for cash, horse, bicycle; have large  
mounted cookhouse, will sell cheap. WHIT-  
TING, 124 Main, 2nd floor.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BICYCLE RE-  
pairing outfit; must be in good condition  
and cheap. Address C, box 6, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—TO SELL YOUR SECOND-  
hand engines, pumps, and pumping ma-  
chines. LOS ANGELES WINDMILL CO.,  
223 E. Fourth st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-GRADE  
wheel, new or second-hand; must be cheap  
State price, C, box 57, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—STORAGE ROOM FOR FUR-  
niture of an 8-room house for summer or  
longer. Address C, box 8, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—NO. 3 SMITH TYPEWRITER,  
must be in good order and a bargain;  
state price. Address C, box 43, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, TWO  
pool and two billiard tables; must be mod-  
ern. Address D, box 20, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO SELL CHEAP, BUSINESS  
(a monopoly) lady. Address C, box 5,  
TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A BUYER FOR A NICE  
home in the city. Address C, box 10,  
TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—WATCHES TO CLEAN, 50c;  
mainprizes at 25c; warranted one year.  
M. O. DOLSON, 37 E. First st.

WANTED—A COUPLE OF SMALL CHIL-  
dren to board; terms reasonable; refer-  
ences. 628 COLTON ST.

WANTED—TO RENT, FRUIT-DRIVING  
trays and outfit for the season. Address C,  
box 50, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—REMINGTON OR SMITH PR-  
emier typewriter in good order. Address C,  
box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE  
young man for roommate; \$2.50 per month.  
521 SAN JULIAN ST.

WANTED—A LADY, WHEEL, CHAIR  
for cash. MISS HIDDLE, 710 E. 10th st.  
near San Pedro.

WANTED—PARTY TO SHARE CAR TO  
Eastern Nebraska. Address box 5, TIM-  
ES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$200 FOR 60 DAYS, EXCEL-  
lent security. Address C, box 10, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—A WHEEL IN GOOD ORDER,  
state particulars. Address B, box 85, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN EXCHANGE  
for dentistry. Address C, box 84, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD INSTRUCTOR IN  
state dances. Address C, box 22, TIMES  
OFFICE.

WANTED—LUMBER DEALERS TO MAKE  
bid on \$200 worth of lumber. 129 W. 30th  
st.

WANTED—HARNESS AND BUGGY,  
cheap. 510 E. FIFTH ST.

WANTED—PAIR CARRIAGE LAMPS, 15c  
each. 510 E. FIFTH ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 60-FOOT LOT IN  
Menlo Park tract, on clear side of 24th st.  
Address D, box 34, TIMES OFFICE.

## FOR SALE

City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—

YOU ARE SAVING MONEY.

YOU WANT A SAFE INVESTMENT.

YOU WANT GOOD RETURNS.

BUY

MENLO PARK LOTS.

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE BUYING IN  
THIS TRACT.

BUT TEN (10) MINUTES FROM SPRING  
AND SECOND STS.

THREE LINES OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

MAPLE-AVE. LINE.

NEW SAN PEDRO-ST. LINE.

AN IDEAL HOME LOCATION.

NOT TOO FAR OUT OR TOO CLOSE IN.

BROAD, HANDSOME STREETS.

STREET WORK ALL DONE AND  
ACCEPTED BY THE CITY.

LOOK AT THIS PROGRESSIVE, UP-TO-  
DATE TRACT OF COMFORTABLE  
HOMES, AND YOU WILL NOT  
BUY ELSEWHERE.

CALL ON US, AND WE WILL DRIVE  
YOU OUT FOR A PERSONAL  
INSPECTION.

PRICES AND TERMS WILL SUIT YOU.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,  
Agents,  
121 S. Broadway.

Office on the property, cor. Central ave. and  
21st st.

FOR SALE—

HOUSES AND LOTS.

VICTORIA TRACT.

Westlake ave., bet. 12th and Pico sts.

Excellent cash 2-story houses.

For a good investment look at this prop-  
erty. Will increase in value.

Can sell you a new house for less money  
than it would cost to construct it, if the  
material had to be bought today.

For sale—New house, 8 rooms, elegant  
bath and cellar; good china closet and but-  
ler's pantry; plate-glass in front, polished  
floors, cement with sewer, cement sidewalk  
and coping, house fronts east; deep lot,  
171 feet wide; situated on west side of  
Westlake, second house north of Pico st.

New house, 8 rooms, reception hall; cellar  
with bath; situated on west side of Westlake,  
first-class modern, including plate-glass;  
price \$3000; east side Westlake ave., third  
house north of Pico st.; one of the best loca-  
tions in the city.

New cottage, 5 rooms, bath, all street work  
done, 423 Hayes st. East Los Angeles; \$1250.  
G. W. STIMSON, 218 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

The Lone Star tract at the corner of  
Hoover and Pico, never shown with greater  
brilliance than it does today, when the  
war clouds hover over the country—and  
now the time to take advantage of the  
disturbance of the real estate  
market and buy a lot cheap; a first-class  
lot, with a beautiful house, one of the best  
to be had in the beautiful Lone Star  
tract, for only \$600 a lot; streets all nicely  
graded, cement sidewalks, fine shade trees  
and the best water ever piped to any  
tract in this city; comes direct from the  
Barbours Mountains; close to pipes, fresh  
from nature's reservoir, and as pure as  
distilled dew; go out today and see this  
tract; take a drive to Hoover and Pico  
and Spring, and get off at Hoover and  
Pico; then call on us Monday.

15 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—

The Lone Star tract at the corner of  
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Pico; then call on us Monday.

15 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—

The Lone Star tract at the corner of  
Hoover and Pico, never shown with greater  
brilliance than it does today, when the  
war clouds hover over the country—and  
now the time to take advantage of the  
disturbance of the real estate  
market and buy a lot cheap; a first-class  
lot, with a beautiful house, one of the best  
to be had in the beautiful Lone Star  
tract, for only \$600 a lot; streets all nicely  
graded, cement sidewalks, fine shade trees  
and the best water ever piped to any  
tract in this city; comes direct from the  
Barbours Mountains; close to pipes, fresh  
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## Liners.

## FOR SALE—

## Houses.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST 7-ROOM house in the city for the money; near corner Eighth and Main; 1000 sq. ft.; including carpets and shades; \$1000 cash; balance to suit. Address C. box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM COTTAGE near Westlake; porcelain bath, mantel, green porch, etc.; \$2500; easy terms. L. H. MITCHELL, has moved to 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—\$500—4-room house, lot 50x140; \$100 down, balance monthly.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—\$500—2-story 8-room house, modern, 15 ERNST & CO., 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE BEST BARGAIN ON MAIN ST.

2 good modern houses, well rented, owner going away, a snap.

W. J. SCHIERER, CO., 108 S. Broadway, 15

FOR SALE—A NEW, BEAUTIFUL, FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, large attic, modern improvements; opposite Westlake Park; will sell handsome furniture; \$2500; easy terms. Address C. box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—5-ROOMS, MODERN, COMPLETE, new and beautiful home in Wilshire Boulevard tract, 1000 sq. ft.; \$2500; easy terms. AMERICAN BLDG. & MFG. CO., 338 Heine Bldg., 1217 N. 4th st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 2-STORY HOME IN WOLFMEAD TRACT; cost \$3500; make an offer of \$2400 for it; \$300 cash; balance \$2100 per month. L. H. MITCHELL, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME NEW 10-ROOM house, finished in pine, everything first-class; all modern; large lot, situated southwest; this property can be had at a bargain. TAYLOR & CO., 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NEW HOUSE, hard finished, for \$500; cash \$25, balance \$10 per month; why pay rent? Call and look at this. J. O. STANTON, 114 S. Broadway, 15

FOR SALE—4-ROOM HOUSE, STRICTLY MODERN, southwest, lot 50x140; beautiful home; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month; sold within next 10 days. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM NEW, STRICTLY MODERN COTTAGE, porcelain bath, lot fenced, acre, \$2500; \$250 cash; \$2250 monthly; 7% per cent interest. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 215 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE, NORTHWEST, 1 1/2 blocks from Hollywood, will sell at a great sacrifice. P. O. BOX 627, city.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS OR ANY EASY TERMS; a nice 6-room cottage, south-east, near car line; price \$900, cheap at \$1200. P. A. STANTON, 114 S. Broadway, 15

FOR SALE—SOUTH SANTA MONICA, ASPHALT Walk, 6-room, pretty, papered cottage, furnished, for \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. H. H. HANNA, 110 S. Spring, 15

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 2-STORY HOUSE, 10 rooms, 1000 sq. ft.; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOMED COTTAGE, hard finished, close to Hollywood, \$500; \$100 down, \$10 monthly. Call Monday. M. LEAN, E. St., Pico Heights, 15

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM HOUSE, 1000 sq. ft.; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MODERN COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, in good location, for \$1500, \$250 cash, balance \$1250 per month. L. H. MITCHELL, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BEACH, FIRST-CLASS, 10-room house, a bargain; second house east of Terminal Valley; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND BEST 5-ROOM house, 1000 sq. ft.; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE IN FAIR condition on the beach; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ACRE 4-ROOM HOUSE, large barn, all out to bearing fruit; plenty of water; a lovely home. J. F. GODDE, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, VERY HANDSOME new modern 11-room house, situated on W. Adams; if you want something nice see J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COLONIAL COTTAGE, all improvements; large lot; price \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT COST, SEE ME before buying; 1000 sq. ft.; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON graded street; price \$500; \$100 cash; balance \$400 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—GOLD ROOM HOUSE, LOT 40x140; lawn, flowers, trees, barn, lot fenced; house unplastered; clear, for \$500. GLASSER & WYATT, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BEST ARRANGED 6-ROOM modern cottage, close in; \$500 cash, balance monthly. J. G. H. LAMPIDIS, room 30, Temple Block.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 rooms and bath, large lot; \$1400—\$200 cash, balance monthly. 488 EAST LAKE AVE.

TO LET—A 6-ROOM HOUSE ON McCLINTOCK ave and 5th st.; 2 lots; \$5.00 per month, including water. MRS. A. L. WARD, 615 S. Hope.

FOR SALE—BEST MODERN COTTAGE in the city for \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; HOUSE AND LOT; 1000 sq. ft.; \$2500; \$500 cash; balance \$2000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$500, \$25 CASH, 10 MONTH, no interest; 4-room hard finished cottage, city line. Address D. box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOMED COTTAGE, hard finished, lot fenced, \$500; \$50 cash, balance \$450 per month. J. M. LEAN, E. St., Pico Heights, 15

FOR SALE—A NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, STABLE and workshop, first-class location, at a price.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE and bath, close in; terms to suit buyer. See owner, C. box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—4-ROOM HARD FINISHED cottage, D. box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 SMALL HOUSES, Apply early Monday, 630 S. HILL ST., 16

FOR SALE—Business Property.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF CHOICE BROADWAY PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—INCOME, 134 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MODERN BUSINESS PROPERTY, Central ave, \$2500; first-class modern cottage, Adams and Grand, \$750; will sell easy terms or exchange for business property. OSCAR P. TAYLOR, owner, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$1000 BRICK BLOCK ON 40x150 lot on Fourth st., near Fourth; under \$1500; price \$1500; \$500 cash; balance \$1000 per month. J. A. CLOYD, 138 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—4000 9-ROOM TRANSIENT lodging-house, very central; clearing \$100 monthly; reasonableness. ERNST & CO., 138 S. Broadway.

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## FOR SALE—

## Hotels, Lodging Houses.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSES THAT PAY \$1000—25 rooms, Broadway, good furniture; neat and clean; yields \$100 per month net.

\$100—26 rooms, Hill st., very cheap. \$700—25 rooms, close in, \$325 cash. \$370—large room, corner, Spring st. \$1000—30 rooms, fine corner, Broadway. \$200—40 rooms, Broadway; very desirable. OFFICE.

\$200—30 rooms, corner of Hill st., clean, handsomely decorated; good furniture. \$1000—40 rooms, Broadway, close in. \$200—20 rooms, Hill st., very cheap. \$1800—30 rooms, Broadway; very desirable. OFFICE.

FOR SALE—40 ROOMS WILL BE SOLD FOR mortgage; central, part down. 30 rooms, very cheap. \$2000—20 rooms, Hill st. \$1800—30 rooms, Broadway; very desirable. OFFICE.

FOR SALE—20-room hotel, the best in the city. Room 22, 222 W. Fourth.

FOR SALE—Lodging-Houses, BIG AND LITTLE; cheaper than the cheapest; 10 rooms Broadway, \$200; 20 rooms Main st., only \$200; 10 rooms Hill st., \$100; 10 rooms, \$200; 10 rooms furnished; fine house.

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## FOR SALE—

## Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN A 9-ROOM house, 11 rooms, sunny rooms; real cheap; located in the heart of the city on Spring st. Address B. box 97, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 CALOGRAPH TYPE-Writer in good order, \$25; also Encyclopaedia Britannica; new edition, 25 volumes; \$100. Address B. box 97, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME UPRIGHT CONSOLE, best lounge, fine paintings, and hand-drawn dealers need not apply. Call afternoon, 321 Temple st., room 16.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LARGE UPRIGHT Dressing table, a sacrifice; owner in distress and must have money; get it at your own price. Call at 312 CLAY, 15

FOR SALE—STANDARD ANIMATED picture machine and 15 films; electric and chain lights complete; cost \$200; \$50 takes \$150. Call at 312 CLAY, 15

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FURNITURE OF 2 rooms modern new cottage, only few months old; \$1000; \$100 cash; balance \$900. Call; call; call. 312 MAPLE AVE., 15

OR SALE—CHEAP, FOLDING BED, OAK chester, box couch, book-case, dining table, and double bed; \$100; \$10 cash; balance \$90. 312 MAPLE AVE., 15

FOR SALE—KIMBALL ORGAN IN PIANO case, \$100; \$10 cash; balance \$90. 312 MAPLE AVE., 15

FOR SALE—FARADAY MEDICAL ELECTRIC for doctor or home use; fine finish and good as new; cheap



## Liners.

## FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$5000 IMPROVED

Ranch near Escondido, San Diego county,

clear, for property of equal value here. 15

K. DAVIS, Los Angeles.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE

to city, price \$2500, want beach property,

lots or lodging-house, BEN

WHITE, 225 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED

acre near city for cottage or plant

balance monthly. L. F. JOHNSON, 218 S.

Broadway, room 214.

FOR EXCHANGE—6 ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE

to city, price \$2500, want beach property,

lots or lodging-house, BEN

WHITE, 225 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED COUNTRY

property in exchange for furniture or

merchandise of any kind. Address J. box

15, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES AT BURBANK

with 1000 equity for property, good

ing-house or country store. BEN WHITE,

225 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, LARGE

barn, 4 acres, 1000 ft. of beach, fruit

water right with land. J. F. GOODENOW,

128 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE CORNER

with 3-room modern house, S.W. want

Northwest Missouri property. TAYLOR,

104 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—TO BE SACRIFICED: A

very fine, new, modern, 11-room house, W.

Adams; let us show you this. TAYLOR,

104 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTIES TO

exchange for ranch near Downey, Artesia

and Clearwater. E. R. THREKELD, 103 S.

Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FRUIT

ranch, all buildings, 1000 ft. of beach,

property. E. R. THREKELD, 103 S.

Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LOT, GOLD

watch and jewelry, for property of

gent's wheel. Address D. box 8, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—POMONA HOME FOR

Carthage, Mo., or Sioux City, Iowa, prop-

erty. Address OWNER, 709 W. Fourth st.,

Pomona.

FOR EXCHANGE—1200; NICE 8-ROOM

modern house in East Los Angeles for

T. S. WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox

Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LAND AND

lots for good equities in Los Angeles. P.O.

DIXTER, 2 WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox

Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY PROPERTY

near Los Angeles, 1000 ft. of beach,

ing-house. Address D. box 43, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED CITY

and country property for Los Angeles,

eastern. NASON &amp; POTTER, San Diego,

Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$2500; EQUITY IN LAND

some 3-room modern residence, southwest

for ranch. CHAS. E. CARVER, 217 New

High.

FOR EXCHANGE—FARM IN MICHIGAN

adjoining county seat, for property in Cal-

ifornia. S. R. THREKELD, 103 S. Broad-

way.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD CITY AND COUNTRY

properties to exchange for good lodging-

houses. E. R. THREKELD, 103 S. Broad-

way.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN SE-

attle, Wash., for property here; will ac-

cept. RYAN, 215 S. Broadway, room

224.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$500, GOOD LOT, WEST

Johnson st., free of debt, for lot in East

Los Angeles. BEN WHITE, 225 W. First

st.

FOR EXCHANGE—35-ACRE HOME IN

Florida, large house, 1000 ft. of beach,

property here. TAYLOR, 104 S. Broadway.

## SWAPS.

All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—LESSONS IN ELOCU-

tion or voice culture (singing or speaking)

in exchange for a pony and buggy.

KATHIE KERR, 93 S. Main st., 11-14-15.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$4000 BUILDING, 4514,

floor connected direct with sewer; also

nice place laundry. See HUNTER

BERG, 406 E. Sixth st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD WATCH AND

32-caliber Smith &amp; Wesson revolver for a

watch, the rest of horse and buggy.

22-115 FIRST ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT TO TRADE AN

old watch, 32-caliber Smith &amp; Wesson

revolver for a watch, the rest of horse

and buggy. Address J. box 23, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 45 POCO CAMERA,

tripod, case, and 4 plate-holders, for a

first-class lady's wheel. Address C. box 14,

TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT A COTTAGE

built, will exchange cash and small fruit

ranch in Pasadena. Address C. box 28,

TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—PRIVATE, OR CLASS

lessons in dancing or photography; must

be first-class. Address C. box 15, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE BLACK FAMILY

horse and harness for light-weight bicycle

and side bookcase. Address B. box 53, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW AND FASHION-

able silk skirt for chickens, furniture or

other goods. Address C. box 23, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—DENTISTRY FOR ELEC-

tric wiring, refrigerator, bookcase, glass

or buggy. Address C. box 83, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1200; FIRST MORT-

gage, good security, for vacant lots in

Los Angeles. Address B. box 70, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO

exchange for piano, lessons; experienced

teacher. Address C. box 40, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE RIG, HORSE,

phaeton and harness to trade for dia-

mond ring. Inquire 106 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$400; SILVER WATCH,

chronometer, bicycle, books, etc., for

want good bicycle. 229 S. FREMONT

AVE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR PAT COW;

2 fresh Jersey cows, gentle and very

milkers. COR. 10TH AND WESTERN AVE.

FOR EXCHANGE—VACANT LOT FOR

plumbing, raising house and painting; what

have you? W. M. GORDON, 1638 Temple

st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT NEAR CAR-

line, southwest, for small grocery store.

Address S. S. KINNEY, Station D.

FOR EXCHANGE—MEXICAN SADDLE,

fine banjo, guitar or revolver for what

you wish. Station R. 1st West 15.

FOR EXCHANGE—A HIGH-GRADE LADY'S

wheel for bound (ladies) suit. Martin

Gibson, 1000 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—LADY'S AND GENTLE-

man's bicycles for house painting and

papering. ROOM 26, Bryson Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL TRADE FINE

cabinet, 100 ft. of beach, for printing

press. Address D. box 8, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE NEW 100-EGG

Los Angeles incubator, for large Pouter

chickens. Address C. box 74, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT TO EXCHANGE

stylish dressmaking for bureau and rocker.

Address C. box 10, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR

nearly new 3-burner gas stove, cost \$10?

Address C. box 10, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL TRADE CATHEDRAL

frame, 1325 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL QUICK, AN ES-

tablished cash grocery, in a lively beach

city, in this country, very low rent, if en-

gaged this month, about \$200 will take it,

and it is worth a hundred more; some one

will get a bargain this month sure. Ad-

dress C. box 5, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—

\$700—Clear stand; good business.

Address C. box 12, TIMES

OFFICE.

FOR SALE—\$4000 BUY ONE OF THE BEST

little restaurants in the city, positively

clearing over \$100 a month; fine location,

low rent, nearly fixed up and locally man-

aged; closest investigation solicited. Ad-

dress C. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS JOB

job printing and newspaper office in fine

running order; value \$1000; want cottage

here or at beach, the rest of horse and

buggy. Address WESTERN PRINT-

ING CO., 170 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—\$1000 COMPLETE OUT-

fit and agency of mineral water, horse

wagon, bottles, jugs, etc.; route turned

over and learned; clearing \$200 a week and

increasing. Call CHAS. E. CARVER, 217

Broadway, rooms 1 and 2.

A CHANCE FOR SECOND-HAND MAN

who knows his business, to join the ad-

vertiser, who has a fine large double store

and amount of cash. Room 4, 115 W.

PER MAIN ST.

FOR SALE—\$2500 BICYCLE INTEREST

worth \$2500 in winter clothing business

of long standing; good reasons

for selling; this will never be offered again.

Open Thursday. Address J. box 6, TIMES

OFFICE.

WANTED—RELIABLE LADY OR GENTLE-

man to open and manage or assist in a

business averaging \$1000 a month; no

nothing like it in the city. Call Monday

morning 10 to 12 o'clock at NATICK

ROCK.

FOR SALE—GOOD STORE, IN COUNTRY

village; only store in the place; money or

land; owner has gone to Europe; good

location; owner has gone to Europe; good

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## City Briefs.

Pleasing reflections are sure to accompany the wearing of stylish hats, linen, hosiery, underwear and correct neckwear. Deemed stores, they always secure the cream of the markets, of both Europe and America, and as far in advance as they can be secured. Anything bought from Desmond in the Bryson Block, No. 141 South Spring street, bears the stamp of all that is correct in up-to-date hats and men's furnishings.

Have you got a doorway in your house that looks wanting? If so, why not give your room an air of completeness by having an artistic piece of grillwork or fretwork in the doorway. We are pioneers in the grill business, and have many fine designs to select from. We aim to turn out good work at the lowest possible price. Smith's, 707 South Broadway.

The Times will give a set of eight elegant pictures of the principal battleships of the United States navy with every prepaid six months' subscription to the Times, and a choice of two pictures with every new prepaid monthly subscription. The complete set can be had for 50 cents in cash at The Times office, 100 North Main street.

Tomorrow we are going to give away to every lady calling for same, a beautifully-embossed picture of the American flag. See full particulars in our advertisement on another page. Silverwood, 124 South Spring street.

Visiting cards, correct style, by new typographic process, fac simile of engraving, no plate, 40 cents per hundred. Wedding announcements, etc., a specialty. Jones's Book Store, 228 West First street.

When ladies can get styles for what they pay at cheap stores, they always come to Dorsch, 303 South Broadway. You can buy fine hats at your own prices.

The Natick House will serve a chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 today at the usual rates, 25 cents, or 21 meals for \$4.50. Music by Arend's Orchestra.

Grand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Big bargains in books and Bibles. Special prices on pocketbooks. Merriam's, 117 South Spring street.

Teeth cleaned free by appointment. Dr. C. H. Parker, 340 1/2 South Broadway. Green 1315.

Special sale of straw hats this week at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street.

Mothers, shoe your boys and girls at Burns's, 240 South Spring. Honest values.

Read about "Superb" sewing machines at \$22.50, special notices, page 4. Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Los Angeles, 117 South Spring street.

Attend patriotic service at the First Christian Church tonight. Nittinger Employ. Agt. 228 S. Spring.

David Walk preaches in the Church of Christ on Eighth street near Central avenue.

The members of the senior A class of the High School enjoyed a picnic at Terminal Island yesterday.

The ninth anniversary of the Epworth League will be celebrated today by special services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

News has been received by Police Officer George of the death of his father at Girty, Armstrong county, Pa., at the advanced age of 84 years.

The inquest held by Coroner Campbell yesterday on the remains of Ed O'Carra resulted in a verdict of death caused by valvular disease of the heart.

Word has been received from Fresno that W. R. Simmons, Los Angeles District Messenger, No. 2, was killed there yesterday while attempting to board a train. Simmons was 18 years of age.

Frank Lopez and Frank Wilson are in the tanks at the Police Station, having been arrested by Detective Hartley on suspicion of having stolen carpenter tools belonging to W. H. Bentley.

John Myers, the colored man arrested a few days ago charged with having burglarized the room of Lillie Smith on Ferguson alley, will have his examination Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A. Moncton and S. E. Lawrence paid \$2 each into the city treasury yesterday for violating the hitching ordinance. The police have received instructions to bring in every violator of the ordinance hereafter.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for Robert L. Henderson, Pat Kane, Dr. J. F. Fritzel, J. W. Perry, A. H. Rosenzweig, German Cook, Mrs. M. Ethel Pierce, F. S. Whitfield, H. B. Gleason.

A lecture under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society will be delivered next Tuesday evening, May 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Cathedral by Rev. P. J. Fisher of Pomona. The subject of the discourse is: "The Catholic Church and Its Relations to Progress and Science."

Members of the Riverside Band to the number of fifteen, came in from Riverside yesterday morning and left for San Francisco on the 11:40 o'clock Southern Pacific train to become the band of the Seventh Regiment, and to accompany them to the Philippines.

The Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of "The Year Book for 1898" of the American Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The president of the chamber is Henry Peartree, and the secretary, Francis Kimbel. At the head of the list of honorary members appears the name of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador. The names of two Los Angeles citizens also appear upon this list: A. Jacoby, Esq., ex-president of the Board of Trade, and Gen. Charles Forman, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS.**  
BROADWAY—C. B. Craig, A. E. Keyes, city; F. W. Wood, New York; C. G. Slee, Buena Park; Mrs. Stewart and daughter, Evanston; H. C. Knight, O. T. Barker and wife, O. Rose and wife, Pasadena; John Jensen, Lake View; Mrs. J. A. Allen, Chicago; H. B. Miller, city; L. A. Chidgoston and wife, Portland; Dr. C. H. Early, Boston.

**BIRTH RECORD.**  
DAVIDSON—May 13, 1898, at No. 417 South Alvarado street, to the wife of Dr. A. Davidson, a son.

**DEATH RECORD.**  
ROBERTS—In this city, May 13, 1898, Annie J., wife of Alfred Roberts, aged 48 years. Funeral services at the residence, No. 623 East Seventh street, at 2 p. m.

**BALPIN—**In this city, May 12, 1898, at her residence, No. 115 East Twenty-eighth street, Frances F. Balpin, mother of Mrs. Ada E. W. Balpin. Funeral Sunday, 10 a. m. Friends invited. (Minneapolis papers please copy.)

**ROSBY—**In this city, Thursday, May 12, 1898, Dr. R. L. Rosby.

All members of the Fraternal Brotherhood will please meet at the corner of Sixth and Flower streets, Sunday at 1:45 p. m., to act as escort to the remains. By order of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 12.

**SCHNEIDT—**In this city, Saturday, May 14, 1898, Mrs. Lillian Gertrude Schneidt. Interment private. Due notice of funeral will be given. (San Francisco papers copy.)

**CHESBROUGH—**In this city, May 12, 1898, of spinal meningitis, Hazel Chesbrough, aged 2 years 11 months.

**LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.**  
Will deliver your goods at your residence in any part of the city. No. 215 W. First street. Tel. M. 20.

## PERSONALS.

George T. Hanly and D. N. Diehl, commissioners from Southern California to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which convenes on the 19th at Winona Lake, Ind., left Thursday for the East. They expect to visit many of the eastern cities, and will probably be away for several weeks.

**More Work for the Coroner.**  
An employee of the San Gabriel Power Company at Azusa was found dead in a tent at that place yesterday morning. The Coroner goes there to hold an inquest this morning.

Coroner Campbell held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the remains of Irene Moore, the infant daughter of J. Moore, who lives at No. 151 Alameda street. The child died suddenly yesterday morning. The Coroner found death to have ensued from capillary bronchitis brought on through an attack of the measles.

**FUNERAL NOTICE.**  
Members of Court Angelina, No. 2422, I. O. F., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of Brother R. L. Rosson, Sunday, May 15, at 2 p. m., at Sixth and Flower streets. All friends are invited to attend. By order of Chief Ranger.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, ATTENTION!**  
The funeral of Roland Dee Rosson, late a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, will take place on Sunday, May 15, 1898, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Members of Marathon Lodge, No. 182, and visiting brethren are requested to meet at the Castle Hall, No. 107 North Spring street, at 1 o'clock, to repair from there to the late residence of deceased, No. 612 South Flower street, from whence the funeral will be conducted.

By order of the Chancellor Commander. JOHN S. MYERS, K. of R. and S.

**Buy Gloves of a Glove House.**  
**The Glove You're Looking For.**

What is the best Glove you ever saw in your life at \$1.25? Compare the best you ever saw at that price with our dollar Glove compare quality, fit and style and assortment of colorings. Compare our \$1.50 Gloves with those that usually sell for \$2. All Gloves warranted, fitted to the hand and kept in repair free of charge.

**The Unique Kid Glove and Corset House.**  
245 S. Broadway.

Two doors south of Boston Store.

You have used Dr. Fox's Health Food, why not

**Try Dr. Fox's Health Baking Powder?**

It is a.....

**Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.**

**Flower Buying**

At the World went with a rush last week. Things were so lively that we have decided to try it again, and tomorrow offer bargains greater than ever.

35c Bluebells 19c  
at.....  
35c Violets 19c  
at.....  
\$1.50 Roses \$1.00  
at.....  
\$1.00 Roses 65c  
at.....  
75c Roses 50c  
at.....  
25c Imported Roses 15c  
at.....  
50c Poppies 25c  
at.....  
25c Lily of the Valley at..... 16c

**THE MILLINERY WORLD**  
125 SOUTH SPRING ST.

**C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist.**  
223 North Main St., Los Angeles. Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night.

Let's go to Hale's.

## Some Vigorous Price-Cutting at Hale's

These days are unparalleled for the magnitude and variety of bargains—the pure and simple sort. Last week was a glorious time for the economical, prudent shopper—this week will far outstrip it. The balance of that

**Muslin Underwear** Here's where women can appreciate more than at any other counter what this sale means to them.



The garments are such as only New York women are accustomed to find.

**Drawers—**

14c instead of 20c  
Of good muslin, plain, with cluster of tucks.  
Special at 20c  
Of splendid quality, roomy and plain; a cluster of tucks.

29c—Out from 35c  
Five dozen of them ready tomorrow, with clusters of tucks and Hamburg edging.

**Gowns—**

Out to 50c  
Full length and trimmed with Hamburg edging, cambric ruffles, sailor collar.

Now 55c, was 75c  
The Empire style, with low neck, Hamburg edging and inserting, cambric ruffles, large sleeves.

This week 60c  
Almost 10 dozen, Mother Hubbard style, high neck and yoke, trimmed in tucks and fancy lace inserting, cambric ruffles.

50c—Reduced from 75c  
Of fine muslin, good width and length—36 in. to 42 in.; an 8-in. embroidery flounce.

These for \$1.25  
The Umbrella style, a deep flounce and a large protection ruffle, embroidery trimmings.

**White Aprons—**

For 10c each  
But these are of gingham, with a wide border and large size.

At 15c  
Of fine cambric and lawn, trimmed in fancy lace inserting.

**Knit Underwear—**

15c instead of 25c  
Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Vests, in light weight, high neck.

30c instead of 50c  
Ladies' Ribbed Lisle Vests, in colors, with low neck and no sleeves, silk tape.

25c instead of 50c  
Ladies' Balbriggan Drawers, knee length and full finished.

50c now, were 75c  
Ladies' Lightweight Cotton Combination Suits, ankle or knee length.

5c now  
Children's Cotton Vests, white or ecru, and lightweight; were 15c.

This week 10c  
More than a hundred of Children's White Gauze Vests and Pants, silk taped; were 25c and 35c.

10c instead of 35c  
Children's Ribbed Swiss Vests, in white, good weight.

## New York Auction Stock

Has arrived, and goes forward tomorrow with a rush

At 33 1-3 Cents on the Dollar

**Shirting Percales, 3c yd**  
3/4 width, light colors, stripes, checks, figures; always 6c.

**6 1/2c Canton Flannel, 3 1/2c**  
3 cases on sale tomorrow, bleached or brown, good width and weight, a heavy nap.

**50 Inch Sheeting now 7c a yd**  
2 cases of the well known Dallas brand, was included in this gigantic purchase, come quick.

**6c Outing Flannels, 3 1/2c yd**  
About 50 pieces, mostly dark colors, good, heavy grade.

**White Nainsook, 5c yd**  
Usually 8 1/2c in checks or stripes, 30 inches wide, heavy weight.

**Famous Windsor Prints, 6c**  
Just a case for selling this week, always 7c, newest in colors and designs.

**36 Inch Percales now 7c yd**  
New York's newest goods in colors and designs; were 10c.

**Lonsdale Muslin, 5c yd**  
The standard 10c goods, full yard wide, very soft, strong.

**10c Shirting Cheviots, 5c yd**  
Suitable for working shirts, colored and checked.

**10c Ducks This Week, 5c yd**  
Extra Heavy Pique and Russian Duck in light colors, styles.

**19 1/2c Wamsutta Muslin, 8 1/2c**  
Full yard wide but 2 cases marked thus. Come early.



## The Inevitable We've Cut the Price of Every Garment for Instant Selling

The time has come for us to clear our decks. All spring wraps must go, and without lagging.

The order is—"Get rid of everything." These prices will show you how faithfully the department has done its part.

**Children's Jackets**  
Every \$1.25 Jacket on sale this week ..... 98c  
Every \$2.00 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$1.48  
Every \$3.50 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$2.68  
Every \$4.00 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$2.98  
Every \$5.00 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$3.98  
Every \$7.50 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$5.98

**Ladies' Crash Skirts**  
Ladies' Crash Skirts, 3 1/4 yd. sweep, 3-in. hem ..... 75c  
Ladies' Crash Skirts, 4-yd. sweep, 4-in. hem ..... \$1.00  
Ladies' Fancy Crash Skirts, 4-yd. sweep, 4-in. hem ..... \$1.25  
Ladies' Heavy Crash Skirts, 4-yd. sweep, 4-in. hem ..... \$1.50

**Ladies' Jackets**  
Every \$5.00 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$4.68  
Every \$7.50 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$6.48  
Every \$8.50 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$7.28  
Every \$10.00 Jacket on sale this week ..... \$8.38

**Ladies' Suits**  
Every \$5.00 Suit on sale this week ..... \$4.68  
Every \$7.50 Suit on sale this week ..... \$5.78  
Every \$10.00 Suit on sale this week ..... \$7.98  
Every \$12.50 Suit on sale this week ..... \$10.38  
Every \$15.00 Suit on sale this week ..... \$12.28  
Every \$22.50 Suit on sale this week ..... \$16.58  
Every \$25.00 Suit on sale this week ..... \$20.68  
Every \$37.50 Suit on sale this week ..... \$30.78

**Fine Collarettes and Capes**  
Every \$5.00 and \$5.50 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$4.68  
Every \$8.00 and \$8.50 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$5.58  
Every \$12.00 and \$12.50 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$10.48  
Every \$16.50 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$13.28  
Every \$18.00 and \$20.00 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$16.38  
Every \$25.00 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$19.78  
Every \$27.50 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$22.48  
Every \$35.00 Collarette on sale this week ..... \$24.98

**Corset Specials—**  
75c quality, 40c  
Children's Double Y Waist, of best Cutliff. Ask to see this.

This for 40c  
If you wear a Corset from 27-in to 30-in, don't fail to examine this batch; for clearance at once.

Was \$2.00, now \$1.15  
A fine French model Corset of 4 hooks; sudden spring to the hips; very latest shape.

Now \$1.85 instead of \$3.50  
The famous P. D. Corset, style 39, heavily embroidered, with beautiful floral design, single-boned strips, perfect shape.

75c Lace Curtains, 42c  
1000 yds 12 1/2c N. Y. muslin now, yd. .... 9c  
12 1-2c Tailor Suits, yd. .... 7c  
Only 50 of the 85-cent crocheted bedspreads at 43c each. All wool, navy blue twilled, was 25c, now 19c yd.

Our Toilet Department is one of the main features of stores. Here everything in the toilet line is kept and sold at cut prices. To make you acquainted with it we will give away

**Free Tomorrow**

To every lady purchaser a sample cake of

**Fine Toilet Soap**  
It's yours; ask for it.

**Hosiery Reductions—**  
9c—Out from 15c  
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, in black or tan.

This week 10c  
Children's Cotton Hose, seamless and stainless, double heel and toe and knee, in the wide and narrow ribbed; reduced from 15c.

16c—Instead of 25c  
Ladies' Silk Finished Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, extra double sole, superior quality and fast black.

Ladies' 15c—were 50c  
Ladies' Lisle and Cotton Hose, black, tan, oxford and colors, Richelleu ribbed and plain, opera lengths, regular lengths, fine maco; reduced from 50c to 15c.

\$1.25 Shirt Waists, 69c  
15c Galatea Suitsings 10c  
75 part pieces of 12 1/2c Flannelette, worked pieces ..... 7c  
10 part pieces of French Shirting Flannels, in wool, and silk and wool; 35c, 40c goods for 15c

**Sheets, Pillow Cases— Everyone Can Have the Best Now**

These prices alone cannot be equaled, to say nothing of the qualities.

Whoever uses bed linen will find this a rare opportunity to replenish the supply.

**Sheets—**  
At 41c—8-4, 2 1/2 yards long; 50c goods.  
At 36c—7-4, 2 1/2 yards long; 45c goods.  
At 50c—9-4, 3 yards long; 65c goods.  
At 45c—10-4, 2 1/2 yards long; 55c goods.  
At 50c—10-4, 2 1/2 yards long; 65c goods.  
At 59c—10-4, hemstitched, 2 1/2 yards long.

**Pillow Cases—**  
8 1/2c—Cambric, 45x36; 40c goods.  
10c—Muslin, 54x36; 12 1/2c goods.  
10c—Fine muslin, 45x36; 15c goods.  
12 1/2c—Muslin hemstitched, 45x36.  
12 1/2c—Muslin, 45x36 inch; 15c goods.

Allen's—Prosperity Furniture



## Unusual Furniture Special for Monday

**White Enameled Dressers** Extraordinary bedroom helps. Have you ever thought of something white for your sleeping room? What's more cheerful—that gives daintier, cosier and more inviting effect? It's the most appropriate and tasty of all colors for a bedroom, and the most inexpensive—if you heed tomorrow's prices.

With dressers are white metal beds that ought to engage your attention—if prices, styles and finish are considered—\$4.50 and up. Then those white enameled wash stands and dressers for children.

All Monday special prices indicate cash prices.  
All mail orders filled if mailed Monday.

**\$12.50 Like the Picture**

With a serpentine top; curved standards; an oval French plate mirror 20x24 inches, and solid brass handles, touched off here and there with gold leaf.

**H. J. Allen's FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE**  
332-334 So. Spring St.

**\$3 Shoes**  
Unequaled elsewhere at \$4.

**Waterman's Shoe Store**  
121 South Spring Street.

**EVERY-STAUH SHOE CO.**  
Byrne Building, Broadway near Third.

**DIAMOND BROS.**  
The cheapest place to trade in the city.  
Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

**Bumiller & Marsh, HATTERS, FURNISHERS, SHIRT MAKERS,**  
120 South Spring Street.

**PILES**  
Cure without pain or money refunded. LADIES can cure themselves AT HOME. Consult by mail or in person.

**Polaski Suits are good suits; that's sure.**  
324 W. THIRD ST.

**THE SURPRISE**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY.  
ALWAYS THE LOWEST IN PRICES.  
242 S. Spring St.

**NILES PEASE Furniture**  
THE BIG STORE.  
330-441-443 S. SPRING ST.

**J. H. MASTERS**  
Mfg. and Jobber, 215 Commercial St., Los Angeles.  
Ore Sacks, Cotton Ducks and Drills, Blankets, Twines and Wagon Covers.  
Telephone Main 1512.



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*



## ARIZONA NEWS.

## CUSTOMS OFFICIALS MAKE A SCOUTING TOUR.

J. R. Carson Offers Five Thousand Dollars for the Head of Gen. Weyler.

## CABLEGRAM SENT TO DEWEY.

## THE WELLS-FARGO FIRE AND ROBBERY FULLY EXPLAINED.

## Incendiary Fires at Prescott—A Large Increase in the Yearly Dividends of the Home-State Mine.

PHOENIX, May 12.—[Regular Correspondence.] A full of endurance was performed recently by a party of customs officials who arrived in Phoenix last Monday. Those comprising the party were Deputy Collector James P. Welsh of Buenos Ayres, Inspectors J. F. Kellner, George W. Webb, Richard Reynolds and Special Officers J. M. Sato and W. T. Brock. The men composing it were dispatched from Buenos Ayres, a station on the international line, south of Tucson, by Collector Chenoweth at Nogales, in consequence of a rumor that the Papago Indians, when they attacked the Mexican mining town of El Palmar, had stolen about 100 head of cattle and smuggled them across the line. The errand of the riding party was to secure some traces of these cattle.

The little party of frontiersmen left Tucson on the 28th of April and scouted the international boundary line due west, arriving at the old Gila Bend mine, and then descended to Gila Bend. In southwestern Maricopa county, they failed to find any traces of the cattle, and the probability is that the rumor that Mr. Chenoweth heard was unfounded.

The country traversed by the party is extremely desolate at all times, but has been made more so by continued dry weather. The party found Indian villages deserted and food very scarce. Water was at all times difficult to obtain, and at one place, after a hard day's ride, the water hole at which they were forced to camp was found to be in an extremely foul condition, owing to the carcasses of dead animals, lying adjacent to it. The water itself was so impregnated with the odor of the taste of coffee and tea were indistinguishable on being brewed with it. Any one who has tasted a prospectors' cup of either of these beverages will understand it and the significance of the statement. The party was exceedingly glad to get into the green alfalfa fields, the first since leaving Tucson, which seemed a paradise after their trying experience.

## GOV. MCCORD'S REGIMENT.

Great interest is being manifested in the probable disposition of Gov. McCord's offer to the general government of a regiment of infantry for service in the Philippines. By the time this correspondence is printed, an answer of some character to the methods of the agent at the Manila office, who had been received from Washington. The Governor has been keeping the wires hot with messages to prominent and influential officials in Manila, and has been assisted by a number of private citizens. The view is taken that the proximity of Arizona to the Pacific Coast should make it a logical place to include in the list for troops from that section. The National Guard of the Territory is a good strong, well-drilled and composed of men of good character and experience. The other set, to make up the full regiment, could be recruited in a very few days; in fact, the entire regimental strength could be made up in less than a week with volunteers from private walks of life. The Arizona militia incline very kindly to the Philippines as an object of their march to Cuba, although the motto here is elsewhere is "Cuba Libre."

## PHOENIX IN BRIEF.

The Philharmonic Club gave an entertainment at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the free-library fund.

George M. Walker, who has had the management of the Hotel Arizona during the winter, left last week for Montreux, Colo., accompanied by his wife, to resume charge of the Manitou House, of which he has been the proprietor several seasons.

Gov. McCord received a letter from C. J. R. Carson of Los Angeles last week, offering him a cash reward of \$5,000 for the head of Gen. Weyler. The Arizona cowboys were not sent out as head-hunters, but instead, Mr. Carson's generous offer, they will likely make an exception of Gen. Weyler.

George M. Sargent, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, Phoenix and Prescott, visited Phoenix last week. Mr. Sargent accompanied the cowboy contingent as far as Helen, N. M., and accompanied them an exceptionally fine body of men.

Capt. Lloyd of the Fifteenth Infantry stationed at Fort Grant, was in the city last week to confer with Mr. McCord regarding the late attack upon El Plomo by Papago Indians, from this side of the line. Mr. Lloyd was accompanied from the War Department for the strengthening of both posts.

Articles of incorporation of the Snowland Explorers' club, which was organized by the Secretary of the Territory last week. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares. Places of business Phoenix and Los Angeles.

George L. Alexander of Los Angeles, representing the American Type Foundry Company, was in the city last week, looking after business.

Judge T. D. Satterwhite of Tucson, District Attorney of Pima county, visited here last week after an absence of two years. Judge Satterwhite was Attorney-General of the Territory during the latter part of the administration of Gov. Hughes.

J. F. Callahan and J. P. Waterman, who broke in the Maricopa and Phoenix desert last January, and who sold a large number of coupon railroad tickets, were sentenced to nine months at Yuma last week.

Capt. Brodie and Capt. McClintock of the cowboy regiment at San Antonio last Saturday stated they expected to leave for Cuba this week.

Deputy United States Marshal J. M. Compton of Tucson was in the city last Saturday to secure the requisite papers from Assistant United States Attorney Bennett, authorizing the deportation of seven Chinamen from this country. He left the same evening for San Francisco.

Dr. J. C. Norton, the Territorial veterinarian, returned last week from a trip to Kirkland, where he was on professional business. Dr. Norton brought with him samples of the loco weed that he found growing in the vicinity. It is attained good growth already, and is made all the more dangerous at the present time from the fact that other feed is short, owing to the continued dry weather. He reports the cattle in good condition, and the spring round-ups are in full blast. The Storm Cloud group of mines

numbering fourteen claims in all, and located ten miles south of Prescott, are coming to the front as profitable producers, after a series of vicissitudes extending over a period of fifteen years. The ore of the Storm Cloud is getting freer as the depth grows. It cleans up an average of \$5 to \$7 per ton.

The Santa Fe Company has completed its calculation of the losses at the Fairview tunnel burning last winter, and places the amount at about \$5000.

Yuma's alligator, eleven feet long, is on exhibition here. It is the genuine article, having been imported some years ago from Florida.

The Territorial Board of Equalization will meet in this city the middle of next month.

James W. Inspectors of customs at Buenos Ayres, is in town this week. United States Attorney Morrison has received advice from Washington to give ninety days' notice to quit to persons on the surveyed strip of sixty feet at Nogales.

Thousands of hay were shipped to California the first of the week, via the Maricopa and Phoenix road.

D. C. McDill, the champion horse-kicker of Arizona, is here this week. He left twenty-nine scalp wounds on the Board of Supervisors at Globe on his way to this place. He expects to leave soon for another hunt.

J. G. Davis, who is connected with the District Clerk's office at Tucson, passed through the city on his way to Prescott the first of the week.

The W.C.T.U. of Arizona held its annual convention at this place last week.

TUCSON.

A Telegram of Congratulation Sent to Admiral Dewey.

TUCSON (Ariz.) May 12.—[Regular Correspondence.] Tucson has done herself proud in the matter of sending a telegram of congratulation to Admiral Dewey. At a mass meeting held last Saturday evening, a resolution was adopted, as follows:

"Admiral Dewey, Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Tucson, the oldest city in the United States, in mass meeting assembled, celebrating your glorious victory, offers thanks and congratulations."

Extra trains cost money, however, and it was not until Monday that Mr. Charles Hoff secured the requisite \$54 to defray the necessary expense. It was not until Monday that Mr. Hoff after waiting, did not doubt Admiral Dewey is now reading the felicitations of the citizens of the old pueblo. It is more than probable, however, that he will have to emulate the example of the average Tucsonite, who in times of adversity has been compelled to look at the map to find where in thunder Manila is, anyhow.

## TUCSON BREVITIES.

The executive board of the Southern Arizona Live-Stock Association held a meeting at the office of Judge Wright last week.

Another indication of the confidence in the city's future is the cement sidewalks which we will have in a very short time.

The Knights of Pythias will convene here this week. A lodge of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, which bears the same relation to the Pythian temple as the latter does to the Masonry, will be organized during the convention.

Dewey's splendid victory was celebrated by a parade, followed by speeches and music, last Saturday evening.

Dr. Meeger and Sabino Otero brought 125 head of cattle across the line last week.

The old road from the Santa Cruz around to Wickenburg has been reopened and makes a fine driveway.

The G.A.R. and Confederate veterans have organized a company for protection against depredations.

The Territorial Medical Society will meet in this city week after next.

Chas. H. Frazier, Frazier & Chambers, mining manufacturers of Chicago, visited here last week. Mr. Frazier is one of the biggest men on the road, measuring 6ft. 4in.

PRESCOTT.

The Wells-Fargo Fire and Robbery Fully Explained.

PRESCOTT, May 12.—[Regular Correspondence.] The arrest of Adolph Mosier on the charge of stealing \$1000 in cash from the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office, at this place, on the night of the crime itself, apparently, discloses the origin of the fire that occurred in the company's office about 11 o'clock on the night of May 10th, the incendiary who fired the building, according to his own admissions, and under cover of the excitement, lugged the cash away, and hid it under the water closet on the lot on which the office is built. After accomplishing his nefarious work, he continued in the company's office, and his hand was only once on the stolen money—not very much, it is true, but sufficient to attract attention, as he had been notoriously impetuous previous to that time.

The money had been received by the Wells-Fargo agent late in the day. He placed it in a wastebasket, carefully concealing it with paper, and left it in charge of Mosier and a young man named Murphy, both of whom sleep in the office. During the night Mosier fired the office, as stated, and made away with the cash.

Another fire, undoubtedly of incendiary origin, also occurred early Sunday morning. The buildings occupied by Greaves & Smith's grocery store and the old Elite restaurant building were entirely destroyed, and the adjoining building occupied by the Akers, a well-known Abstract Company, was badly scorched. The burned-out property, valued at \$8000, was owned by Levi Buffum of Los Angeles. Another incendiary attempt was made on the opera-house on Monday night, but it was fortunately discovered, and beyond the loss of a few hundred dollars' worth of properties owned by Mrs. B. Smith, which were to be used in the production of "Cinderella," the damage was comparatively slight.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Gov. McCord is establishing a reputation in Prescott as being a "rain-maker." His recent visit was accompanied by a snowstorm, however.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Burnister are absent in Los Angeles on a visit.

Hon. Rinker Hermann writes from Washington that he will give his personal attention to the matter of establishing the Aspen and Potts Creek forest reservation, and the same may be created soon. This will supply drainage water for the Prescott water system.

The printing of badges for the cavalry volunteers almost brought about a ribbon famine here.

One of the night shift at the Star mine was found dead in the face of the tunnel last week. The indications were that he was tamping a shot when he exploded, as he was covered up with debris.

William Zent was in town recently with as large and handsome a block of mining man would desire to look at. The ore came from Zent's Longfellow mine, near Banning Creek, and gives an assay value of \$56 gold per ton. At a depth of twelve feet a vein of ore twenty-eight inches wide is exposed.

Charles D. Osburn has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors overseer of road district No. 14.

J. B. Weber of Jerome was in town last week to save the soldier boys take their departure, and incidentally to look after some business before the Board of Supervisors.

## PURSUED BY THE ENEMY.

## AN HOUR OF TERROR ON AN ATLANTIC LINER.

How the hearts of those Americans who had friends aboard the Paris thrilled with apprehension when the report recently came speeding across the ocean that our great Atlantic liner was pursued by a Spanish gunboat.

Suddenly, as in a lightning flash, was revealed to a multitude of hitherto unthinking minds a close and scientific study of war, which spurs neither the helpless womanhood nor the baby innocence that crosses unwittingly in its dreadful track.

If only men alone might stand up and receive always the brunt of battle in the terrible and unrelenting warfare of humanity, how few heart-rending and fearful scenes would appear, but throughout all the calamitous experiences of human life, the saddest picture of all is the crushing disaster that falls upon the weak and helpless. Who suffers more deeply and fearfully from the shock of battle or from the overthrow and bankruptcy of peaceful enterprise? Who feels most poignantly the

cases which have seemed and have been pronounced by other physicians incurable, has often turned the tide of disease and restored complete and permanent health. Any woman may consult him by mail with absolute reliance upon the inviolable privacy of her communication, and upon his earnest, sympathetic attention to her case, and careful professional advice by letter, without charge.

He will suggest a simple, commonsense method of self-treatment at home, whereby any woman without being subjected to disagreeable "examinations" may be made to feel that she is in a more comfortable position, and that she is in a more comfortable position, and that she is in a more comfortable position.

Mothers, or women who hope to be mothers, receive the greatest assistance through the critical period by the use of this matchless "Prescription." It gives strength and healthful vigor to the special organism involved in motherhood, and fortifies the entire system of a time when such aid is particularly needed. It brings the mother safely and with comparative comfort through her time of trial, and its beneficial effect is communicated to the baby in an increased sturdiness and hearty constitutional power.

"I had been troubled for about eight years with female disease," writes Mrs. Nellie Carl, of Myrtlebeach, Coos county, Or., and about three months before our last baby was born (which is our fourth) my health was very poor. I doctored with a good phy-



Pursued by a Spanish Gunboat.

Half the diseases that kill people originate in simple colds. Everybody knows by experience what a cold is, for everybody takes cold. A warm and genial climate is not a safeguard. People take cold in California just as easily as they do in the East. And a dry winter, like the one just passing, is more productive of evil in this respect than a winter with a heavier rainfall. In dry years there is a greater contrast between sun, shade, and night; and people are more careless because they erroneously think that they are safer.

In its simplest form a cold is a disease, the commonest cause of a more severe, terminates in about two weeks. In its more severe results it ends in the grippe, influenza, pneumonia and various forms of fever, such as typhoid. Sometimes a cold arises simply from exposure, through a chilling of a portion of the body, a consequent congestion, and interruption of the circulation; then comes fever, which gives rise to pneumonia, diphtheria, and other serious diseases, enough to throw these persons off, there may be no serious permanent injury. If he is weak, or predisposed to other diseases, the cold may be the beginning of a more severe, often fatal malady. Even the simplest cold is some injury. Even if cured it leaves its mark upon the constitution and makes the next cold easier. After a little there is a decided tendency, which ends in consumption or some other virulent disorder.

DIFFICULTY OF A CURE.

Considering the prevalence of colds and the long experience of physicians in treating them, one would naturally suppose that they could be quickly and easily cured. They could be and would be if medicine could fulfill its promises. But medicine doesn't do the thing. Everybody knows that. If you have had a cold knows this. If you take it right at the start, perhaps a big dose of quinine or a hot lemonade, or some other of the advertised cures may bring relief to the start. It is human nature to wait until it develops, hoping in the mean time that it will go away itself. But it never does. When pain begins to be felt, and there is headache, bone ache, and fever, then heavy doses of some powerful mineral remedy are usually taken, and that settles the matter. A room, a slight exposure to a draught, or a trifling wetting brings on the pernicious result. There is only one way to overcome this predisposition. The blood must be purified, the circulation must be quickened, the diet regulated, the digestion assisted, the normal action of the skin restored. Then the individual stands a chance of resisting disease.

Sometimes colds are epidemic. La grippe and influenza travel in the atmosphere. They are contagious, so that when one member of a family is attacked all the others are pretty certain to suffer. There are millions of germs of these diseases floating in the air. Climatic conditions beyond the control of man govern their development. When these diseases are epidemic everybody breathes the germs. The strong may escape without injury, because they cast off the germs at once. But those who are weak, for any reason, or predisposed to get rid of the germs. If the person has already been a frequent sufferer from colds, or if he has catarrh or asthma, then the germs find tissues in the lungs and air passages which are irritated, congested or ulcerated. These surfaces are favorable to their lodgment and development. They find a home and grow by millions. The result is influenza, la grippe, pneumonia, lung fever, or some scarier disorder. The weaker the person is the harder to dislodge these germs and to prevent their continued development. If his system is already debilitated, or if he has a hard struggle, which very often ends in a chronic disease, or in death.

SIMPLE CASES AGGRAVATED BY IMPROPER TREATMENT.

In thousands of cases colds which would be trifling in their results, if let alone, or treated in a rational way, are converted into critical disorders by incompetent and improper treatment. Mistakes in diet alone do great harm. Persons suffering from even slight cold should be extremely careful of their diet. The lighter the diet is, the better. The portions of the food assimilated into the blood for the nourishment of the body are carried into the lungs before they are taken to the other organs. If they are of a heavy or irritating, or too stimulating character, they create greater irritation where there is already too much. Most colds, in particular, tend to clog the lungs. Powerful drugs and potent remedies of all kinds have a similar effect. They create greater irritation, and fever, which may and often does stimulate, which are very often prescribed, are simply adding fuel to a fire. They cannot lessen the inflammation; they produce more inflammation. The action of the skin is impeded, and colds often settle in the kidneys. Hence, with the natural outlets for poisons impeded, it is certainly illogical to add poisons in the way of so-called remedies. Yet this is often the course pursued. And the patient gets worse and worse, while firmly believing that he is doing all in his power to get well.

## TRY A MORE RATIONAL METHOD.

Any one who reads carefully the above paragraphs, which simply set forth facts within the knowledge and experience of all, will understand why the Oriental Herbal

cases which have seemed and have been pronounced by other physicians incurable, has often turned the tide of disease and restored complete and permanent health. Any woman may consult him by mail with absolute reliance upon the inviolable privacy of her communication, and upon his earnest, sympathetic attention to her case, and careful professional advice by letter, without charge.

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DIFFICULTY OF A CURE.

Considering the prevalence of colds and the long experience of physicians in treating them, one would naturally suppose that they could be quickly and easily cured. They could be and would be if medicine could fulfill its promises. But medicine doesn't do the thing. Everybody knows that. If you have had a cold knows this. If you take it right at the start, perhaps a big dose of quinine or a hot lemonade, or some other of the advertised cures may bring relief to the start. It is human nature to wait until it develops, hoping in the mean time that it will go away itself. But it never does. When pain begins to be felt, and there is headache, bone ache, and fever, then heavy doses of some powerful mineral remedy are usually taken, and that settles the matter. A room, a slight exposure to a draught, or a trifling wetting brings on the pernicious result. There is only one way to overcome this predisposition. The blood must be purified, the circulation must be quickened, the diet regulated, the digestion assisted, the normal action of the skin restored. Then the individual stands a chance of resisting disease.

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SIMPLE CASES AGGRAVATED BY IMPROPER TREATMENT.

In thousands of cases colds which would be trifling in their results, if let alone, or treated in a rational way, are converted into critical disorders by incompetent and improper treatment. Mistakes in diet alone do great harm. Persons suffering from even slight cold should be extremely careful of their diet. The lighter the diet is, the better. The portions of the food assimilated into the blood for the nourishment of the body are carried into the lungs before they are taken to the other organs. If they are of a heavy or irritating, or too stimulating character, they create greater irritation where there is already too much. Most colds, in particular, tend to clog the lungs. Powerful drugs and potent remedies of all kinds have a similar effect. They create greater irritation, and fever, which may and often does stimulate, which are very often prescribed, are simply adding fuel to a fire. They cannot lessen the inflammation; they produce more inflammation. The action of the skin is impeded, and colds often settle in the kidneys. Hence, with the natural outlets for poisons impeded, it is certainly illogical to add poisons in the way of so-called remedies. Yet this is often the course pursued. And the patient gets worse and worse, while firmly believing that he is doing all in his power to get well.

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## HOW TO CURE A COLD.

## Only One Safe and Satisfactory Method.

## Simple Colds the Origin of Fatal Diseases.

## Difficulties in Curing or Preventing Them.

## How Many People are Predisposed to Colds?—Atmospheric Influences in Creating Epidemics of Influenza—Results of Mistakes in Treatment and Diet.

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## DYNAMIC FORCES.

IN THE DOMAIN OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

## Wireless Telegraphy in War.

WIRELESS telegraphy in war. The manner of electrical devices are being discussed in their bearing on war purposes, a great many of these are impracticable and visionary. Great stress has been laid, for instance, on the immediate and valuable use which can be made of the Hertz wave, in signaling, or as it is generally called, wireless telegraphy. Charles T. Child shows that the ether wave telegraph is certainly not yet ready for service as a military auxiliary. The present methods for communication by land forces comprise the telegraph, the heliograph, flag signals and messengers. Telegraphs and telephones, which require the laying of a wire, cannot always be in operation at the moment, and their signals are liable to be intercepted by the enemy. Flag and heliograph signals are visible to everyone in sight of the sending station, and messages may be intercepted or delayed, besides being relatively very slow. On all accounts the electric war signal system, which will, of course, work in the dark, when heliographs and flag signals are useless, would be an admirable resource if the claims which have been made for it could be made good. But for this purpose, at all events, it has fatal limitations and weaknesses. A military signal system must be above all, reliable, as on the certainty of its action most vital issues may depend. The wireless signal apparatus is much too delicate for the rough-and-tumble treatment it would receive in the field, and it would quickly get out of order under the ordinary conditions of army operations. There would have to be carried an induction coil of large size, a suitable battery for working it, or a small dynamo and its motive power, a "coherer," a captive balloon or kite, and the usual telegraph relays and sounders, with their local battery. This outfit would require for transportation several wagons and a corps of a dozen or more men. Some sort of a gas-making machine would also have to be carried for the balloon, for a balloon is the only means of surely and certainly establishing the upper terminal of the inducing and receiving lines. The instrument would have to be protected by waterproof coverings, and the fluids for the batteries would have to be kept in bottles which would be liable to break. The dynamo and engine were carried the whole outfit would have to be protected against rain, and some covered vehicle would be necessary. After all this paraphernalia had been unpacked and it was desired to establish communication with a distant point, a thunderstorm might be upon us, and the conditions were favorable, the range of the apparatus would be about twenty miles. Mr. Child points out that this distance could be strung in three hours. A heliograph could be worked in ten minutes, and could be carried away by two men in ten minutes more, if need be. Then, again, the balloon for the wireless apparatus would have to be duly inflated and deflated when raised or lowered, and while in the air, it could be seen by the enemy at a considerable distance. It is more than probable that the army will, for some time to come, at all events, be content to make the best of the systems they have, and let wireless telegraphy alone.

## Seeing Under Water.

A POLISH engineer has devised a valuable instrument by means of which plan and animal life can be studied under water, and ships' hulls and bridge piers be examined. The instrument is practically a binocular with a long tube. It consists of three parts, the lenses, the diverging tube made of zinc, and the closed box into which the zinc cone fits. The box, which is made of sheet iron, is about twelve inches in diameter, and is closed except for a strong glass plate placed between rubber washers. As the plate may be subjected to rough usage, the box is provided with internal ribs which give it protection against sudden impact or blows. The field of view under the plate is illuminated by an electric lamp, which is held by the operator. Another lamp can be fixed in a short branch tube starting from the box. Experiments have been made with tubes fifty feet long. The electric light is carried down inside the tube. Very often it is necessary to make lateral observations, particularly on board ship, or for operations connected with hydraulic engineering. In such cases a different box is employed, which carries a mirror placed at an angle of 45 deg. A person gazing on this mirror can see every object on which the electric lamp is thrown.

## Electrically-propelled Cruiser.

RICHARD B. PAINTON, who has presented to the navy authorities a plan for electrically-propelling a cruiser of average size at the rate of forty knots an hour, appears to be very confident of the working capacity of his invention. He would have a cruiser built expressly for its exploitation, and the craft should be not less than 600 feet long. Mr. Painton proposes to employ anywhere from ten to sixteen independent propellers. Short lengths of shafting, independently operated, are to be adopted, so that if any mishap should befall a part of the equipment, the vessel could still be driven at a fair rate of speed. Should Mr. Painton's electrical propeller fulfill his expectations, it will falsify a great many prophecies, the sources of which are entitled to respect. It is generally thought that it will be a heavy years before it will be possible to propel a large ship across the ocean at high speed by electricity. Storage batteries might certainly be used for the purpose, but their weight is prohibitive. A vessel requiring an average of 10,000-horse power to propel it across the Atlantic would have to carry 24,000,000 pounds of such batteries. In other words, the motive power alone would weigh 162,240 tons.

## American Insulating Paint.

A LARGE demand is growing up in England and the continent for an American product which, for some years, has contributed in no small degree to the results attained in this country with dynamo-electric apparatus. Bearings must be lubricated, and the oil used for the purpose has excellent insulating qualities, in other words it affords no opening for "short circuit," or escape of current, that hampers the electrician. But lubricating oil which is taken up by the swift rotation of the armature creeps along the shaft and takes the shortest route to the highest point of rotation. Under the heat of a working coil the oil unites with a part of the varnish used in the armature, releasing

resin acids, which quickly cause short circuits by forming compounds of copper. So the builder of dynamo-electric machines is confronted with two alternatives. Either he must protect his armatures and fields with a mechanical wall as impervious to oil as a tin can, or else he must insulate them with a compound which will take up all the oil which enters and releases no hostile elements. The American solution of this difficulty which is now coming into favor abroad is paraffin treated by a special process and put on the market in the form of a rapid-drying paint, which never becomes hard and brittle in an armature, and with a melting point of 600 deg. Fah. This compound absorbs all lubricating oil which may enter it without losing its insulating resistance. It is said not to break down under a strain less than 1500 volts for each one-thousandth of an inch of thickness of the film in which it is applied. Its leakage resistance is far above that of the best shellac. It evaporates rapidly, leaving a dry but plastic film behind it.

## New Applications of the X-Rays.

IN THE early experiences with the X-rays it was in many cases found that the hair of the skin in proximity to the tube dropped out soon after the experiment, and many persons whose heads had been inspected for hidden bullets or brain troubles became quite bald where the rays had played upon the scalp. As a rule, the hair grew again, and often became thicker than before, but in some instances it was permanently destroyed. Another peculiarity observed in Roentgen-ray administration was that where the skin was burned and destroyed, it frequently was before doctors got to know the distance from the tube of their exposures, the new growth which usually followed would be smooth and fresh in appearance, and almost entirely free from whatever blemishes or discolorations the original skin might have had. The former of these phenomena has suggested to the dermatologist a method of removing augural hair growths, of which he has not been slow to take advantage, and the latter has afforded a valuable addition to the existing resources of the physician for the treatment of lupus. Dr. Edward Schiff, lecturer at the Vienna University, has given a paper to the Imperial and Royal Medical Society, in which he details experiments carried out by him and his assistants, in which the rays have been used for the cure of disease in a manner capable of perfect control, by means of a more or less intense application of the rays for a longer or shorter period, producing reaction in the exact degree required. In this way, he has removed hair permanently from parts of the body where it constituted a disfigurement, without causing the slightest inflammation. On the other hand, he has treated lupus with invincible success by producing an artificial inflammation, the intensity of which he could increase or reduce at will. These results in the new method of removing superfluous hair and the treatment of lupus were demonstrated in the persons of some of Dr. Schiff's patients.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

## Chess Playing.

CHESS has the reputation of being an intellectual game, and played in moderation, it is also a real recreation. An authority says of it that it recreates not so much by way of amusement, properly termed, "as by taking possession of the mental faculties and diverting them from their accustomed grooves. Anyone who knows what it is to have a mind worried by business or harassed by care of any description can understand the value of a pastime which can do that." J. Arnold Green protests against the popular idea that it takes a lifetime to learn chess. As he puts it, a lifetime in reality much too short to learn the game perfectly, but, fortunately, perfection is not necessary for enjoyment in any walk of life. The moves can be easily grasped in half an hour, and after a week's practice any intelligent learner will be able to play a game good enough to bring him pleasure. "He will by that time also see something of the possibilities of the game, and if he be ambitious, his play will improve by leaps and bounds. Countless hours of the keenest enjoyment are then in store for him, and happy indeed is the man who finds his recreation in the chess and most intellectual of games." One unquestionable recommendation of the game is its infinitesimal cost. It is estimated that there are 218,759,564,000 possible ways of playing the first four moves on each side. A calculation as to the number of ways of playing the first ten moves on either side, less than one-third of an ordinary game, yields a modest total of thirty figures, which would convey nothing but bewilderment to the average mind. To further suggest their significance, Mr. Green says: "Taking the population of the world twenty years ago as 1,482,000,000, more than 217,000,000,000 of ways would be needed to go through them all, even if every man, woman and child on the face of the globe played without cessation at the rate of one set of ten moves per minute. Further comment on the inexhaustibility of the game is superfluous." A great many international matches are now played by cable. A wire connected with the cable is brought into the room where the players are seated. Each player declares his move as he makes it on his board, and this move is forthwith transmitted and made known to the opposing player, who may be on the other side of the world, on whose board a corresponding move is made. So rapid is the transmission of the moves that on one occasion during a late match between America and England, not more than fifty-five seconds were necessary for calling a move and its reply. For shorter distances the telephone is a favorite means of transmitting moves. In a recent match between the City of London Club and the Yorkshire Association, whose headquarters were at Leeds, telephone line connection was made with both club-houses. Tossing for the move caused much amusement. "You call," said London. "Heads!" came the reply from Leeds. But it was tails. "Are you quite sure?" said Leeds. "Yes; your umpire was looking," was the reply. As the evening wore on a band began playing in the vicinity of the Yorkshire club, whereupon a prompt request went over the wire for the Leeds players to stop. This was done, and the London players showed their appreciation of the courtesy by winning the match.

## Habit and Instinct.

LOYD MORGAN, in discussing the habits and instincts of animals, says that young birds have no instinctive knowledge of food or water, but they learn very quickly. A young chick, two days old, which had learned to select pieces of yolk of egg, twice seized a piece of orange peel of about the same size and shape. After

this he could not be induced to touch it, and for a time refused to eat. The conspicuous caterpillars of the cinnabar moth, alternately ringed with black and yellow, were thrown into some chicks, which seized but immediately dropped them and wiped their bills. Later in the day the caterpillars were again offered, and they tried once by some of the chicks. The following day, after they had eaten many edible caterpillars, the cinnabar were again offered to them, but as they had taken any notice of Mr. Morgan says: "One chick ran, but checked himself, and, turning, he seized the caterpillar, wiped his bill—a memory of the disagreeable taste having been apparently suggested by association at the sight of the black and yellow caterpillar. A third subsequently approached a cinnabar, as it crawled along, gave the danger note, and ran off. Similarly, moorhen chicks rapidly discriminated between the edible beetles and soldier beetles. Such discrimination is, however, not congenial, but acquired. It appears that there was no instinctive regard for particular animals or objects such as bees or wasps, but there was a shrinking, probably instinctive, from any large strange object, especially if it moved vigorously about or made some such noise as buzzing. There was no fear of the little fly-catchers, nor jays, nor even the little fly-catchers—showed any signs of dread of a kitten, nor did chicks of an older cat. In this respect, it was noted that 'there is not apparently much difference in the young of the various birds.' Mr. Morgan illustrates amusingly the rapidity with which associations are formed: "On the sixth morning the tray and tin were given to the ducklings in the usual way, but without any water. They ran to it, scooped at the bottom, and made all the motions of the tank as if drinking. They squatted in it, and in some instances wagging their tails as usual. For some ten minutes, they continued to wash in non-existent water, the coolness of the tin to their breasts, nevertheless, giving them some satisfaction." The next day, they gave up the attempt, and on the third morning, "waddled up to the dry tin, and sadly departed."

## Waning Repute of Brown Bread.

BROWN bread, which has long had a reputation as well as a reputation, is being used down unconvincingly in the report of two German scientists to their government. The kind of brown bread specified in the report is that here of late issued to the German army and known as "Kommis-brot," a mixture of the flours of rye and wheat. The conclusions reached are that a sound rye flour, which enters largely into the dietary of German soldiers, and of the German people in general, but is nearly always adulterated with wheat flour. The digestibility of rye flour is, however, enhanced in proportion to its freedom from the husks of the grain. The brand of rye flour, which is a very element assimilable by the human digestion, no matter how finely that part of the grain may be ground. According to the report, the aim of a rational milling process should be to obtain the most perfect elimination of the husks, including the bran, which is condemned as being incapable of complete assimilation. It is curious, as the report proceeds, to see how completely the excellence of white bread as a diet, which has for many years been doubted, is re-established. To bring the German army ration loaf up to the nutritive standard of a good white loaf, the report prescribes absolutely essential that the percentage of the separation of the offal from the flour should be increased from 15 to 25 per cent, to 25, the standard usual in Germany for flour intended for white household bread.

## Straight Tips from the Klondike.

AN EMINENT mining engineer, who is now in the Klondike, says that, although an output of \$15,000,000 is expected this year, the more conservative put it at \$10,000,000. He adds that the work there is the worst in the world, and cannot be dignified by the name of mining. The climate is terrible, but there is plenty of gold to keep many people busy for years to come. If they can face the country, they can get rich. He adds that everything can be averaged up to \$150 per pound. Food is scarce, and nobody will die of starvation this year, though the margin has not been by any means large. "Twofer" claims are 50 cents each, and the worst liquor that was ever made out of chemicals is 50 cents a glass. No quartz veins of any value have so far been discovered, but gold exists in the seams of quartz in the Klondike. The largest piece of gold quartz yet turned out is not more than two inches wide. The gold deposits are in the form of placer. In many fine specimens of animal bones taken out of the gold-bearing gravel, flakes of gold show in the pieces of gravel still adhering to the bone. The gold-bearing gravel is from 2 1/2 to 5 feet deep, and penetrates inches 6 to 12 into the bedrock, the whole being covered with some 15 feet of mud or muck. In some places the bedrock is a mica-schist, in others a quartz-schist. In the latter case, the details come from a source which should make them more than usually valuable.

## Aerating Milk.

TWO appliances for aerating milk have just been put on the market. One of these, which is intended for treating smaller quantities of the liquid, consists of an iron rod, at the end of which is a stamped seamless steel bell, the rod and bell being retained. The bell is perforated with a few holes. As it is forced down into the milk, it carries with it the air, which, under agitation and pressure, rises rapidly in small bubbles to the top. Milk so treated is sweeter, and it is said that small sweet twenty-four hours longer, the milk being cooled after aeration. This bell aerator is made in two sizes, 25 and 36 inches long. The second device is a frame aerator, for extracting odors and matter from the milk while warm. It consists of four steel pans resting on the ground, to which it is attached by a strong framework. As the milk is poured in at the top it percolates through the sieves of the removable seamless retined steel pans with perforated bottoms, arranged in the form of a cross. The pans, until the last pan is reached, the bottom of which is fitted with a fine mesh strainer of bright wire gauze. The liquid as it falls comes in thorough contact with the air, and, being warm, is more likely to lose the objectionable gases tainted with garlic and other food cattle partake of, especially as each sieve has a center tube through which a draught is created by the falling milk. It is claimed that the treating time of milk treated in this way is extended by nearly two days. The pans are 13 inches in diameter, and the frame is 30 inches high.

## THE GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Dr. W. H. H. Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best thing I have got hold of. It is the greatest and best remedy for rheumatism I have ever tried. One application relieves the pain."—Adv.

RAND & McNALLY's official map of Alaska with cover for 25 cents at the Times counting-room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

## LOCAL ART NOTES.

Los Angeles is developing much of interest in art circles, and is becoming very decidedly the art center of the southern section of the State. We have artists in our midst who would gain recognition anywhere through the excellence of their work, and many are content to them in material offered the artist and in the inspiration which everywhere abounds. To the landscape painter there is the immasurable grandeur of majestic mountain heights, the wild beauty of mountain-walled canyons, the quick leap of the waterfall, and the wide sweep of plain and sea. Nothing is lacking to make up a perfect picture. The blue and cloudless sky and the golden sunlight and wonderful lights and tints and rare beauty of color. Even the summer world of the East grows pale beside the rich glow of this sun-painted clime. Nature here is constantly changing and looking riotous in richness and profusion of colors and smiles from January to December in the beauty of her bloom. The flower painter has an infinite variety from which to choose, and among our artists those who make a specialty of painting flowers—the alphabets of the angels—are many. I dropped in last week at Mr. Litchenger's art store, and there found some lovely pictures in this line, from the brush of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bohan, one of Los Angeles's most talented devotees of the brush. Here were displayed five lovely pictures of roses. One represented a bowl of old blue ware holding a charming bouquet of gold of Opinus roses tastefully arranged. Another, enough like nature's own to exhale the fullest amount of fragrance. Among the paintings are the rapidly changing colors of La France, William Allen Richardson, Duchess and Empress roses, all perfect in color and texture, with a dewy look which adds dignity and grace. The artist's eye, the delicacy of having been freshly gathered when the morning was young before the sun had touched them.

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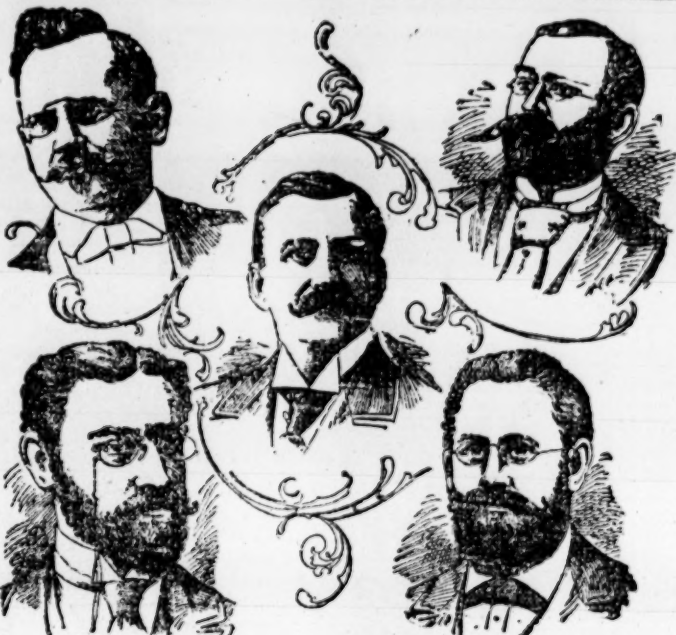
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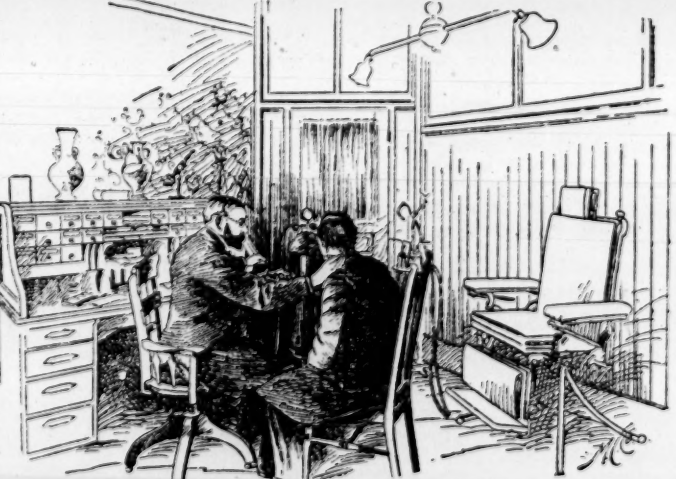
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## THE WAR SITUATION.

Yesterday's developments in the war situation are summarized below:  
Later reports show heavy Spanish losses at Cardenas and Cienfuegos.

Spanish advisers from Manila admit that 200 Spaniards were slain and 600 wounded in the engagement with Dewey.

The Wilmington inflicts terrible punishment upon the enemy at Cardenas.

Over sixty thousand volunteers mustered in up to date.

The President may soon issue a second call for volunteers.

The Charleston to sail for Manila today, with 300 marines and supplies for Dewey.

The cable cut connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba, shutting off communication between Havana and the outside world.

Spanish fleet reported off the coast of Venezuela.

The expedition to the Philippines will consist of 15,000 men.

Reported bombardment of Bahia Honda by American warships.

## PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

A striking and somewhat unpleasant feature of the recent enrollment of members of the National Guard in the United States army was the large number of rejections made on account of physical disability. These rejections have ranged on the Pacific Coast, from 10 to 40 per cent. of the total number who appeared for examination. The Seventh Regiment, from Southern California, was highly complimented by army officers in San Francisco as presenting a soldier-like bearing, yet from one city in this county all the officers, as well as many of the enlisted men, failed to pass the board of examining surgeons.

Several useful hints may be gathered from this condition of affairs. In the first place, it may be said that the youth and the young men in this country would be the better for more systematic physical training. In the shape of gymnastic exercises, designed to develop the various portions of the body, especially the chest, such, for instance, as the "setting up" exercises, which are used at West Point, and in the army and navy service. Notwithstanding the great development of open-air sports in the United States during the past few years, our own people are far behind such a country as Germany in systematic physical development. Those who devote themselves to field sports, or to bicycle riding, generally overdo the thing, while others neglect physical development altogether. In order to attain that cherished idea of the ancient Romans—*mens sana in corpore sano*—the training of the minds and bodies of our young people should go on simultaneously.

In the case of several eastern regiments, the physicians report that cases of rejection among cigarette smokers were as high as 90 per cent. This is certainly a strong argument in favor of those who for years have pointed out the danger of cigarette smoking, especially to those whose full growth has not yet been reached. Another point to be noted, in connection with this question, is that it would be well, in the future, to require a higher degree of physical efficiency on part of those who enter the National Guard. As the main object of that organization is supposed to be the ability to take the field when called upon, and not merely for service on parade, the physical test applied to a candidate should be the same as that which is applied when the soldiers are called into action.

When all the facts reach us from Italy, we will probably find that things are and have been in a much more deplorable state than has been made public up to this writing. The peasantry of that country, who are working in the fields for \$2 a month, are in a condition of ripeness for revolt, and if disaster does not overtake the monarchy it will be a miracle. The cry for bread cannot be hushed by even the bayonet and the rapid-fire gun for only about so long, and when the final hour comes we may look to see another throne tottering and a King fleeing to save a whole skin. The trend of nations is toward republicanism, and then, ho, for the federation of the world!

Mr. Chamberlain, America does its hat to you. You are all right. Come over and have one with us.

## JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies, at Birmingham, on Friday evening, coming from such a source, and at such a time as the present, is highly significant. It indicates beyond a doubt that the British government is more than passively friendly to the United States in the war with Spain, and that it would welcome the establishment of closer relations, or even an active alliance, between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. There is no doubt that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Chamberlain reflect the popular sentiment in England, and in most of the British colonies. This sentiment of friendliness is developing, and is finding more and more open expression day by day throughout the English-speaking world.

After referring to the policy of isolation which England has pursued since the Crimean war, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "fusing our language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they ever have done since over a century ago, when they were separated by a blunder of the British government."

These are generous words. They will be appreciated and echoed on this side of the Atlantic. That Great Britain is actuated to some extent by self-interest in turning from Europe to the United States for cooperation and sympathy, is undoubtedly true; but it is equally true that the self-interest of England is also the self-interest of the United States. In other words, the benefits of an Anglo-American alliance would accrue to this country as well as to Great Britain. The compact would be mutually and equally advantageous.

So far as concerns the war with Spain, we are in no need of an alliance with England, nor with any other power. We are quite able to carry the war to a successful conclusion without outside assistance of any kind. But there is no certainty that we shall have done with the war when we have defeated Spain. Problems more difficult of solution than the immediate task of overcoming Spain are likely to arise. Already there are indications of international complications. The disposition of the Philippines is likely to be a far more difficult matter than was the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the American warships. Although at the present juncture we may need no outside assistance, moral or physical, it is not improbable that before the great questions at issue are finally determined, we may be in a position where an alliance with England will be of incalculable advantage to us. If such an alliance were an accomplished and acknowledged fact, it would be a powerful determining factor in preventing any intermeddling in the final settlement of the terms of peace. No nation of Europe would presume to interfere if it were distinctly and definitely understood that Great Britain stood ready to act in consonance with us, in whatever course we chose to pursue.

Our seizure of the Philippines has suddenly thrust upon us a great responsibility, and has materially changed our relations toward the leading nations of the world. By a single stroke the United States has become a factor of extreme importance in the affairs of the Orient. The attitude of isolation which we have so long maintained has been abandoned, temporarily, at least. We have entered upon a history-making epoch, the end of which no man can foresee. It would be short-sighted and unwise in the last degree for us to refuse the hand of friendship extended to us by our kinsmen across the sea. An Anglo-American alliance would be for both nations a tower of strength, an augury of peace, and a guaranty of enlarged freedom throughout the world. It is manifest destiny. It will come sooner or later in the natural course of history. It is not better that it should come now, as a measure of mutual advantage,

than at some future time, as a measure of necessity?

## THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD.

The war that is upon us is opening the eyes of the nation to various things, and one of them is the fact that there are several things about the organization of our citizen soldiery that it is necessary to correct in order to make them efficient for prompt action in the event of hostilities breaking out either within our borders or between the nation and any of its neighbors. If the future regular soldiers, or volunteers, rather, are to be taken wholly from the National Guard, then it is manifestly proper that the men in this service should be soldierly material and not weaklings who cannot pass the examining surgeons. This will not only be of benefit to the country, but it will give our troops of peace a standing and tone that they have not heretofore wholly had in public estimation. Some writers of the day propose conscription to maintain the military prowess of the nation; but any such radical measure as this will be found entirely unnecessary. If membership in the National Guard can only be secured upon physical and moral soundness, and if its officers are selected for the sole reason that they are fit to command, many of our young men will take a pride in the service who have heretofore held aloof from it. As a matter of fact, the National Guardman should be fit in every way for muster into the volunteer army whenever the President calls for troops, without the necessity for physical or other examination; and were the guard regiments of the several States maintained on this high plane, there would be no difficulty in keeping the commands full, but there would be created in the young soldiers an esprit du corps that would be invaluable. We do not need a tremendous standing army, but we do need a citizen soldiery organized on the lines laid down by the demands of the army regulations. Commenting upon the future military policy of this country, the Pittsburg Dispatch says:

"The United States has organized the best armies in the world, they have fought the hardest battles and they have never been excelled in tactics. All this has been accomplished without a large standing army, without conscription or any other compulsory process in time of peace. The citizen soldier, endowed with native intelligence, a fair elementary education and a spirit of pride in the achievements of his ancestors, is wonderfully good material out of which to make a fighting veteran in very short time."

"It will be wise for the government to put a premium upon efficiency in the National Guard, or other militia, and to give it more attention."

"One chief measure of the industrial superiority of this country is its freedom from the burden of maintaining a large military establishment. The country needs a first-class navy, and that it will soon have. It should maintain it, not at the highest point in numbers, but at the highest grade of efficiency. It needs a standing army which will form the nucleus around which the volunteer forces may be concentrated. It needs trained officers, and it needs heavy artillerymen, skilled in the use of its coast-defense guns. With these things the country may go ahead winning new victories in the peaceful fields of industry, commerce and the arts, confident in its ability to repel invasions and to protect the proper interests of its citizens abroad."

## PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico—usually called Porto Rico, in English-speaking countries—to which the scene of war has now shifted, is another rich possession of Spain, though much smaller in area and importance than Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The Spanish were either very fortunate, or else showed much good judgment, in selecting their foreign possessions, most of which may be ranked among the garden spots of the world, besides being generally rich in mineral products. The same good sense was displayed by the Spanish priests of olden times, in selecting their sites for missions, as we have seen in California. Had these Spanish possessions, and other countries which once belonged to Spain, enjoyed from the start a humane and liberal form of government, it is difficult to estimate how great the value of their products would now be. Even as it is, they contribute very largely to the productive resources of the world. Mexico is the only Spanish-American country which has thoroughly recovered from the results of Spanish despotism and mismanagement, and it has just begun to show what it can do.

Puerto Rico has an area of 3530 square miles, or a little less than the area of Los Angeles county. As is the case in most of these islands, the interior is somewhat mountainous, many of the mountains being covered with large forests of timber. The island is extremely fertile, its exports at recent date being more than double in value those of the larger island of Jamaica. The principal articles of export are sugar and molasses, coffee, honey and tobacco. Gold, iron, copper, coal and salt are found on the island. The population was estimated a few years ago at about eight hundred and fifty thousand. An interesting sketch of Puerto Rico will be found in the Magazine Section today.

Spain protests against bombardments, as if she thought this were a boxing match with a referee and bottle-holders. If she wants to get even, why does she not come over here and do some bombarding on her own account. We promise not to protest, but to take our medicine cheerfully and uncomplainingly. Come, señors, bring on your bombardiers!

## FRANCE'S NEUTRALITY.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says that the officials of the State and Navy Departments "strongly deprecate as mischievous and dangerous the efforts to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observance of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain."

It must be confessed that there has been a great deal of loose and injudicious newspaper talk to this effect, and that the foundation for such talk is very slight, if it exists at all. Reports from Paris of insults to Americans have doubtless caused many Americans to jump to the conclusion that the sympathies of Frenchmen are largely with Spain in the existing conflict, and there has been too much readiness on the part of some individuals and newspapers to impute to France unfriendliness and treachery toward the United States. There is little, if any, ground for such imputations, which are therefore unjust, as well as mischievous. For a hundred years France has been a good friend to the United States, and there is no present reason to believe that she will be otherwise than friendly in the existing emergency.

The French government has declared its purpose to maintain strict neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. We will have no right to question the sincerity of that declaration unless, by the violation of her neutrality pledges, France gives conclusive proof of unfriendliness toward our government. She has given no such proof up to the present time. Her official representatives at Washington have satisfied our government that the steamer Lafayette carried neither arms, ammunition, nor supplies of any kind to Havana in aid of the Spanish cause. The report that a number of French artillerymen were among the Lafayette's passengers has been emphatically denied by responsible officials of the French Embassy at Washington, and we are bound to accept this denial as true.

The action of the French government in permitting the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in port at St. Pierre, Martinique, long enough to make repairs to her machinery, is also an indication of friendliness rather than of unfriendliness. And the fact that this permission was granted in the face of a protest from the Spanish government is further proof that France is by no means unfriendly toward the United States. There should be no more insinuations against the sincerity of France in her pledges of neutrality. It will be time enough for such imputations when there is a basis of truth for them to rest upon.

## PATRIOTISM VERSUS PHILOSOPHY.

At a teachers' institute, held in San Rafael recently, Prof. Griggs of Stanford University, in the course of an address on "The Training in American Citizenship," expressed the opinion that it is wrong for anybody to favor his country in any affair in which that country's course would militate against the best interests of the rest of the civilized world, or humanity generally.

It was added that this delineation of patriotism seemed to meet with considerable commendation. This is in striking contrast to the sentiment, "My country, right or wrong." While it may have met with commendation from the teachers present at that gathering, it is not likely that such an idea will be very warmly received by Americans at large—at least not for several generations to come, or until the lines which separate one country from another shall have been swept away. The country is an enlargement of the family, and it is about as reasonable to expect a warm-blooded citizen to view with absolute equanimity a contest between his country and a foreign power—even when he believes his country to be in the wrong—as it is for a father to sit in judgment on one of his own children.

The sentiments of Prof. Griggs may be good philosophy, but they are very poor patriotism.

## FOR THE RED CROSS.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts for the Red Cross fund of the Seventh Regiment:

Mrs. I. W. Hellman .....\$50.00  
Annie C. Severance ..... 25.00  
W. Ferguson ..... 10.00  
C. Hine ..... 1.00  
Mrs. M. Alken ..... 1.00

Total .....\$87.00

The question of possible complications with foreign powers is by no means the only one which confronts the United States in the Philippine Islands. It is not impossible that the natives in those islands may give us a good deal of trouble before we are done with them. The islanders appear to combine the ingenuity of the Chinese with a good many of the less-desirable traits of the Apache Indians. As they have been treated with the greatest severity and cruelty by the Spaniards for several centuries, it may be a somewhat difficult job to keep them from wreaking vengeance on their oppressors.

In view of the fact that Germany has one of the most autocratic governments in Europe, and expressions of opinion adverse to the monarch are severely repressed, the growth of the Socialist party in that country is remarkable. It is estimated that at the coming general election in Germany the Socialists will muster at least two million votes, and will succeed in seating from sixty to seventy members in the Reichstag. In 1871 the Socialist party was represented

by only two members, while at the last general election the Socialists showed 1,780,000 votes out of a total of 7,674,000.

The people along the North Atlantic Coast continue to have daily attacks of conniption fits, for fear of Spanish men-of-war, and their yells for help can be heard above the boom of Sampson's artillery. What the codfishers and shoemakers up there need is frequent applications of cold towels to their fevered brains and large doses of nerve tonic. There is about as much danger to be apprehended from the Spanish fleet in the cold-liver country as there is at Sheboygan, Wis.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is another of those 5-foot-6 fighters like the American admiral at Manila. The Yankees who were chased by him during the last war are in better position to know what he will do to those Spaniards when he gets to Cuba than any other people on the continent. When Gen. Wheeler gets to smashing among 'em with his "ridin' regiments," there will be something resembling a three-ring circus, with a simultaneous performance in all of them.

There was some brave and daring work by the gallant Yankee lads who went ashore at Cienfuegos in small boats to cut the cable leading out of that port. It was a deed of valor and desperation equal to any ever undertaken for a forlorn hope, and the names of the volunteers who accomplished what they went after are worthy a place alongside that of Worden and other grand Americans who make the nation's history illustrious.

Havana is now completely cut off from communication by cable with the rest of the world. From one point of view, this is greatly to be regretted. We shall miss the humorous accounts sent out by Blanco anent the killing of mules and things. These accounts have contributed in no small degree to the gaiety of nations, and it is hard to have them shut off at one fell swoop. But such is war.

One of the most remarkable features of the war, up to date, is the fact that for a couple of weeks we were unable to find out the location of a large Spanish fleet of modern warships. If Spain had a few enterprising journalists, or if the Spanish censor had less absolute power, such a condition of affairs would have been impossible.

If there is any such thing as a Spanish fleet in western waters, it is doubtless laying for the Oregon and her associate ships. If it meets those three fighting machines something will happen to somebody, and we may count upon our lads making it apparent to the Spaniards that they are not asleep in their hammocks.

Belgium's honor appears to bear a striking resemblance to the Spanish brand. We should not be surprised at her selling munitions of war to our enemy, nor to her permitting ships of Spain to leave Antwerp under a false flag. Belgium is out for the stuff.

There appears to be quite a healthy plenty of good, warm fighting all along the Cuban coast these days, but for every man we lose something like a hundred Spaniards bite the dust. The Yankee fighter has his eagle eye right with him.

There seems to be but one way out of this "American Boy" controversy, and that is for the girls to build a battleship of their own and call it anything they please; thus we can at least be spared the horrors of civil war.

Blanco's war bulletins continue to hold the palm for inaccuracy, mendacity and general cussedness. As a successor to that liar and cut-throat, Weyler, he is another of the same kind.

If Great Britain desires to show her friendliness to this country, let her boot that critter Polo y Bernabe out of Canada without further ado. He cumber's entirely too much ground.

Spain is still talking about sending an expedition to the Philippines, but she is talking about a good many other things that end in nothing. The dons are fine single-handed conversers.

When fleet meets fleet then comes the smash of war, but that ghostly armada, with its crews of bull fighters, appears to be as hard to meet as \$20 pieces rolling up hill.

Admiral Sampson did not take Porto Rico, but he left it in such shape as to get it when he goes back after it, without wasting much time or ammunition.

The flying squadron is at last having a chance to exercise its wings, and we trust it may be able to use its claws before it again comes home to roost.

The German newspapers say a new power has sprung up. Oh, no, brethren: we have been here all the time, but you have overlooked us.

We begin to think that that Spanish fleet is a twin to the alrship that so many people saw in so many different places some months ago.

The "On-to-Cuba" howler is a piece with the peace-at-any-price yawpers who nearly drove Abraham Lincoln to suicide.

There is little prospect that Russia will mix up in the affairs attending upon our requirement of real estate in Asiatic waters. A nation

that on so many occasions has shown its friendship for the great republic, is not likely to sever relations because of a few piles of rock away out there in the Pacific.

Blanco has taken the automatic oath, but he is such an infernal liar that nobody expects him to keep it.

Martinique is little, but she is big enough to fill the public eye, just now, at least.

Go it, Schley, and spare not.

## The Playhouses

ORPHEUM. Probably the most popular comedienne that ever appeared at the Orpheum is Lizzie B. Raymond, who heads the list of newcomers for next week. Her success two years ago was phenomenal. No singing or dancing performer has ever received a similar ovation from Orpheum audiences. If she does not create a furore tomorrow night it will be because her power to magnetize has waned.

A team of bright and breezy "grotesque," funny fellows, with large "Fs," are Reno and Richards, who are guaranteed to brush the cobwebs from a busy brain, and move the most solemn to merriment. Their nonsense is of the sort relished, now and then, by that choice article known as the "best of men."

Smith O'Brien, a monologist of no ordinary powers, said to be a delightful raconteur, and no end of other amusing things is to have fifteen minutes on the bill, in which to tickle the visibilities of the first-nighters. O'Brien has the reputation of a good entertainer, and will contribute strength to the evening's program.

Those winsome rosebuds three, with Al Leech are to remain another week, and present a brand-new sketch. Their popularity is such that a prominent place on the bill will be given them, a place they well deserve.

Colby and Way, the dancing doll, and the ventriloquist, both unusually clever people, will introduce new business into their act next week. Robetta and Dorretta, Chinese impersonators, have a number of fresh quips and startling surprises up their sleeve to be sprung tomorrow night. New songs and jokes will be indulged in by Fish and Quigley, the "tall man" and his short friend, Tony Wilson, the bar acrobat, and his clown, complete the bill.

## FRIENDLY ACT OF FRANCE

HARVARD ALLOWED TO REMAIN AT FORT DE FRANCE.

Spanish Protest Against This Action Disregarded—The Cruiser Now Safe—Alleged French Sympathy for Spain Thus Refuted.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Official information reached here today that the Spanish government has filed a protest at the Foreign Office in Paris against the permission by the French authorities to permit the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for seven days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser, being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days, or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs, and that in the meantime no steps will be taken to have her leave the French port.

The Spanish protest is an important development in the present critical situation of the West Indies, as it serves to permit France to give a conspicuous evidence of her friendly attitude toward the United States and to offset the insinuations which have been made as to French favoritism to Spain. It also makes clear for the first time the plans of the Spanish admiral to have the Harvard forced out of the harbor at Martinique and then to capture her with his swift cruisers and destroyers. It is impossible for the Spanish warships to attack her while she is inside that harbor.

The French authorities decided, in view of the protest, that the Harvard must leave at once, her position would have been extremely compromised with those of the big Spanish warships, and her fleetness would not avail when the Spanish ships compared with the harbor entrance and had thirty-knot vessels among their number. As it is, the Navy Department is relieved of all serious apprehension about the Harvard, as the French government insures her safety.

## WAR PRAYER.

[Translated.]  
[This is a prayer being offered in the synagogues of the East. A Hebrew citizen hands it to The Times with the request that it be printed.]  
"O, merciful and gracious King, God of Gods and Lord of Lords, in Thy hand is the soul of every living creature, and the spirit of every holy dwelling. Look down from Thy holy dwelling, from heaven, save, we beseech Thee, Thy servants, the American nation, who dwell in those Thy lands, and bestow on them Thy beneficent attributes, to do good to mortal beings, to show compassion to those who are formed by Thy hand, and who risk their lives as they do this day, to shed their blood like water in this war, which duty commands, to deliver the Cuban people from the cruel and cruel Spanish nation, who have thrived for human blood from days of old."

"O, Lord of compassion, we pray Thee, pity and have mercy upon our forces on land and sea, and give them strength and courage to stand before the power of our enemies, and to subdue the pride of those who rise against us, that they, our hosts, return not in defeat—O, do Thou avert that!—with head bent downward and arms outstretched, as they have been in the past."

"May Thy loving kindness uphold and support us with Thy right hand, to deliver the Cubans who are oppressed and afflicted by their persecutors, and to proclaim freedom for them in order that they also may enjoy the glow of enlightenment and freedom which Thou has bestowed on us, sons of these United States, with Thy full, open, holy, extended hand."

"We implore Thee, prosper our ways that no sickness, misfortune, mishaps, or evil accidents may befall us. Bring our ships to desired havens, and lead us by silent waters. Graciously bestow of Thy knowledge, understanding and wisdom upon our authorities, counselors and commanders, that they may succeed in their plans on the line of love, mercy and humanity, that they may proceed thereon, as now."

"Appoint us for salvation and compassion that violence, outbreak, calamity be unheard of in our land, that perfect peace may be accorded to us and to all who dwell in this country, now and forevermore, Amen."

## CIRCULATION.

How the circulation of the LOS ANGELES TIMES forges ahead is shown by the figures following:

The daily average circulation of THE TIMES for the year 1897 was 19,258 copies, and by the month of April, 1898, it had increased to a daily average of 27,100 copies.

The Sunday circulation of THE TIMES since November 28, 1897, (the last Sunday before the introduction of the magazine feature) was in detail as follows:

November 28	26,200
Dec. 5	26,700
Dec. 12	27,550
Dec. 19	27,550
Dec. 26	27,000
Jan. 2	27,000
Jan. 9	27,800
Jan. 16	28,000
Jan. 23	28,000
Jan. 30	28,000
Feb. 6	28,000
Feb. 13	28,000
Total	653,520

Average for each Sunday... 29,705  
Showing an increase from 26,200 on November 28, 1897, to 37,610 on April 24, 1898.

These results, both daily and Sunday, outstrip by more than two to one, the circulation of any local rival, and go to show the popular demand for THE TIMES as a seven-day morning newspaper, publishing "all the news all the time."

## ANAHEIM.

Extensive Preparations for Irrigation—Patriotic School Children.

ANAHEIM, May 14.—(Regular Correspondence.) Many thousands of feet of pipe have been sold in Anaheim during the last month for new wells, and the demand still continues; 5000 feet were received by one firm today for immediate delivery. Though there is no scarcity of water at the time in the vicinity of the future, realizing too late that they had the same facilities for irrigation in the spring that they have now acquired, many thousands of dollars would have been gained.

The school children of this city held a grand masque ball at the opera house this afternoon. Little ones from 6 years of age up to 16, participated, and a gay time was had of it. A small admission was charged, the profits going to the battleship fund, which the school children are raising. A considerable sum was realized, many of those in attendance donating several times the price of admission. The patriotic children are now considering the giving of another entertainment, the proceeds to go to the fund.

The water company met this afternoon and ordered the construction of a new dam, to cost several thousand dollars.

The order of the Eastern Star held a delightful social session at their hall this evening. Mrs. E. Wallop and Dr. Ida Nenges, new members, introduced with the order at a business session held on Friday night. The German and Alton companies will endeavor to finish their orange clean-up by next week. Each company has about fifteen boxes to ship yet. The output of these companies this year has been more than double that of last. The orange yield throughout the Anaheim district has been very satisfactory and far larger than last year.

George Hansen, honorably discharged from the navy three months ago, after nine years' service, is now on his way to join Sampson's fleet, having enlisted at Newport and shipped on the New Orleans. Mr. Hansen was from his home at Los Angeles on a visit to his brother, when war was declared. He left at once, and bidding a hasty farewell to his family, he sailed on to New York, where he hoped to secure a place where action would likely be had. The following letter received by his brother on Friday says: "U.S.S. NEW ORLEANS, Newport, May 6, 1898.—Dear Brother: I suppose that you are waiting to hear of my whereabouts, but I am not at all so upside down, that it has been impossible to write."

"We left Chicago April 25 for New York, where we arrived the next day, and were taken on board the receiving ship Vermont. I remained there but three days, when we went to the New Orleans, which is the ship purchased recently from Brazil. She is a fine boat and looks like a lighter with a good battery of thirty guns. Her crew numbered 450 men. Her speed was 20 knots, or about twenty-five miles. What is more, we are going to join the flying squadron in a couple of days, when we will have our torpedo outfit on board. We are now loading it. Newport is our torpedo station. We will probably have here Saturday morning. We are here at Hampton Roads, where the squadron is. I hope that when we meet the Spanish fleet we will do the same to them that our sister squadron did there out at Manila. Wasn't it a glorious victory for our ships and that is the kind of a reception they will get when we meet them here. Every man is anxious to get at them. I feel fine and full of fight, and if I go down, Henry, I will be going with my boots on. With best regards to all. Your brother, 'GEORGE HANSEN.'"

It is reported that the family of D. S. Ashby, who was found fatally injured in the road near Alamitos last Wednesday morning, will demand a thorough investigation by the coroner, and the holding of a post mortem examination. Dr. Eddy of this city, who attended the injured man, states that he cannot see how the wounds could have resulted from accident. Everything points to foul play, and that the man was not robbed. Nothing had been taken from his pockets, or at least, that is the impression of his family. He is not known to have an enemy in the neighborhood.



# The Times

## TIMES WAR WHISTLE CODE.

(Paste it in your hat.)

[The code printed below has been prepared for the purpose of announcing to the public important war news at the earliest possible moment after its receipt by telegraph. A little care and study will enable any intelligent person to make satisfactory use of the code. Draft your "thinker" into service, and when you hear the whistle, seize pen and paper in a hurry, and write down the signals as you find them here given; then refer to the printed code for the signal just sounded. This will give you the news correctly, though of course very briefly.]

### REVISED INSTRUCTIONS.

- (1) Attention call of whistle, duration 2 minutes.
- (2) Interval of one minute between attention call and beginning of signal.
- (3) Interval of 15 seconds between each part of the signal.
- (4) The "s" indicates a short blast, the dash a long blast.
- (5) EXAMPLES OF COMBINATION SIGNALS: First: "s" — Key West — "s" — Flying squadron — "s" — American fleet — "s" — Spanish fleet — "s" — South Atlantic coast — "s" — American battleship — "s" — American cruiser — "s" — Spanish torpedo boat — "s" — American torpedo boat — "s" — Spanish ship taken — "s" — Spanish ship sunk — "s" — American ship captured — "s" — American ship sunk — "s" — Cuba — "s" — North Atlantic coast — "s" — South Atlantic coast — "s" — South American coast — "s" — Coast of Spain — "s" — Key West — "s" — Porto Rico — "s" — (high note) Am. victory — "s" — (base note) Span. victory — "s" — Am. troops embarked — "s" — Land engagement — "s" — Madrid — "s" — Moro Castle — "s" — Attacked — "s" — Defeated — "s" — Bombaraded — "s" — Havana — "s" — It is reported — "s" — Philippine Islands — "s" — See Times extra.

THE CODE.

Naval engagement imminent.

Naval engagement.

Flying squadron.

American fleet.

Spanish fleet.

South Atlantic coast.

American battleship.

American cruiser.

Spanish torpedo boat.

American torpedo boat.

Spanish ship taken.

Spanish ship sunk.

American ship captured.

American ship sunk.

Cuba.

North Atlantic coast.

South Atlantic coast.

South American coast.

Coast of Spain.

Key West.

Porto Rico.

(high note) Am. victory.

(base note) Span. victory.

Am. troops embarked.

Land engagement.

Madrid.

Moro Castle.

Attacked.

Defeated.

Bombaraded.

Havana.

It is reported.

Philippine Islands.

See Times extra.

SKY-ROCKET SIGNAL SERVICE.

In order to acquaint that portion of the public who cannot hear the "Times" whistle with the latest war news received at night, there will be sent up from the roof of the Times Building SIX ROCKETS OF RED to indicate an American victory, and THREE ROCKETS OF BLUE to indicate a Spanish victory.

### THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, May 12.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.90; at 5 p.m., 29.85. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 58 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 18 per cent; 5 p.m., 72 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 65 deg.; minimum temperature, 52 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DEY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles ..... 54 San Francisco ... 48  
San Diego ..... 56 Portland ..... 50

Weather Conditions.—The pressure is generally below the normal west of the Missouri River, and is lowest in Arizona, from whence a depression extends to British Columbia. The pressure is relatively high on the Southern California coast and in Montana. Cloudy weather prevails on the Pacific Coast and in the plateau regions. Light rain has fallen at San Francisco, Winnemucca and Salt Lake City, and a thunderstorm occurred at the latter place during the night. Heavy rain has fallen at Dodge City. Light rain occurred during the night in the mountain and plateau regions.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy and unsettled weather tonight and Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—For Southern California: Probably occasional light showers Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

### ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Thieves now infest the Presidio. Any sneak who would rob the soldier boys of their scanty store of keepsakes and valuables ought to be made into sausage pats and fried for Spanish rations.

Another insult to the flag comes from the borderland near Mexico. Two Spaniards fired on the colors at Lakeside, but only succeeded in nicking the flagpole. A charge of buckshot was sent after them, and a reward of \$50 is now out for their arrest. A little addition providing for just such cases ought to be tacked to the Penal Code.

San Diego is again in the throes of the garbage problem. The crematory was condemned; the scow is laid aside for the patriotic purpose of representing the Maine in the Fourth of July blow-up; the land is all covered with the hogs are not hungry. Consequently, the Council is again thinking hard, and the garbage is perfuming the atmosphere from the stronghold of overflowing barrels and cans.

The Ventura Signal may be little and unpretentious, but give it a good square chance, and it can gush enthusiasm to beat Niagara. Listen to this: "The crinoline is coming in again, or coming out, or coming on, as you please. At any rate fashion says the sweet girls, the young girls and the old girls are to wear hoopskirts. Every sweet thing will be an armored cruiser now, sure enough and travel about in a titling turret. Bless them, they will be just as sweet in hoopskirts as anything else. We'll love 'em in any old thing they may encase themselves in."

The requiem of the Klondike craze has this compassionate note added to it by the Oakland Tribune: "Arrivals from Seattle say that the bottom has fallen out of that part of the country now that the Klondike boom has faded away. The residents up there had been figuring on making a big clean-up during the spring months, and as they have failed to connect they are in a bad way. Some of the San Francisco merchants have been hit pretty hard, too, but then the varied interests of a metropolis can, of course, pass a thing like that by without any serious damage. It is different in the case of a small place like Seattle."

### AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

#### TAKES OFFICE TOMORROW.

The New United States Marshal to Assume His Duties.

United States Marshal Covarrubias will turn over his office to his successor tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and will retire to private life. The transfer will be altogether informal, the new Marshal merely assuming control of the office, and the records of the department. The new official has not as yet announced who will compose his staff of deputies, but for a time at least the present office deputies will remain in office. No contest is expected in the matter of ousting these officials for the present, because it would be impossible for a man unfamiliar with the work to perform the duties once and because there is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States a case involving the right of the Marshal to discharge without cause the deputies in the office, it being claimed that these officials are protected by the civil-service laws. The announcement of the field deputy stations, not the work of the department outside the office, will not be made until tomorrow.

Wanted in Chicago.

The United States Marshal has been notified to look out for and arrest Frank A. Holston, a Federal convict who escaped from a deputy marshal in Chicago while being taken from the Federal building to the jail. The fugitive is a counterfeiter, and on May 6 was sentenced to a term in the Joliet penitentiary. He was en route from the courtroom to the jail, and at Jackson boulevard and Clark street, half an hour after sentence was passed, he made his escape from the deputy who had him in charge. He is a photographer by trade, and was convicted of making counterfeit greenbacks by the photograph-engraving process. A description of him has been sent to the Marshal's office here, and a reward of \$100 has been ordered for his capture.

#### LOOKS LIKE MAGIC.

Effects of a Mexican Herb on the Liquor Habit.

Several months ago The Times published a description of a remarkable vegetable cure for the liquor habit, which had been discovered in Mexico by a Chicago physician, who was then in Los Angeles. The facts given in regard to cures that had been effected by this remedy were so remarkable that many were incredulous as to the statements, then made. These statements have, however, since been fully verified in this city, where already ten cases have been treated, the results in each case being entirely successful. In eight of the cases one dose of the remedy was sufficient to produce the desired effect, while in the other two cases two doses were taken.

A representative of The Times interviewed two men who had undergone this treatment. One of them, who has lived for eighteen years in Los Angeles, is in the sewing machine business. He was a victim of the liquor habit to such an extent that he was, during a greater part of the time, utterly incapacitated for business. He took a well-known liquor cure, which helped him for a short time, but as that he was in as bad a condition as ever. A clergyman of this city, who had read the article in The Times, induced him to take the remedy. The first dose was not entirely effective, and after a few days he took another. Since then he has had no desire for alcoholic beverages whatever, while his nerves are in far better condition than they have been for many years.

The other subject seen is a fruit dealer, who has resided in Los Angeles ten years. He is a man of middle age, and has been a constant user of alcoholic stimulants since he was 12 years old. During the past fifteen years he had drunk to an extreme. On many occasions he has endeavored to overcome the habit, and has taken a liquor cure twice, but the effects were only temporary. Of late he became quite despondent, when his sister called his attention to the remedy described in The Times. He took one dose a month ago, and since then is a different man, both mentally and physically. As he says himself, in regard to alcohol, he "don't think about it at all."

#### WAR NEWS ARTILLERY.

Fine Piece of Ordnance Presented to The Times.

M. A. Baker, vice-president of the Baker Iron Works, has designed, cast and presented to The Times a very handsome breech-loading cannon, big enough to wake all the echoes in Los Angeles. The gun is 2 feet long, 6 inches in diameter at the breech, 1 1/2 inches bore, and weighs something over 150 pounds. The inscription "Times" is cast in large letters upon the breech. The gun will be mounted in an embrasure under the eagle and will be fired only when war news of more than ordinary importance has been received. It is a very handsome piece of work.

#### NOT IN THE PARK.

Tape Game is Conducted in a Shed Outside.

The secretary of the Agricultural Park explains that the tape game is not within the property lines of the park, and that, therefore, the directors are in no way responsible for the existence of the gambling outfit. The shed infested by the sure-things gamblers is charge of the fence, and on private property, the directors of the Park Association having refused to let the gamblers operate inside the fence.

#### A Trolley Ride.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hook, the officers, teachers and students of the Los Angeles Military Academy, enjoyed a trolley ride over the new Westlake branch of the Traction line yesterday. It was the first car to carry passengers over the new line, and after the trip to the Military Academy, the car was run "special" through the city to the Santa Fe depot, and then out to University station. The car was prettily decorated with flags and banners. Light refreshments were served.

#### An Old Soldier's Suicide.

Coroner Campbell was notified last night by telephone from Santa Monica that an old soldier, whose identity is unknown, had committed suicide in that city last evening by shooting. The Coroner went down this afternoon to hold the inquest. The dead man was a stranger, and not an inmate of the home.

## Silverwood

124 SOUTH SPRING ST.

## Free to Ladies...

Tomorrow we are going to give every lady calling for same (as long as they last) a beautiful embossed picture of the American Flag on a fine card—9x11—handsome enough for framing. As we only have 1000 of them we will positively not give them to children. We want them in a thousand homes, and know if the mothers get them they'll reach there and be cared for, and as the mothers cannot go to war themselves, they can at least tell their children the story of the Flag, and teach them to love and respect it. This war is making great changes in the prices of merchandise; every manufacturer if trying to squirrel out of his contracts with us—but we anticipate that these things and made them binding, and we are going to force them to fill our orders at the prices agreed on. This credit man in a great deal of money, especially in Underwear and Hosiery. We will not, nor will we allow others to overcharge you. If you investigate, you'll find we come in at the lowest prices regulating the prices on hats and furnishings—and we give you all of your money back if the goods do not fit or suit.



### New Books JUST RECEIVED

The Girl at Cobhurst.  
By Frank R. Stockton. Price.....\$1.50

The Eugene Field I Knew.  
By Francis Wilson. Price.....\$1.25

A Damsel Errant.  
By Anelle River. Price.....75c

A Book of True Lovers.  
By Octave Thanet. Price.....\$1.25

Parker's 246 South Broadway.  
(Near Public Library.)  
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

## COCAINE

Opium, Morphine Habits Cured—48 hours.

Whisky and Cigarette habits 3 to 5 days. No pay till cured—till you say you're cured. What's the use of spending weeks in a treatment when this one is hours, and you're doubtful about the cure while this one is positive and permanent. Living testimonials everywhere. Don't cost a cent to know all about it. Write or call.

Dr. J. S. Brown, Sanitarium, 821-823 Broadway.



Smoked Glasses Now... 25c

They are rimless—becoming—comfortable—all shades of lenses.

A few random hints for spectacle buyers this week:

Spectacle Frames.....25c

Solid Gold.....\$1.00

Filled.....\$1.50

Soft Gold, up from.....\$2.00

10-year Solid Gold Frames.....\$2.00

Thorough Examination Free.

DELANEY, The 213 South Spring St. First Quality Crystal Lenses fit pair.

## Tape Worm

Removed ENTIRE without pain and inconvenience within a few hours, or no charge. Total cost, if successful, only \$5.00.

Call or write PROF. J. T. RINEHART, 212 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

We Must Sell 25 Trimmed Hats By Tuesday Night.

We will sell 25 Trimmed Hats in this time if the ladies want to save just half of their millinery expenditures.

Half Prices This Week.

The Eclipse Millinery 337 S. Spring Street, Between Third and Fourth Streets.

### DR. KWONG,



THE EMINENT

Chinese Physician.

110 W. Second St.,

Rooms 1 and 2, LOS ANGELES.

Consultation FREE.

## Boston Dry Goods Store.

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

### Millinery Reductions.

Positive and Extreme. Every Item Guaranteed as Advertised. Flowers, Untrimmed Hats, Turbans and Sailors.

Jarbons.

Rough Braid Turbans, latest shapes, newest colors of the season.

\$1.00 Grade, Reduced to 25c Each.

Dress Hats.

Our regular lines of these goods, in fancy colored straws, which have been selling at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50,

Reduced to 50c Each.

Panama Sailors.

Extra fine quality, in all the newest shades and popular designs.

Regular Price \$3.00; Reduced to \$1.50.

Flowers.

12 Sprays of Fine Grass, worth 50c, reduced to.....10c

Silk and Velvet Violets, large bunch of 6 dozen.....25c

Violets worth 5c, Cut to 1c.....25c

Bunch 12 Violets, Cut to 25c.....50c

Large Velvet Blossoms, new colorings. Worth 75c, reduced to.....25c

Large Bunch Fancy Clovers, all colors. Worth \$1.00, reduced to.....50c

See Our South Window Display.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications.

## H. JEVNE

### JUDGES OF EXCELLENCE...

Make our best customers. We are desirous of having critical people for patrons. People who appreciate quality are always satisfied with groceries purchased here. Whether you need an article of every day use or some dainty morsel, you will find your need anticipated at Jevne's. It is just as cheap to eat pure food as it is to eat impure food.

You're safe at Jevne's.

208-210 South Spring St. Wilcox Building.

## DR. MEYERS & CO.



## DISEASES AND WEAKNESS OF MEN

Consultation free at office or by mail. Thousands cured at home. Private book for men only and symptom blanks sent on application. Correspondence solicited. All letters confidential.

Their prices are reasonable and their terms within the reach of all.

No Pay Till Cured

Consultation and advice free at office or by mail.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

[ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.]

218 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4, Daily; Evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 9 to 11.

### DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never failing Specialists, established 18 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles for all private diseases of men.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARH & Speciality. We cure the worst cases, two or three months. Discharges of urine standing clear promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in men or women speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. Communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Friday from 10 to 11. Address

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.



## Famous Opticians.

GALLILEO, who made the first Telescope, was a famous optician of the Middle Ages.

FRANENHOFER, who discovered the Spectrum, was a famous optician at the beginning of this century.

CLARK, the maker of the great Lick Telescope, was a famous optician of the last decade of this century.

We do not claim to be of such fame as the above three historic opticians, but we do claim that our Reliability in Scientific Fitting and Grinding of lenses is the keystone to our success here.

We aim to maintain our reputation and position as

... LEADING OPTICIANS ...

S. G. Marshutz, Optician,

245 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

## Cashmere Store

314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.

REFRIGERATORS.

## J. E. Carr & Co.

MONDAY'S BARGAINS.

2 lb roll Creamery Butter.....45c  
10 lb Pail Lard.....85c  
3 Cans Table Fruit.....25c  
5 Cans Beans.....25c  
Gallon Peaches, Pumpkin.....20c

7 lbs Peaches.....25c  
Lion Coffee, per lb.....10c  
Starch, per lb.....5c  
5 Cans Peas.....25c  
4 Cans Tomatoes.....25c

PHONE MAIN 950. 623 SOUTH BROADWAY.



STRICTLY RELIABLE.

## Dr. Talcott & Co.,

The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating

## Diseases of Men Only

Every form of weakness, blood taints, discharges, varicocele, piles, rupture and results of badly treated diseases. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

To show our sincerity and ability

We Will Not Ask for Money Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody.

Corner Third and Main Streets, over Wells-Fargo

SHEWARD'S CUT RATE STORE, Fourth and Broadway.

Cut Rates on each and every article in the house. All goods sold for one price and for cash. Money refunded at all times on goods not satisfactory.

## The Painter's Lighting...

107 N. Spring.

The Latest in Photography

New lot of Suitings, \$20.00.

New lot of Trouserings, \$5 & \$6.

MADE TO ORDER.

339 S. Spring.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

Dr. W. Harrison Ballard

415 1/2 S. Spring St.

SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION."

## CORDAN THE TAILOR

U.S. Spring St. 110

The Finest in the World and no competition in quality and prices. Call and see them.

H. SARAFIAN & CO.,

400 S. BROADWAY, Los Angeles.

THE RIVAL

30 SOUTH BROADWAY.

The Latest Importations, Newest Designs, High-grade Novelties.

A. J. RIETHMULLER.



## YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

By a Special Contributor.

TWO forms of danger confront the soldier going out from his own place into a campaign. The first is what every soldier reckons upon: the chances of death from the enemy. It is a tangible peril which he understands and is ready for. The foe will attack or resist attack after a method pretty well comprehended and with weapons whose effect is accurately shown. The other danger is the physical perils of the country in which the campaign is to be carried on, and the alteration in modes of existence required to meet the exigencies of the camp and route life of an army.

It is this latter danger which is not generally understood. It arises from the fact that in human life, however, it is of heavier import than the other. Everything points to the probability that if Cuba is invaded by a force of United States soldiers the death rate from disease and exposure will be far greater than from bullet, shell and sword.

For this reason the quartermaster's department of the army is working night and day to discover and provide the best and most suitable equipment for an army in a tropical climate. All day long the officers are filled with men who have designs for new and light uniforms, and with contractors seeking to supply duck and canvas clothing, puttees and water-tight tents. At present the army is ill-equipped with clothing for a campaign in Cuba. The regulations of the army require that the uniform of a soldier in a tropical climate should be made of a material which is light, cool, and durable. The regulations of the army require that the uniform of a soldier in a tropical climate should be made of a material which is light, cool, and durable.

The soldier who is most suitably clothed has the best chance of escape. The soldier who is most suitably clothed has the best chance of escape. The soldier who is most suitably clothed has the best chance of escape. The soldier who is most suitably clothed has the best chance of escape. The soldier who is most suitably clothed has the best chance of escape.

The ground sweats in the Cuban jungle, he wets, and white men cannot sleep on it and live. The ground sweats in the Cuban jungle, he wets, and white men cannot sleep on it and live. The ground sweats in the Cuban jungle, he wets, and white men cannot sleep on it and live.

Another disease against which particular precautions will be taken is dysentery and its kindred bowel complaints. Thousands of soldiers died of this trouble during the Cuban war. The experience gathered then by army surgeons is expected to be of great benefit in dealing with any outbreak that may come. As a general guide to soldiers, there is profit in a consideration of the medical advice for tropical climates, which forms part of the orders issued by Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

1. Do not drink water unless it has been boiled. 2. Do not bathe in water unless it has been boiled. 3. Cook your food thoroughly. 4. Avoid the use of alcohol—internally.

5. Avoid being out in the night air or dew; if this cannot be avoided, wrap up carefully, covering face well. 6. Avoid dampness at all times. Change your clothes when the moment they are wet or damp, when practicable. 7. Be moderate in eating. Do not eat heartily when tired or overheated.

8. At the end of each march, bathe the feet in boiled water, dry well and powder them with compound talcum powder or some foot powder. 9. Never put on stockings at any time when the feet are not thoroughly dry. 10. Do not eat fruit of any kind unless perfectly ripe, and do not eat it at all in the summer. 11. Before going out in the morning take three or five grains of quinine and a cup of hot coffee. This is imperative.

## ASSASSINATION LODGE.

A TRUE STORY OF SPANISH PROCLIVITIES.

[CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.]

A few years ago I was a resident of the Banda Oriental or Republica del Uruguay in South America. This is one of the richest pasture lands in the world, situated on the north bank of the Rio de la Plata, on the Atlantic seaboard. The natives are a mixed race, descendants of the old Spanish settlers, intermixed with Indians and negroes. The love of cruelty and vindictive "machete" character of either parent. The constant presence of the trusty six-shooter was at the time I spent the main dependence of a foreigner against their blood-thirsty propensities, and it was never safe to venture outside without one.

One day a merry party of us were galloping over the trackless pampas, good horses under us, a fine, springy blue sky above, and an immaculate distant estancia, some 150 miles from our starting point, and intended to ride day and night. Somewhere about noon we espied a horseman coming in our direction, who on reaching us proved to be a well-known friend of ours, Capt. K. K. makes his first appearance in the story. We had not seen, however, for some time. We stopped and chatted together, and when he learned our destination he kindly invited us up to his house to take dinner and a siesta, which we readily consented to do. On approaching the house he welcomed us in the following remarkable words:

"Come in, gentlemen; come and enjoy the hospitality of 'Assassination Lodge.' We were rather taken aback at this somewhat ghastly nomenclature, and asked our host with questions as to the meaning of such a title for his home. He laughingly told us to come in and he would explain while we ate dinner; so we entered and found 'Assassination Lodge' a comfortable, well-furnished house, with a kitchen, where the native maid reigned supreme. It was furnished throughout in a style that might be termed useful rather than ornate. It was, however, very comfortable and cool, an agreeable smell of cooking, too, struck us as peculiarly pleasant, and after a taste of cafe (the native whisky), we were soon seated doing ample justice to the usual estancia house 'comida' consisting of a slice of mutton, roasted on a spit, hard biscuits and coffee, with sugar, but no milk. As Capt. K. savored we were anxiously waiting for his story, he at once commenced:

"You remember, boys, that I used to have two native peons in the house, one to look after the cattle and the other the home hand of sheep, while the latter's wife did the cooking and household work for me. Well, Juan and Pedro, as they were called, were always quarreling with one another, but I never paid any attention to it, taking it only for the usual peevishness of the natives; but one day I had to be absent at a distant estancia, where I stayed till rather late, and on returning I found the house in a state of confusion. I called and shouted, but no one answered, so I tied up my horse and went to the kitchen. As I opened the door I found everything in darkness, so I walked towards the place where I knew the lamp should be, with the intention of getting a light. On the way, however, I stumbled over some heavy object lying on the floor, which I supposed was one of the peons asleep or drunk. I gave it a kick or two, but nothing stirred, so stepped over it, turned the lamp and lighted it. Then I reached the door, and I had a start when I found myself looking into the face of a man who was lying dead in a pool of blood. This sight convinced me so suddenly made me feel rather

uncomfortable, I can assure you; and I continued some time staring abstractedly at the body. But where was Juan? He was no doubt the assassin, and probably had fled. At last I pulled myself together and took up the lamp to go to Pedro, but as I turned another fearful sight greeted me. There was Juan sitting up in the opposite corner, with glazed eyes staring me full in the face. I told you it gave me a shock. Here I was, who had so lately anticipated a cozy night's rest in my own comfortable bed, alone in the house with two dead men, and not a soul within six miles. However, there was no help for it, so I fortified myself with a good stiff glass of cafe, and went to investigate. I found that the two men had evidently quarreled and then set to with knives, for the blood-stained knives were lying on the floor. I won't tell you the details of the fearful gashes they had inflicted on one another, but they were enough to make me shudder even now when I think of it. You may be sure there was no sleep for me that night, and one of the results of my solitary meditations was the choice of an embrocation for my legs, so much astonished at. Now I don't think," concluded Capt. K., "you will wonder at my calling my house 'Assassination Lodge.'" H. A. R.

## THE MEN IN THE FIGHTING TOP.

When we clear our decks for action, an' each bloodin' gun is manned, an' the shells begin to scream, it may not be much joy to stand in a little, stuffy turret, that's fillin' full o' smoke, an' every man that's in it, that ain't dead, begins to choke. Oh, you might forgive 'em grumblin' an' prayin' for a drop; but then, think of the fellow that's up in the fightin' top.

There he stands an' works the rapid-fire until the foe is filled. Or they toss a shell up to him—then the rapid-fire is stillled. An' another shoves his mate aside an' gets his foot all red. An' he keeps right on a-pumpin' there until he, too, is dead. Oh, he stands an' works an' cusses, till a bullet strikes him a peculiarly pleasant, an' after a taste of cafe (the native whisky), we were soon seated doing ample justice to the usual estancia house "comida" consisting of a slice of mutton, roasted on a spit, hard biscuits and coffee, with sugar, but no milk. As Capt. K. savored we were anxiously waiting for his story, he at once commenced:

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## Drs. Shores Cure Catarrh.

Drs. Shores are the Only Specialists Who Cure Catarrh and Furnish You Direct Evidence of Their Cures from the Lips of Your Friends and Neighbors Who Have Been Cured.

Well Known People Who Have Been Cured by Drs. Shores Tell You So—If You Have Catarrh or Any Chronic Disease, Drs. Shores Will Cure You, Too.

## NO MONEY REQUIRED

If You are Sick Drs. Shores' Conception of Fairness Leads Them to Offer You a Free Consultation, Free Diagnosis of Your Case and a Free Trial Treatment to Prove Their Skill to You Before You Pay Out Money.

## "Drs. Shores Cured My Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble"

## Drs. Shores Treat and Cure

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Skin Disease, Blood Disease, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Disease, Kidney Disease, Bladder Disease, Female Complaints, Insomnia, Dysentery, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption, in the first stage, Liver Disease, Diseases of the Bowels, Sciatica, Spinal Disease, or any Chronic Diseases.



Mrs. E. W. Lockwood, of the Glen Island Restaurant, 143 Temple Street, City, says: "I had been suffering with Catarrh of the head and throat and with Bronchial trouble for two years. There was a burning sensation in the throat. My appetite was poor and my throat frequently became ulcerated. I have been under Drs. Shores' treatment and as a result I have been entirely cured of the Catarrh and my Bronchial troubles."

## DRS. SHORES' GUARANTEE.

Drs. Shores guarantee that in the most complicated cases the fee shall not exceed \$5.00 per month, medicines and treatment included.

## NATURE'S WARNING.

Aches and Pains are Danger Signals That You are Sick and Need Treatment.

Read the following symptoms over carefully, mark those you feel in your case and send or bring them to Drs. Shores, and they will tell you whether you can be cured, free of charge.

## CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

This form of catarrh is most common, resulting from neglected colds—quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment. Is the nose stopped up? Does your nose discharge? Is the nose sore and tender? Is there a dropping in the throat? Is your throat dry in the morning? Do you sleep with your mouth open? You can be easily cured now—don't let it run into complications.

## CATARRH IN THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When catarrh of the head and throat is neglected or wrongly treated it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and after awhile attacks the lungs. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment. Have you a cough? Do you take cold easily? Do you have a raw, sore throat? Do you cough up phlegm? Do you hear some days better than others? Is your hearing worse when you have a cold? Don't neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Drs. Shores can cure you now.

## CATARRH OF THE EARS.

Is your hearing failing? Do your ears discharge? Is the wax dry in your ears? Do you hear some days better than others? Is your hearing worse when you have a cold? Don't neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Drs. Shores can cure you now.

## KIDNEY DISEASES.

Result in weakness, cold and in separating overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the catarrhal poisons which affect all organs. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment. Do your hands and feet swell? Do you feel cold feet? Is there pain in small of back? Has your perspiration a bad odor? Is there puffiness under the eyes? Do you have to get up often at night?

## LIVER DISEASE.

The liver is affected by catarrhal poisons extending from the stomach into the ducts of the liver. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment. Do you get dizzy? Do you have cold feet? Do you feel tired easily? Do you have a raw, sore throat? Do you cough up phlegm? Do you hear some days better than others? Is your hearing worse when you have a cold? Don't neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Drs. Shores can cure you now.

## CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Catarrh of the stomach is usually caused by swallowing mucus which drops down from the head and throat at night. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment. Is there nausea? Do you belch up gas? Are you constipated? Is your tongue coated? Do you spit up the mornings? Is there constant bad taste in the mouth? Do you have a raw, sore throat? Do you cough up phlegm? Do you hear some days better than others? Is your hearing worse when you have a cold? Don't neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Drs. Shores can cure you now.

## Home Treatment Cures

No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores' Treatment because living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail.

## If You Live Out of Town

Write Drs. Shores & Shores for their new symptom list and get their advice free. Drs. Shores' Purely Vegetable Remedies.

A large measure of the success of Drs. Shores' treatment is due to the fact that Drs. Shores' medicines are made in their own laboratory of herbs, leaves, roots and barks, and the fresh green plants are used, thus securing the full potency of the virtues of the medicines which are drawn from God's natural laboratory. Drs. Shores' medicines, their soothing balms and healing oils assist nature to quickly cure catarrh and all forms of chronic diseases. Drs. Shores do not depend on the milkyweed, dust-covered and time-worn stocks of cheap-rate druggists, but make their own medicines fresh, pure and unadulterated.

## Consultation and Advice Always Free.

\$5 A Month for All Diseases, Medicines Free. \$5

## DRS. SHORES &amp; SHORES, SPECIALISTS,

345 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICE HOURS—Week days, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; evenings, 7 to 8.



## Thousands Testify

To the curative, health-giving powers of Swift's Specific, the only blood remedy to be relied upon for obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases.

For centuries the human race has battled with a disease which has claimed its victims by the million. Contagious Blood Poison, the most horrible of all diseases—the curse of mankind—has spread its contamination throughout the world, blighting one generation with the taint of another.

This foe to humanity has baffled the skill of medical scientists, and, being unable to cure the disease, the doctors direct their efforts towards covering up its symptoms. There is but one effect to be obtained from the universal potash and mercurial treatment—it bottles up the poison and dries it up in the system—but it must be remembered that it dries up the marrow in the bones at the same time, gradually consuming the vitality.

With this wreck of the system comes falling of the hair and eyebrows, loss of finger-nails, and decay of the bones—a condition most horrible.

But there is a cure for Contagious Blood Poison. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) has been curing it for fifty years, and is the only remedy which will have the slightest effect upon it. It forces the poison from the system, and removes all trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S., I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N.J.

Swift's Specific is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable. One thousand dollars reward will be paid for proof that it contains a particle of mercury, potash, or other mineral. A book on the disease and its treatment will be mailed free. Address Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

SSS



## RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

## MILITARY MUSICIANS LEAVE TO JOIN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Emergency Fund of Co. M Now Amounts to Several Hundred Dollars—It Will Soon Be More Than Double.

RIVERSIDE, May 14.—[Regular Correspondence.] The emergency fund of Co. M, N.G.C., of Riverside, will probably exceed that of any company in the Seventh Regiment, before the troops leave San Francisco for the Philippines. In addition to the \$100 given to the boys when they left, \$550 has since been forwarded to San Francisco, and there is nearly \$100 more on hand. The Woman's Club today contributed \$25 to the fund.

This morning the Riverside Concert Band marched to the Southern Pacific station and bade adieu, in company with a large concourse of citizens, to six members of the organization, who, with musicians from other towns, will compose the Seventh Regiment Band. Those departing were: E. G. Bradley, leader, cornet; Lee Randall, tuba; John Jacques, trombone; Thomas Weed, alto; Jesse Fountain, clarinet; Ralph Allum, alto. They were joined at Colton and Los Angeles by M. F. Pierce, clarinet, and J. J. Jones, cornet, of Redlands; F. E. Mendonza, clarinet, and G. E. Ketchum, clarinet, of San Bernardino; Claude Woolman, trombone, and George Spencer, baritone, of San Diego.

The Concert Band will remain intact as an organization under Mr. Darrow's leadership, and the places of those who have departed will be filled as rapidly as possible.

## RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

The Hemet Milling Company has brought suit against Fred Snyder, to recover damages in the sum of \$250.25. The complaint alleges that Snyder agreed to deliver to the company 3500 sacks of wheat at \$1.25 per 100 pounds, and that only 250 sacks were delivered, in consequence of which plaintiff lost the balance of the contract.

A lawn party was given Friday afternoon and evening at the residence of Stuart Kearne, under the auspices of All Saints' Episcopal Church. The committee on Entertainment consisted of Mrs. Mmes. Dotson, Shelley, Strunk, Adams, Copley and Miss Berry. Mr. Kearne acted as master of ceremonies.

The hearing of testimony in the case of H. Potter vs. F. Barnberger occupied almost all of today before Judge Noyes. The arguments will be made on Monday.

A. C. White has applied for letters of administration in the estate of John A. Henderson, deceased. The estate is valued at \$100,000.

The following county schools closed this week: Wildomar, Pajal, Diamond, Midland, Eden, Garritan and San Timoteo.

## THE NATION'S DEAD.

Decoration Day to Be Celebrated Here as Never Before.

A meeting of the various committees composed of members of the Grand Army posts of the city met at the banquet-rooms of Elks' Hall last night, and perfected further plans for the observance of Decoration day, with J. M. Guinn, general chairman, presiding. The programme is a most complete for the entire observance, but much has been done to warrant the assertion often expressed by the members of the committees, that the coming memorial day will be more generally observed in Los Angeles than ever before. Owing to the absence of ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge in the East, it is impossible to secure him for orator of the day, as originally intended, but Maj. John A. Donnell has consented to act in that capacity, and a brief address will be delivered by John D. Gish of Rosecrans Camp, Sons of Veterans. Other features will be an original poem by Comrade C. W. Hyatt, and the reading of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg by A. C. Shafer, while the singing under the direction of C. Modini-Wood will be a prominent feature of the occasion. The ceremonies will be held at Simpson Tabernacle on the afternoon of the 30th.

Proceeding the ceremonies at the tabernacle, there will be a parade, with W. S. Daubenspeck as marshal, and composed of the several Grand Army posts of the city, the Women's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, the Ladies of the G.A.R., and other kindred organizations. The column will form on South Main street, between Third and Fourth, and proceed over the following route: South on Main to Fourth, west to Spring, north to First, west to Broadway, south to Sixth, west to Hope, south on Hope to the tabernacle. The president of the day has not yet been appointed, but C. F. Derby was appointed officer of the day, and Rev. W. A. Knight as chaplain of the day.

A committee was present from Columbia Circle, Ladies of the G.A.R., who requested placement of the committee to be allowed to erect and dedicate on Decoration day a floral monument upon the lot of Bartlett-Logan Post, at Evergreen Cemetery, for the memory of the sailors who lost their lives on the Maine, which request was granted, and that will form one of the important features of the decoration service at Evergreen. A communication was also received, asking permission for a place in the parade of a marching living band, in charge of C. W. Fleming, which was accepted.

The committee will meet at the same place next Saturday night, when a full programme will be reported.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Rejected Members of Co. C Bring News of the President.

SANTA ANA, May 14.—[Regular Correspondence.] Several of the members of Co. C, who were rejected at San Francisco came home last night. Among the number are Archie Park, M. Lash and L. Korse of Orange, Coodie Adams and Fred Cummings of Tustin, George Lampson and John Nourse of Santa Ana, who joined from Stanford University. The boys give a graphic account of their trip and of camp life at the Presidio reservation. They found quite a difference between National Guard and United States army life. Before they were mustered in, they were allowed to come and go about as they pleased, but the morning after they were sworn in several Co. C's members were among the squad of 18 men from the regiment who were reported at the guardhouse for being out after taps, and were booked for police duty. The returned men say every man in the company is anxious to go to Manila.

The company is made up entirely from Orange county, officers, privates and all. One man was taken in from Francisco to fill up the company, but when Sergt. Campbell, who was rejected on account of under weight, was reinstated, the northern man was thrown out. W. P. Northerness, who was rejected at first, was also reinstated, much to the delight of the entire company.

Two of the latest appointments by Capt. Finley, are Corp. Bishop and Corp. Webber, and Co. C is now of the

Fiftieth U.S.A., instead of Co. L, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C.

NOT A SPANISH SPY.

George Downing, a resident of Santa Ana, appeared at the postoffice this morning and claimed the letters advertised there, which were supposed to belong to the Spanish spy. Downing has been a resident of Santa Ana for three years, but had not been to the postoffice for three months.

Will H. Lehman, a former groceryman of Santa Ana, and who is well known over the country, died suddenly at his home near Orange last night of brain fever. His funeral will occur from his late residence tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and will be conducted by the Knights Templars.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is preparing to put in electric signal alarms at three of its most dangerous crossings in Santa Ana, Fruit street, Washington avenue and the intersection of Santa Clara avenue and Main street.

It is estimated that Ben Kohlmer will harvest 10,000 sacks of wheat from his crop on the Trabuco Mesa, which is considered the best large field of grain in the county.

The pupils of the Ocean View school district have subscribed the sum of \$12.56 for the American Boy battleship fund. The three largest subscriptions were made by children under 5 years of age. The number of pupils in this district does not exceed 100.

E. B. Julian brought a large gray fox to Santa Ana this morning to be placed in the city park. He caught it near his home in the Silverado Cañon. He also caught a wildcat in the same mountains Friday.

The cadet organization, has ordered fifty caps from San Francisco, the money for which was subscribed by Santa Ana business men.

J. E. Vaughn has a redwood post five feet in length on exhibition at McFadden's hardware store, with the mark of a native of Cuba on its length of it, made with a 30-40 Winchester rifle of the 1895 model. This gun will probably be adopted by Sheriff Nichols's Home Guard Company.

## HONORS FOR FREMONT.

Son of the Pathfinder Remembered by the Native Sons.

Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West of this city, has been the first to honor Lieut. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., on account of his services for the country in the present war with Spain, he having been the first to land a United States force on Cuban soil. The parlor has elected him an honorary member. In a letter to Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, after stating what action the organization had taken, the officers of the parlor express the following sentiment:

"We desire, as sons of this great State, which gave us birth, to express our appreciation of the distinguished services of a native of our State to his country, following as he does in the footsteps of his father, whose name is so illustriously linked with the history of this State and nation."

An official letter has been sent to Lieut. Fremont, notifying him of the action of the parlor.

FREE, 1 month's treatment. Asthma cured to stay cured. Dr. Gordin, 514 Pine, S. E., Cal.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade cures.

## MORE MEN.

The Great Battle of Life is Upon Us, and the Time to Act is Now—Two Well-Known Reputable Physicians Indorse the New Method of Treatment

Every intelligent person, whether a professional or incidental observer, knows the evil of excessive opium and drink, and the great need of a permanent, reliable cure. The civilized world knows that drink and opium are the crimes of the century. In these days, however, as the light of medical science spreads among the intelligent people, scattering the shadows of ignorance, there is no excuse for these victims. If these unfortunates will only stay their faltering steps to consult Drs. Pepper & Lawrence they will learn that there is something more than to fill out an empty existence of helpless and hopeless misery. There are two important points the doctors wish to announce: First, a radical, positive and easy cure is guaranteed in every case; second, not in six weeks or six months, but in from one to five days. "Certainty and Time" is our motto. Such reputable physicians as the above will not promise what they cannot reasonably expect to perform.

This remedy is our exclusive property and cannot be obtained elsewhere in the State of California. In our large circle of friends and acquaintances our ability to cure will not be questioned, but to the stranger we take all the chances; no pay until cured.

All communications strictly confidential. Consultation free. Our treatment is sure and our living testimonials are convincing.

DRS. PEPPER & LAWRENCE,

No. 119½ South Spring St.



READ OF THE  
REX CYCLE.  
The Wheel of the Future.

Non-vibrating. No Jolts. No Jars. Easily Pushed. Easiest Riding and Safest Wheels in the World. Will not slip from under rider on wet pavement. Ladies note this. Sold under absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. Agents wanted in Southern California cities. Send for catalogue.

J. H. RYAN,

Southern California Agent.  
626 S. Spring St.

# Reorganization Sale

Wonderful values in all those departments which we are closing out. We ask no profit. We must close out the following departments at once: Trimmings, Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Linens, Laces, Draperies, Toys, Embroideries, Hats and Men's Furnishings. We know if you look here before you buy that you will never go any place else.

## Great Sale of Makers Samples in Elegant Silk Skirts.

Made of plain and fancy Taffeta Silks in black and colors. No two alike. A great chance.

\$ 8.50 Sample Skirts for only \$5.00 apiece  
\$ 6.50 Sample Skirts for only \$4.90 apiece  
\$12.00 Sample Skirts for only \$8.50 apiece  
\$13.50 Sample Skirts for only \$9.50 apiece  
\$16.50 Sample Skirts for only \$13.50 apiece  
\$22.50 Sample Skirts for only \$17.00 apiece

## Reorganization Sale Skirts.

Black Figured Mohair Dress Skirts for \$1.25  
All-Wool Cheviot Dress Skirts for only \$2.50  
Dress Skirts of our own make, great at \$3.50  
All-Wool Navy Blue Serge Dress Skirts, \$5.50

## Reorganization Sale Wrappers

Ladies' Best Quality Print Wrappers for .85c  
Ladies' Wrappers, medium and light colors \$1  
Ladies' Wrappers, extra well made, for \$1.25  
Ladies' Wrappers, of Finest Percalines, for \$1.50

## Extraordinary Sale Underwear

25c Corset Covers, extra value at .15c  
35c Ruffled Chemise, extra value at .25c  
35c Ruffled Drawers, extra value at .25c  
50c Flounce Skirts, extra value at .30c  
65c Jersey Union Suits, bargains at .50c  
35c Jersey Ribbed vests, real snaps at .25c  
Muslin Gowns, trimmed with Torchon lace, 69c

## Reorganization Men's Wear.

25c Negligee Shirts now reduced to .15c  
50c Working Shirts now reduced to .30c  
\$1.25 Men's Sweaters now reduced to .85c  
50c Men's Nightshirts now reduced to .38c  
75c Men's Percal Shirts reduced to .50c  
35c Men's Balbriggan Underwear for .23c  
15c Men's Fast Black Hose now for .8c  
15c Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs .8c  
25c Men's Straw Hats reduced to only .19c  
75c Men's Straw Hats reduced to .58c

## Reorganization Boys' Wear.

35c Boys' Sweaters reduced to only .25c  
25c Boys' Shirt Waists reduced to .17c  
50c Boys' Fautleroy Waists for only .29c  
25c Boys' Straw Hats now reduced to .19c  
50c Boys' Straw Hats now reduced to .35c

Fancy Embroidered Linen Crash Parasols, natural linen colors and navy blue, worth \$1.50, at

**N. Strauss & Co.**  
425-427 SOUTH SPRING ST. 410 & 415  
95c 75c

# Time

AND TIME AGAIN THE KEELEY Treatment has had attempted imitators. This is the penalty of success. But this wonderful boon to humanity still occupies the entire field that it occupied when first discovered, namely the cure by method of all alcoholic and drug additions. It is one of those discoveries that cannot be improved upon because it is perfect to begin with. Simply a result of cause and effect. But its imitations will continue as long as there are drunkards. Which will you have—the "fake cure" or the cure that . . . . .

# Tells.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTES  
Corner North Main and Commercial Streets, Los Angeles.  
1170 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Fred A. Pollock, Manager.



Try Us.  
Our Trusses retain hernia securely under the most trying circumstances without discomfort to the patient, or we refund the money. That's a

A Guarantee That Guarantees.

What more could you ask? Book on Hernia mailed free. We are the only actual manufacturers of Trusses and Elastic Hose in the Coast.

HILL & SWEENEY  
319 S. Spring St.  
Lady Attendant.

"Godin's Shoes Are Good."

If you want the best Go to Godin's, 137 S. Spring St.

## AMERICAN DYE WORKS

Induces Everybody to Show Signs of Culture by Cleanliness.

Special price this month on: Blankets 50c up; Lace Curtains 50c up; Ladies' Skirts 75c up; Waists 50c up; Gentlemen's Suits \$1 up; Overcoats \$15 up.

(For dyeing 25 per cent. extra, any shade guaranteed.)

## WE CLEAN, DYE AND RENOVATE

Ladies' Dresses. Silk. Woolen. Mixed. Fabrics. Ostrich Plumes. Ribbons. Lace and Ornamental Trimmings. Kid Gloves, etc. Gentlemen's Silk Ties. Gloves, etc. Tailor shop in connection for altering and repairing.

We also make a specialty of cleaning and finishing all kinds of Ladies' Summer Dresses, such as lace, swiss, mull, lawn, dimity, duck, children's bonnets, caps, etc., gentlemen's duck and flannel outing suits, etc., very reasonable prices. Work done in a day.

## We Make a Specialty of French Dry Cleaning.

Merchants' shelf-worn goods, zephyrs re-dyed, finished equal to new.

Our colors on silk, woolen and mixed goods have no equal for durability, fastness and luster. Worked called for and delivered to all parts of the city. Mail and express orders promptly attended to. Send postal for Catalogue and Price List.

Office 210½ S. Spring Street. Tel. 830.

Works 613-615 W. Sixth Street. Tel. 1016.

## N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Telephone Main 259.

DRY GOODS

171-173 N. Spring St.

This week your attention is directed to our

# Ladies' Waists and Skirts.

Tempting offerings, good values in the latest spring and summer styles. Popular prices that appeal strongly to your purse.

## Percal Waists.

We have some splendid Percal Shirts Waists, in checks and plaids, all colors, light and dark, and the price is

50c.

Another lot of Percal Waists, in checks and plaids, blue fronts; price

75c.

## Percal and Gingham Waists.

In checks, plaids and stripes, well made and very desirable.

\$1.00.

## Better Grades.

Including a full assortment of the celebrated Star Waists, all prices, ranging up to

\$3.00.

## Silk Waists.

Very attractive line. These also come in checks, plaids and stripes, and have the new tucked effects.

ASK TO SEE THEM

## Satin Waists.

In pretty new shades, tucked back and front; well made.

SEASONABLE and REASONABLE.

## White Skirts.

A splendid assortment of White Pique and White Duck Skirts, also Linen Crash Skirts, both trimmed and plain.

## A Few Words About Those.. Woolen Dress Goods.

The very LIBERAL REDUCTION in prices we have made on our choicest Woolen Dress Goods and Dress Patterns affords an exceptional opportunity for buyers of dress materials. From the already LIBERAL PARTONAGE accorded our Dress Goods counters, we feel certain that any lady desiring a dress will not let this great reduction sale pass unheeded.

# Office Desks



We offer to you this week a good Solid Oak Office Desk neatly polished and containing convenient pigeon holes. \$15.00 for only

Our stock of Roll Top and Flat Top Desks is complete—no better values ever shown on this coast. They come in quartered oak and solid mahogany. Handsome office tables 4, 5, 6, 8 feet. A full and complete line of office chairs.

Buy Your Rugs This Week.

A line of good serviceable Rugs, Size 27x54, Persian designs, rich colorings, good value at \$2.50; this week only \$1.50

The Big Store carries a full line of Rugs including Smyrna, Axminster, Moquette, Velvets, Selkirk, Fur, Iren and Chenille. Prices range from 75c up.

# Niles Pease Furniture Co

439-441-443 S. SPRING ST.

## BARKER BROS., FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES.

250-2-4 S. Spring Street, Stimson Block. "Always the Cheapest."

## CONSUMPTION CURED

THE IMPROVED TUBERCULIN TREATMENT OF Dr. C. H. WILKINSON, placed within the reach of all at the remarkably low price of \$10 per month. Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom Blank and Treatise on "Consumption, its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute 529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.



## SCHOOL-BOOK DEAL.

BASIS FOR THE CHARGE OF BOODLING.

Prevalence of the Sack Vouchered for by the "Natural" Agent on Queer Testimony.

ANONYMOUS LETTER SCHEME.

NAMELESS INFORMANT WHO WILL DENY HIS OWN WORDS.

Failure of an Attempt to Use The Times to Bully the Board of Education into Adopting a Particular System.

A little more than a week ago, just before the last meeting of the Board of Education, the agent of the publishers of the "natural" vertical writing system called at the Times office and represented that he had information of a corrupt and scandalous deal by which his hated rivals, the publishers of the Snyderian or some other utterly worthless system, expected to secure the votes of the "solid six" in the Board of Education. The agent was righteously wrathful over the turpitude of his loathsome contemporaries, and sought the assistance of The Times in exposing the corruption and preventing the consummation of such an infamy as the adoption of any system other than the "natural." He had positive information that the wicked members of the board would brazenly award the contract to the publishers of the inferior system unless headed off by immediate exposure, and "in the interest of justice and fair play" he desired a "roast" of the conspirators in the next morning's paper.

To the suggestion that an investigation of facts should precede publication, the agent at first demurred. He thought his word should be taken for the facts, as he was perfectly satisfied with his information and he could refer to citizens who would vouch for him.

His story in substance was that a hated rival had a sack of \$500 to distribute and had already expended \$100 in bribing Walter Webb, who was using his "pull" with Bragg and Mathis, Webb's reputation as a manipulator of schemes and jobs seemed to him to be sufficient to justify an immediate roast and a direct charge of corruption against every member suspected of an intention to vote for any but the "natural" system.

When asked for specific information, the agent said a man had told him that Webb's agent had said that Webb demanded \$500 for the votes of a majority of the board, but he would not give the name of his informant or the name of Webb's agent. To the question, "Will your informant make affidavit to the facts and tell that story on the witness stand?" the agent replied that the informant would not make affidavit, would not consent to the use of his name and undoubtedly would deny the whole thing on the witness stand.

The "justice" of charging corruption upon such evidence was not so apparent to The Times as to the agent, and the "roast" was not published. An investigation failed to establish the accuracy of several assertions made by the agent, and the attitude of members of the board.

The next day the agent's story was printed, exactly as he had told it, in a paper that told the facts. The agent reappeared at The Times office and again urged that the paper pull chestnuts for him out of the fire. In strict confidence for publication, he revealed the name of Webb's wicked agent, but he would not give up the name of the reliable person, had told the story of jobbery and was prepared to deny it under oath.

He suggested, however, that he would secure a number of communications to The Times, protesting against the nefarious deeds of the board, and exposing the wickedness of other writing-book agents and their methods in publication. These, he thought, would indicate public sentiment so clearly that the board would not dare to adopt any but the "natural" system. He wanted to know if it would be necessary for the writers of the letters to give their names to the paper, and when informed that no attention ever was paid to anonymous letters, he seemed a little discouraged.

One letter, bearing evidence of having been concocted or partly dictated by the agent, was sent in. It "roasted" Bragg and Mathis, and served notice that the failure of any member of the board to vote for the "natural" system would plainly brand him as a boodler.

The board met, but did not commit the heinous crime of adopting the other fellow's scratch-book. The subject is coming up at the meeting next Monday, and the "natural" agent is displaying activity in the production of letters and communications to The Times. Here is a sample from a type-written letter signed with the singular and distinctive name of Jonathan.

"It is now generally known that the Board of Education of this city, through its members, in whom the public has greatest confidence, has referred the selection of a writing system to its school principals, and that after weeks of their deliberation, they have reported almost unanimously in favor of a particular system. It is also known that Walter L. Webb and certain of his colleagues, by endeavoring to defeat this decision of the schools by adopting a higher-priced system, in which there is a commercial consideration. One of these systems favored by Webb is published by a Southern Pacific house in San Francisco, which is using all the influence the Southern Pacific possesses to secure the necessary votes of the weak members who hold the balance of power.

"If the Southern Pacific and boodler are going to dictate what shall be taught the children of Los Angeles, then a blight has certainly befallen us, which should wipe our fair name from the list of fair and clean cities in this boasted land of freedom.

"Whatever else she does, let Los Angeles protect her schools, which are the very heart of our homes, from the awful influence of the corrupt methods of the 'trust' and 'iron hand' which would wipe our fair name from the list of fair and clean cities in this boasted land of freedom.

"The hand of the agent is discernible in that 'Commercial consideration' is the principle, and the assertion that the principals are 'almost unanimously' in favor of his system, while not true—the vote standing 35 to 15—has been made by him in identical terms in every letter and communication.

It was a great scheme to ring in the Southern Pacific as Walter Webb's side partner in boodling. The 'footprint' and the 'iron hand' have reputations that reflect suspicion upon all their works.

But the gem of the collection is a strictly anonymous typewritten letter.

**Dead Black**  
Suits that won't turn gray. Our black shirts are made of the finest quality material. Made in every style by the best tailors. Prices from \$10 to \$20. Our reputation is our best recommendation.

**True Blue**  
Our Serge Suits are true blue—guaranteed not to fade—and the best made for the price paid. Both the suits and the shirts are made of the finest quality material. Made in every style by the best tailors. Prices from \$10 to \$20. Our reputation is our best recommendation.

**LONDON CLOTHING CO.**  
117 to 125 N. Spring St.  
Harris & Frank, Props.

**Collars and Ties on which there are no flies.**

ter. The city editor had declined to accept the positive proof of boodling, the assertion of the agent that he had been told, by a man who would swear that he never told any such thing, that the agent's informant had been a "sack" in the writing-book deal. Wherefore an anonymous letter, presumably inspired, if not written, by the "natural" agent, informs the manager of The Times that "there is an impression broadcast that your city editor is under the control to some extent of the notorious Walter L. Webb of our city school board."

All of which is interesting as a revelation of the methods of schoolbook agents, who profess to be more honest than their fellows.

**FIESTA FUNDS.**  
Subscribers Reply to the Committee's Letter.

The following additional replies have been received at fiesta headquarters: KERCKHOFF, CUNZNER MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY.

I consent to your donating the balance of my subscription to La Fiesta to whatever patriotic purpose you may select.

We request that you pay the balance of our subscription which may remain after paying our pro rata of the expenses already incurred, to the treasurer of the Associated Charities, or to any other officer of said society authorized to receive it.

Enclosed please find check for \$5 which, after proportionate deductions, I request to have placed to the credit of the Associated Charities of Los Angeles.

Do with our subscription as you think best, but our preference would be to give it to some charitable institution, as the Orphans' Home, for instance.

You may do with our subscription what you think best for the interest of Los Angeles. There is a grand blowout due in about thirty days. Save money! I am sure you will. Thanking you for your good work, we remain,

Yours proposition satisfactory to me, WAREN GILLEN.

Call at any time for check.

You may pay our pro rata of expenses from money collected, and return balance to charitable institutions, we prefer to make them personally.

I think all subscribers should pay their pro rata of the expenses incurred so far, the balance to be returned to subscribers to be allowed to improve their money as they deem best. However, I subscribed and paid only \$10 and am willing that my share should be disposed of as the majority think best.

Check without comment. Curtis Newhall Ad. Co.

**Evans Again Arrested.**  
Benjamin Evans, who was convicted on Friday evening on a petty larceny charge, and over whom two other charges are hanging, was arrested again yesterday afternoon by Detective Auble upon two more charges making four in all. He has given bail for the first two, but was locked up on the other two in default of \$700 bonds.

The complaints filed yesterday charge that Evans on or about February 2, 1898, stole a soup bowl valued at \$1.50 from the Wing Hing Wo Company; one piece of pongee silk valued at \$30 brought up to enter a plea on Monday, from Lee Kwai Sing. Evans will be

## COLORS FOR THE SEVENTH.

Tribute to the Boys in Blue from the People's Store Employees.

The employees of A. Hamburger & Sons have forwarded to San Francisco a handsome stand of colors for the Seventh Regiment, as a reminder to the boys in blue of the hearty sympathy which follows them, and the earnest wishes for their welfare and success.

The colors were forwarded yesterday to Adj. Gen. A. W. Barrett, with the request that he present them to the regiment before its departure from San Francisco.

Col. John R. Berry, commanding the Seventh Regiment, was also advised of the tribute that had been sent and he was asked to say to the brave boys of the regiment, in presenting the flag, that the donors "sincerely hope and pray it will come back to our fair city triumphantly waving over the heads of all who have gone forth to uphold its honor; may it always be borne on high in full view of the gallant Seventh; that its beautiful folds, everyone of which bespeak the affection which prompted the gift, may stir up the enthusiasm of our boys and spur them on to victory."

**Stole "Works of Art."**  
A. McGarry was arrested yesterday by Deputy Constable Mugnini, and landed in prison. He was taken in on a complaint sworn to by C. E. Morris, a Commercial-street painter, who claims that McGarry, who is a painter and worked for him, on April 3 stole a number of works of art and pictures from him, to the value of \$7.50. Since that time he has learned that the prisoner has been selling the pictures to saloon men for drinks. McGarry was "dead to the world," and could not appear for trial yesterday afternoon. He is charged with petty larceny, and will come before His Honor Monday.

**FREE 1 month's treatment. Asthma cured to stay cured.** Dr. Gordin, 314 Pine St., Cal.

**WYV E'S OIL-BURNING FURNACE** for heating homes is a wonder. 1 to 2 cents an hour for oil. No. 125 East Fourth.

**WING HING WO CO.**  
We enclose herewith check for the amount of our first subscription, which we are pleased to give you in full to such patriotic purpose as you may see fit. LANG-BIRELY & CO. Comment: Curtis Newhall Ad. Co.

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**DR. A. T. Sanden**  
Office Hours—6 to 8; evenings, 8 to 10. Dr. Sanden's office is in the STAIRS. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

**\$5000 REWARD**  
Will be paid for one of these Belts which fails to generate a current of electricity.

**DR. A. T. Sanden**  
204 South Broadway, Cor. Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
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# THE MONDAY FURNITURE EVENT

## Bedsteads Reduced Tomorrow.

Our Monday sales are notable for two things—First that no store in Southern California ever successfully meets the prices we quote on Monday. Secondly the reduced prices for the special day apply to an entire line of goods and not to one or two articles put out as baits to catch unsuspecting buyers. Considering the fact that according to quality and desirability of goods offered, our prices are always as low, and in many cases lower than goods of equal quality are offered elsewhere. These special Monday events offer some splendid opportunities for money-saving to those who can pay cash down. No goods being charged at the special Monday price.

### 30 Styles of Bedsteads from \$4.00 to \$15.00 Each

Will be offered tomorrow. Oak, Maple and Birch selected woods, like illustration, at \$4.00; two styles at \$4.50; others at \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 up to \$15.00. Every bedstead is well made and handsomely finished. There is not a piece of unworthy cabinet making in the entire assortment, and any person who makes a purchase tomorrow may rest assured they are getting very unusual value for the money expended.

**Los Angeles Furniture Co.** Carpets, Rugs, Draperies. 225-227-229 S. Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

## Alaska and Kotzebue Sound Steamers

Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company, Agents  
**GOLD PICK LINE**  
609 Market Street, San Francisco

Will Dispatch the Following First-Class Steamers:  
MAY 28  
FOR KOTZEBUE SOUND, DUTCH HARBOR, NUNIVAK ISLAND, HOOPER'S BAY, ST. MICHAEL and DAWSON CITY, the newly-built triple-expansion steamer

**GRACE DOLLAR**  
Upon arrival in ST. MICHAEL, passengers for DAWSON CITY will be transferred to the newly-built, highly powered river boats and barges RIDEOUT, GOLD STAR, PINAFOR and others. The GRACE DOLLAR then will proceed without delay to KOTZEBUE SOUND, where passengers will be disembarked and placed upon the river steamer ARCTIC BIRD and will be given free passage up the Putnam river as far as FORT COSMOS. The Pacific Coast and Kotzebue Sound Transportation and Trading Company will also maintain at KOTZEBUE SOUND a warehouse.

Parties contemplating a trip to KOTZEBUE SOUND are strongly advised to take passage on the GRACE DOLLAR. She has a newly-built triple-expansion engine for the highest power; her bows will be sheathed so as to permit her making her way through the breaking ice; and the GRACE DOLLAR without question will be the first vessel reaching KOTZEBUE SOUND this year.

May 25—Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company, Agents  
Will dispatch for DUTCH HARBOR, NUNIVAK ISLAND, HOOPER'S BAY, ST. MICHAEL and DAWSON CITY, the steamship  
**TILLAMOOK**  
Connecting at ST. MICHAEL with the steamers STAGHOUND, GAMECOCK, CITY OF DAWSON, and other boats.

June 1—Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company, Agents  
Will dispatch for ST. MICHAEL, DAWSON CITY, and YUKON RIVER POINTS, the magnificent steamer  
**MORGAN CITY**

Capacity 200 passengers and 2000 tons of freight. The MORGAN CITY connects at ST. MICHAEL with the GAMECOCK, STAGHOUND, POWELL, ALVISO, RIDEOUT, GOLD STAR and CLAN MACDONALD.

Sailing of three additional ocean steamers early in June will be announced by us within a few days.  
Passenger and Freight office.  
609 Market Street, San Francisco. 112 Vesler Way, Seattle.  
830 Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

## JOHNSON, CARVELL &amp; CO.

307 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.  
**Grimes Stasforth Stationery Co.**

The "Peerless" Letter File  
Is the best double arch file on the market. When you want a good arch file get the "Peerless." Will outlast them all. Accept no other.

306 S. Spring St., Henne building, near corner Third St.

# DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

## A Record of 10,000 Cures

Cures of Nervous Diseases, of Kidney and Stomach Weakness, Lam Back, Rheumatism, Weakness of Men, Varicose, Early Decay, Female Weakness and many troubles resulting from the want of sufficient energy to keep the body healthy. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has cured these troubles after the failure of all other known remedies.

### It Is Grand for Weak Men

Thousands of men are failing in strength through the loss of that vital element known as animal magnetism, which is Electricity. Dr. Sanden has perfected a system of treatment for them which replaces the fire in the nerves. It expands the forces of vitality and awakens all the natural vigor.

### A Free Book for Weak Men

It tells you how to be strong, explains the cause of early decay and the means of overcoming it. It is full of grand truths for men who are growing old too soon. It gives the letters of men who have been restored, and explains how Dr. Sanden's famous belt will make you strong. It is free. Read it. It may lead you to new happiness in health. Call and examine this famous Belt today, if possible.

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Office Hours—6 to 8; evenings, 8 to 10. Dr. Sanden's office is in the STAIRS. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

# Wolf & Chilson

Prescription Druggists,  
Telephone Main 361.  
Corner Second and Broadway.

## Accuracy In Prescriptions....

A broader term than many suppose. Some people imagine it relates only to chemicals or preparations bearing the same name as that appearing on the prescription. This is one step only. To complete the sense of the term each ingredient must be pure—must be capable of exerting the highest medical effect. We believe in accuracy of this kind. It has given us the esteem of the physicians and the confidence of the public. Will take good care of your prescription. We don't charge extra for this carefulness.

### Accuracy Is Here.

We are selling "Sterilized Ext. Malt," the best Malt in the Market for 15c a bottle, \$1.75 doz.

**LIME WATER, ALL YOU WANT FREE.**

Antikamnia or Phenacetine Tablets..... 50c doz  
W. & C. Headache Capsules guaranteed ..... 25c box  
Fine Tooth Brushes..... 15c  
Old Taylor's Whisky, full pints..... 50c  
Old Crow Whisky, 41 size..... 75c  
Port and Sherry Wine, 75c size..... 50c  
Lithia Tablets, 5 grains..... 25c bottle

**SOME OF OUR EVERY-DAY PRICES.**

Our Price	Reg. Price	Our Price	Reg. Price
Damiana Bitters.....	60c	Tip Top Cough Syrup.....	35c
Prickly Ash Bitters.....	50c	Siberian Cough Balsam.....	40c
Hoster's Bitters.....	75c	Shiloh's Cough Cure.....	30c
Vegar Bitters.....	50c	Pink's Cough Cure.....	35c
Romany Wine Bitters.....	25c	King's New Discovery.....	40c
Salpbur Bitters.....	75c	Chamberlain's Cough Cure.....	35c
Hatters' Wild Cherry.....	50c	King's New Discovery.....	40c
Mexican Tonic.....	60c	Pinkham's Compound.....	60c
Floratiplexion.....	90c	Pinkham's Wash.....	20c
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.....	50c	Pinkham's Blood Purifier.....	75c
De Haven's Dyspepsia Cure.....	50c	Shores' Blood Purifier.....	75c
Jardin's Essence de Vie.....	75c	Warner's Safe Nervine.....	50c
Buckthorn Cordial.....	50c	Warner's Safe Kidney.....	50c
Grimault's Wine.....	81.25	Warner's Safe Kidney.....	50c
Peruvian Bark.....	81.25	Warner's Safe Kidney.....	50c
Vin Nourry.....	75c	Warner's Safe Kidney.....	50c
Grimault's Fartated.....	81.25	Warner's Safe Kidney.....	50c
Quinine Wine.....	81.25	Warner's Safe Kidney.....	50c

# MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

## Men's Suits.

A house that has upward of twenty years well and faithfully responded to the demands of a discriminating trade must attract the favorable attention of the public generally. Such a house is ours. We are prepared with a spring and summer stock that will bear the closest examination by the most critical and lose nothing by comparison.

Men's Spring Suits \$10 to \$35.

**The Clothing Corner** First and Spring Sts.



## SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

## EXPECTED SPANISH SPIES FAIL TO MATERIALIZE.

New County Treasurer Takes Office. A Ghost-haunted Mine at Escondido—News Notes and Brevities. Gossip of Coronado.

SAN DIEGO, May 14.—[Regular Correspondence.] There was a hush of anxious expectancy at the steamship wharf last night when the Santa Rosa plowed her way up the bay. Secret police, the pick of Chief Russell's force, stood guard, with clubs at order arms, and pistols at half-cock, waiting for the landing of the mysterious strangers of Spanish persuasion who had been heralded along the coast as Spanish spies on mischief bent. The guardians of the peace patrolled the wharf with martial tread, occasionally stopping to see the steamer approaching the wharf.

At the concerted time, when the steamer was trying up, the policemen hurried aboard. A hasty interview was had with Capt. Alexander, who was surprised to learn that San Diego was excited over the approach of spies. Capt. Alexander informed the police that the Spaniards had boarded the vessel at Santa Barbara, and had left it at San Pedro. The police were visibly disappointed. They were anxious to bag a handful of Spanish spies and thus win the plaudits of an admiring constituency.

Capt. Alexander said he did not think the men were Spanish spies. How that report got out he was at a loss to understand. The men had acted suspiciously, and had a big bundle which they closely guarded. He thought they were smuggling cigars. However, the incident furnished a gratifying degree of excitement among the strollers at the wharves, and did no damage to the Spaniards.

COUNTY TREASURER'S MUDDLE. The new County Treasurer, B. F. Griffin, has completed his bond of \$100,000, and filed it today. He will enter upon his duties at once. The largest individual surety is Jacob Gruendike, who qualifies for \$60,000. While some citizens condemn the action of three of the Supervisors in voting for a brother of Supervisor Griffin, thus making room for "one of the family" at the expense of the rest of the people, the new treasurer is personally popular and will probably give satisfaction.

Expert Grandier, who has been going over the books of ex-Treasurer Thompson, looking for evidence of further shortages, has not finished his work, though he may get through in time to report to the Supervisors today. It is said that if there is any serious addition to the shortage already discovered, the Supervisors will take steps to recover from the bondsmen, who will in turn be compelled to prosecute Thompson.

ESCONDIDO'S HAUNTED MINE. The Sylvan town of Escondido, hidden in its sun-kissed vale, is fermenting with excitement over the discovery of a genuine ghost in an old abandoned mine near the town. The ghost has actually been seen, but his voice is muffled and powerful, with the quaver acquired of all legitimate ghosts. The Spanish war in the district problem has been dropped into the shade while this other shade stalks abroad in the old shafts and works the phantom windlass to draw up shadowy buckets of imaginary gold.

The other day a miner was at work in the old shaft, trying to gather out a few pounds of rock to pound out, when he heard talking a little way down the drift. There were ghostly reverberations, and mysterious knockings. The man listened, his hair rapidly rising, the increasing sounds and spooky made him frenzied with fear. He dropped his pick and shined up the shaft, expecting a skeleton hand to grab him by the trousers and haul him down to perdition. With a yell he jumped out into the open air and ran for town. When he told of his experience it was recalled that other men had heard voices, and that the noises in the shaft, and had abandoned it for that reason. Tradition says an old Frenchman discovered the mine and was murdered in the shaft. The furnished sufficient grounds for any ghost to walk.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES. J. H. Packard, general manager of the Lower California Development Company, has forwarded the vouchers of port charges on his company's vessel, the Gen. Mena, to Washington, with a petition for the remission of these prohibitory charges against Mexican vessels. His steamer had to pay \$164 to enter San Diego Harbor, while vessels of almost any other flag are admitted free. This is because Mexico had no maritime treaty with the United States.

Orto Fiedler, who stole his own child, and mated with his wife, has now answered her complaint for divorce by alleging infidelity on her part. He was ordered to jail a few days ago by Judge Torrance, failing to pay the money, but produced the money when he saw that Judge Torrance meant business.

The marriage of John H. Gay, Jr., the millionaire of this city, and Miss Lucile Daniel of Los Angeles promises to be a brilliant affair. It will occur on June 1, at the city of Los Angeles. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe, sailing from New York, June 18.

Capt. George H. Bower, of Gen. Last's staff, has returned from San Francisco, with instructions to recruit Co. B up to its limit of 103 men. A rigid examination will be made of all applicants.

C. T. Tibbigne, G. P. Sykes and E. Dobler, members of Co. B, who were rejected at the Presidio, had another examination and were accepted. They will leave with the company for the Philippines.

The steamer Santa Rosa sailed this evening for San Francisco and was ported with a large list of passengers and freight, including ten carloads of lemons.

The City Guard Band has re-elected Jack Dodge to the position of manager, for the seventeenth time.

T. Ray-Brown, left today for Los Angeles, after visiting friends here. Queen Ray-Brown, left today for Los Angeles, after visiting friends here.

E. B. Stuart, agent of the Santa Fe, has been appointed color sergeant of Co. A, minute men.

CORONADO BEACH. VOLUNTEERS. Out in Force—Notes and Personal.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, May 14.—[Regular Correspondence.] The new company of Coronado volunteers met last night at the Town Hall and was Elliott, U.S.A., who acted at the request of Capt. T. J. Fisher. Lieut. Elliott also addressed the company, giving the boys much information concerning the regular army drill and tactics that difficulty was found in executing the maneuvers in the spacious hall. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and there were cheers when it was announced that the prospects were favorable of receiving fifty stands of arms and full equipment from the State. Each member of the volunteers holds himself ready to enlist in the National Guard or to do any other duty

## Notion Bargains.

Spool Twist, all colors ..... 1c  
1 doz. Clothes Pins ..... 1c  
Aluminum Thumbtacks, all sizes ..... 1c  
Package or Box Wire Hair Pins ..... 1c  
Paper Strong Pins, full count ..... 1c  
Card Hooks and Eyes ..... 1c  
1 doz. Buttons, variety of styles ..... 1c  
Children's School Handkerchiefs ..... 1c  
Stove Lifter, Cake Cutters ..... 1c  
Tin Cups, Pie Plates, Malt Pans, Co. Shells, black enamel ..... 1c  
Cake Toilet Soap ..... 1c

## Lace Curtains.

Great variety bought at nearly half price, beautiful designs, rich and lacy effects. We offer an imported Nottingham Lace Curtain, 8 1/2 yards long, 48 inches wide, taped edge, floral designs, worth \$1.50; SALE PRICE ..... 75c

## Notion Bargains.

Spool Machine Silk ..... 2c  
Like Spl. Cutter's Button-hole Twist ..... 2c  
Large Cabinet Hairpins, assorted ..... 2c  
1 doz. Safety Pins ..... 2c  
200 yd. Spool Machine Thread ..... 2c  
Scribbling Pads, Pencils, Pens ..... 2c  
Package Envelopes, Toilet Paper ..... 2c  
Egg Beaters, Wine Glasses ..... 2c  
Laundry Mat, Tea Strainers ..... 2c  
Glass Berry Sauce, Cream Ladle ..... 2c  
Tin Wash Bowl, Paint Brush ..... 2c  
Covered Tin Pail ..... 2c

## Portieres.

We can save you money on Portiere Curtains. We have fine French chenille and strong derby and madras curtains at one-third less than regular prices. We offer a splendid chenille, 3 yards long and all colors; PAIR ..... \$1.69

## Notion Bargains.

A 10c Leather Belt for ..... 3c  
A 10c Spl. Cutter's Machine Silk ..... 3c  
Cable Toilet Pins, assorted ..... 3c  
Large Size Curling Iron ..... 3c  
Package Warranted Needles ..... 3c  
A Good Bristle Tooth Brush ..... 3c  
Bottle Fine Vaseline ..... 3c  
Large Bottle Laundry Blueing ..... 3c  
1/2 doz. Bottle Household Ammonia ..... 3c  
Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers ..... 3c  
Tin Dipper, Brush and Comb Case ..... 3c  
Large Box Tooth Picks ..... 3c

We want your Mail Orders. We guarantee to please you. We sell Everything.

# The Broadway Department Store,

Corner 4th and Broadway.

This week we intend making things HUM. More BARGAINS than ever seen before. The past week was a record-breaker and this week will outdo the last. Our BIG STORE crowded every day with eager buyers. There is no mistake about our PRICES. These are times you need BARGAINS and here you get them. Our constant aim is to offer more for your money than any other store possibly can.

## We Buy Right

And have agents out in every direction seeking after every PIECE or PARCEL of reliable merchandise that ready cash can buy at a BARGAIN. We ABSOLUTELY REFUSE TRASH, so you may depend upon the class of merchandise sold here. We guarantee every article. Your money refunded for the asking.

J. G. McLean's Bankrupt Stock

Half Price

Jos. Bickel's Stock of Shoes.

## Bargains in Bickel's Shoes.

Strong Round or Flat Shoe Laces; dozen for ..... 1c  
10c Ladies' or Men's Cork In-soles ..... 4c  
35c Infants' Kid Button Shoe, sizes 3 to 6; for ..... 19c  
50c Children's Spring Heel Button Shoe, sizes 5 to 8 ..... 23c  
1/2 doz. Ladies' Fine Kid Oxfords, Patent Tip, Coin Toe ..... 57c  
1/2 doz. Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoe, Patent Tip, Coin Toe, all sizes ..... 97c  
1/2 doz. Youths' Satin Calf Shoe, Lace, Coin Toe, all sizes ..... 98c  
\$2.00 Men's Satin Calf, Fine Dress Shoe, latest styles, all sizes ..... \$1.39  
\$1.85 Misses' Fine Kid Kid, Button Spring Heel, New Style ..... \$1.19  
\$3.00 Ladies' Kid Kid Button and Lace Shoe, Coin and Square Toe, Beaded Vamp, N. Y. Heel, Foxing, all sizes, all guaranteed ..... \$1.98

## Great Sale of Baby Bonnets and Muslin Hoods.

An immense assortment of Children's Bonnets and Hoods in every conceivable style and quality. Monday we offer a Baby Muslin Bonnet, worth 20c; Special Price ..... 9c

Our stock of Millinery is new and complete. We build and trim to suit the eye and pocketbook. Cut rates on everything. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Today we offer Ladies' and Misses' Leghorns, straight or crinkled edge, regular \$1 Leghorn the world over; our price ..... 43c

## Shirt Waists.

We still have a lot of those beautiful Lawn and Percale Shirt Waists in all sizes and patterns. "Banner Brand," worth 75c to \$1; our Sale Price ..... 29c

## Bargains in Underwear and Hosiery.

5c Children's Fast Black ..... 3c  
10c Ladies' Black Seamlined Hose ..... 6c  
25c Ladies' Black Hose, full fashioned ..... 14c  
15c Ladies' Summer Vests, low neck and sleeves, full taped, each ..... 8c  
Ladies' Vests made from extra quality cotton, white, cream and ecru, high neck, long sleeve, silk taped; a fine garment ..... 25c  
50c Ladies' Corset, drab only, long waist, well boned ..... 39c  
American Lady Corset, most perfect fitting corset made, long or short waist, all styles, black, drab or white ..... \$1.00  
Toilet Articles and Perfumery.  
Large Bottle Witch Hazel ..... 9c  
Bottle Orris Tooth Powder ..... 5c  
Large Bottle Florida Water ..... 10c  
25c Toilet Perfumery, all odors ..... 18c  
50c Bottle Triple Extracts ..... 25c  
75c Large Bottle Triple Extracts ..... 37c  
25c Bottle Bay Rum ..... 15c  
20c Sassafras Face Lotion, with mirror ..... 10c  
50c Celluloid Powder Boxes ..... 25c

10c Men's Pique Wash Ties ..... 5c

15c Men's all-Linen Cuffs, little soiled, for ..... 5c

75c Men's Golf Shirts Madras or Ja-ponette ..... 48c

50c Boys' Wash Suits 2 pieces for ..... 29c

75c Men's White Laundered Shirts for ..... 48c

40c Boy Cheviot Waists ..... 25c

50c Men's White Straw Hats all sizes for ..... 25c

\$1.75 Men's Tweed Pants Light or Dark ..... \$1.23

10c 36-in. Percale Skirt Lining ..... 6c

12 1/2 Black Skirt Canvas Lining ..... 7c

10c Sateen Jean Drill Waist for ..... 5c

38-in. Black Tweed Solid Skirtings ..... 29c

25c Scotch Plaids all colors for ..... 12c

15c Check Suitings in Dress patterns for ..... 7c

2-Quart Rubber Fountain Syringe for ..... 44c

Leader Bulb Syringe warranted ..... 25c

25 feet Garden Hose with sprayer for ..... \$1.49

12-in Westlake Lawn Mower complete ..... \$2.29

New Idea Paper Patterns. We are the agents. Every Pattern sold at the same price. We guarantee these patterns to be equal if not better than any others no matter what price asked. We keep the entire line: Shirt Waists, Skirts, Wrappers, Jackets, Boys' Waists, Bathing Suits, Misses and Children's Dresses, Boys' Suits, etc. Strictly up to date. Only ..... 10c

Ladies' Kid Gloves in every conceivable color and color of stitching. Nothing but reliable Gloves sold and you take no chances in buying your Gloves here. We fit, guarantee, and keep in repair. Monday we offer a Ladies' 4-button Fine Dress Kid in Tan, Browns, Oxblood, Black and White, for ..... 65c

Our stock of Ladies' Separate Skirts is most complete. Everything new in Novelty and Choice Brocade Mohairs. We offer today a special bargain in a Silk Brocade Skirt, 4 gore, double lined, velvet bound in latest patterns; a special bargain ..... \$4.14

85 Assorted Patterns in Boys' Wool Suits, sizes 4 to 15, well made, lined and trimmed. These Suits are cheap at \$2.50; our sale price is ..... \$1.68

Men's Oregon City Tweed and Cassimere Suits in hard and soft yarn, brown and grays, new patterns, made as good as a tailor could. Round or Square Cut. Sale price ..... \$6.78

New Idea Paper Patterns. We are the agents. Every Pattern sold at the same price. We guarantee these patterns to be equal if not better than any others no matter what price asked. We keep the entire line: Shirt Waists, Skirts, Wrappers, Jackets, Boys' Waists, Bathing Suits, Misses and Children's Dresses, Boys' Suits, etc. Strictly up to date. Only ..... 10c

required by the President or Governor. The officers of the company over Captain, T. J. Fisher; first lieutenant, Capt. Luther Dams; second lieutenant, John Fitzgerald; third lieutenant, Isidor Nystrom. One hundred men are on the rolls, and there is some talk of dividing the company into two, for greater efficiency in drilling.

CORONADO BREVITIES. Fishing parties were out yesterday trolling in the yellowtail and barracuda. Others fished from the ocean jetty near the hotel, preferring a solid underpinning to the gentle but insidious rolls of a boat. Good catches were the rule in both places. Sand bass bite well and make good eating. Barracuda, as usual, are the most numerous. They do not make as good a fight as yellowtail mackerel or yellowtail. The more experienced fishermen go out in the hope of running across yellowtail and sand bass, which are the rule.

W. B. Beamer and C. F. Lape of the Santa Fe are here, presumably in relation to the new steamship line to Japan. The Santa Fe wharf is being overhauled under their direction, and a force of divers is making exploration to determine the extent of new piling required.

C. W. Woodbury of Chicago is among those happy people who are spending the summer in the cool breezes of Coronado Beach.

Oscar Zimmerli of Aarburg, Switzerland, is one of the tourists spending a few days here.

J. Fred Schillingman and wife of San Francisco have come to spend the greater part of the summer.

Mrs. A. M. Wheeler of Chicago is a guest of Hotel del Coronado.

S. G. Austin of Los Angeles is among the recent arrivals.

W. D. Shawhan, a business man of San Francisco, is here with his family.

Mrs. Mary A. Bidwell of Hartford, Ct., arrived yesterday to spend a few days.

Gen. Churchill and his niece, Miss Pratt, have returned from their trip to Honolulu, and work on Gen. Churchill's elegant new seaside home will proceed with vigor.

SOLDIERS' HOME. Preparations for Memorial Day. Veterans Ready for War.

SOLDIERS' HOME, May 14.—[Regular Correspondence.] Memorial day is just now occupying the attention of the various organizations at the home. On Friday joint committees from J. A. Martin Post, No. 153, and Uncle Sam Post, No. 177, G.A.R., Union Veteran Legion, No. 138, and the Commodore Hopkins Veteran Naval Association, met for the purpose of determining a programme for Memorial day observances.

It was decided to invite Mrs. Helen J. Hough of Los Angeles to engage a cortege of young ladies and take entire charge of the ceremonies incident to

the exercises for the "unknown dead" and also for the officers and privates of veterans' graves. Mrs. Hough has been an earnest worker in church and social matters in the home for several years, and her ability to accomplish the work assigned to her for Memorial day is unquestioned.

The long-promised, much-hoped-for system of West Los Angeles water supply is at last completed and has been turned on at the home. There will, of course, be some compensation for the abundance of water for park and garden and orchard—to say nothing of the convenience to men who for several weeks have been obliged to traverse three floors, at night, for water conveniences.

The first Battalion, veteran volunteers, will tomorrow (Sunday) have a parade and review by its commander, Col. A. J. Smith. Additional tailors have been called in to make the making chevrons for the non-commissioned officers, and the battalion will make a very creditable appearance.

There has been some falling off of members in attendance at drill during the week, owing somewhat to an illness of some of the members who have been accustomed for many years, but due also to a doubt as to whether they will be probably called into requisition.

Creations gathered from officers are to the effect that if (as is altogether probable) there should be another quota called for, the then prepared battalion would immediately be accepted for garrison duty either at San Francisco or San Diego, where experienced soldiers will be much needed. In that event those who have failed to qualify will not find much sympathy in their chagrin.

A meeting of veteran members at the home, which had enrolled as part of a company being formed by Capt. I. R. Dunkelberger (U.S.A., retired) of Los Angeles, met on Tuesday evening and elected as first lieutenant, P. King, and second lieutenant, George Graves, both members of the home. Just what may be the outcome of the organization is as yet uncertain, but Capt. Dunkelberger hopes to be called to the front.

Thomas J. Patton, late Co. E, Second Iowa Infantry, is promoted captain of home Co. A, vice Prindle, resigned.

Benjamin F. Conner, late Co. F, First Indiana Cavalry, is appointed corporal of home Co. B, vice Perkins, resigned.

Frederick Mitchell, late Co. K, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, is appointed corporal of home Co. F, vice Patton, promoted.

Chaplain I. M. Merlino has been granted a furlough for the purpose of attending the convention of K. of P. at Santa Rosa. He will at the same time visit his daughter, who is an invalid in the Children's Hospital at San Francisco.

Total present to date, 1509; absent on furlough, 355.

DEATHS. John M. Smith, late Co. C, Ninety-

fifth Illinois Infantry, admitted from Lillis, Cal., April 13, 1898; died May 8, 1898, aged 61 years.

George Bayhart, late Co. I, One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, admitted from San Francisco, April 7, 1898; died May 8, 1898, aged 44 years.

Edson W. Stickney, late Co. F, Eighteenth United States Infantry, admitted from Colfax, Cal., November 5, 1895; died May 11, 1898, aged 65 years.

END OF A QUARREL. G. S. Lynch Kills Himself on Account of a Woman.

Coroner Campbell was notified yesterday noon that a man named G. S. Lynch had been found dead in bed at the Russ House, corner of First and Los Angeles streets. He ordered the remains to the undertaking establishment of Peck & Chase, on South Broadway, and held an inquest in the afternoon.

The evidence brought out was to the effect that Lynch was about 40 years of age, and had called at the Russ House between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday night and was assigned to a room containing two beds. He requested to be allowed to occupy the room alone and he was accommodated. Lynch failed to show up yesterday morning and at noon the chambermaid entered the room and found him dead. He must have been dead several hours, as the body was rigid. In one of the bureau drawers was found an empty four-ounce bottle marked "strychnine," which indicated the manner of his death. In his pocket were found 25 cents and a pair of brass knuckles.

A memorandum book gave a clue to the reason for the suicide. For several months past he has been living with a woman named Cora Scherman, who is now living at No. 233 1/2 East First street. Tuesday afternoon he quarreled with Cora over the attentions of a man named Quinn. The couple parted in anger, Lynch saying he would kill himself, which threat he carried out.

Lynch came to the Coast from Michigan several years ago, bringing considerable money, but through bad investments he lost it all. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Wanted His Wages. Joe Eberley was arrested yesterday by Officer Rico charged with having disturbed the peace of Cigarmaker Pohlman, who keeps a cigar store on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Eberley claims that Pohlman owes him wages for work done, and he was trying to collect it, but was refused, so he told the cigarmaker he would not move until paid.

Pohlman afterwards came to the station and made complaint, with the result that Eberley was taken in and will tell all about it at 1:30 p.m. Monday, before Judge Owens.

## Dr. Janss' Electric Belt.

This is the Most Modern and Most Effective Electric Belt Ever Invented—It Imparts the Great Life-Giving Current to the Human System According to the Laws of Nature.

If your vital forces are wasted or failing you need nature's aid—Electricity. This great life-giving current is always safe and effective when administered to the system through Dr. Janss' celebrated Electric Belt.

FREE TRIAL. You do not have to pay any money until you have made a thorough test of the merits of Dr. Janss' Electric Belt. You take no chances. Dr. Janss has such unlimited faith in the wonderful powers of his Belt that he will let you take one for a whole month on trial. This is the most liberal offer that can be made. Why pay money for a belt which you know nothing of when you can get one free? Dr. Janss without investing a dollar until you are satisfied that it is as good as represented.

FREE ON TRIAL FOR ONE MONTH.

Dr. Janss' Electric Belt gives energy, strength, vigor, hope, vitality and life. It will place failing and incompetent men in their former competent condition, will make the weak and debilitated strong and able. It gives new courage and confidence to the discouraged. It creates within you new powers and ambition. It renews youth in the old. It brings flesh to the emaciated. It gives true and lasting manhood to the sick and puny. Many constitutions are not strong enough to withstand the attack of diseases. People who are thus unfortunate should get a Dr. Janss Belt. If you are slowly recovering from an illness and need aid to place you more quickly in a robust condition, procure Dr. Janss' Electric Belt.

Consultation and Advice Free. At office or by mail. Full line of Electric and Magnetic Appliances at lowest prices.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 5 daily; evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 9 to 11.

DR. JANSS, 218 S. BROADWAY, Room 413, Los Angeles.



## Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, Waists, and Wrappers.

One item in each section that will level all competition and bid defiance to all attempts to follow us. We can demonstrate to you that we carry the largest and best selected stock west of the Rockies. We do not need to talk; price will do that.

### Jackets.



Tan Coverts, all silk lined.  
Tan Kerseys, all silk lined.  
Royal Blues, all silk lined,  
with and without velvet collars, all are neat  
fly front, 21-in. box-front effects  
values \$6.95, \$7.50 and \$8.50;  
choice of any for...

\$5

### Crash Suits.



Neat Tailor-made Pure Linen Crash Suits, box front, 21-in. reefer jacket, four large pearl buttons, wide lapels, neat and jaunty, an every-day suit, your choice for...

\$3.50

### Silk Capes.

Silk and Chiffon Beaded and Ribbon Trimmed Taffeta Silk Lined Capes, good values for \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50; clearing price, choice for...

\$5.00

### Dress Skirts.



Highest grades of Figured Black Mohair Skirts, made up from the finest 75c, \$1.00 up to \$1.50 per yard goods, lined and interlined, velvet bound. A great clearance of over 100 Skirts that sold at \$4.75, \$5.00 and \$5.75, choice for...

\$3.75

### Shirt Waists.

The "Stanley Waist," the "Griffin Brand," the "Sterling" Waist, three brands famous wherever waists are worn; all displayed on our counters, but to make a lead we put on sale 30 dozens assorted: values, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25; choice for...

50c

### House Wrappers.

Plain Percale in Indigo, red and black, trimmed and plain, made full, inside vest lining, all sizes, especially large sizes, 42 and 44, every one a good dollar Wrapper, choice for...

69c

## Infants'—Children's.

In our Lilliputian Department can be had every article children wear up to the age of 4 or 5 years. Every article is a dainty baby style and is sold for about the cost of materials alone.

### Hats and Caps.



Infants' Fine Lawn Caps, made like illustration, sizes 6 months to 4 years, excellent 3c grade, at...

19c

### Infants' Outfits.



We have made up for this sale two infant outfits, comprising all the necessary articles for an infant. The prices just cover the cost of the materials if you were to buy them at retail anywhere.

4 long Cambric Slips  
2 long Nainsook Dresses, embroidered edge  
1 long Nainsook Dress, fancy emb'd yoke  
4 Flannel Bands  
4 Knit Wool Vests  
4 Honeycomb Bibs, lace edge  
2 long Flannel Skirts  
1 long Flannel Pinafore  
1 package Powder  
1 Powder Puff  
1 cake of Toilet Soap  
2 papers of small Safety Pins  
1 paper large Safety Pins,  
30 pieces for...

\$7.78

### Dresses, etc.

Children's Dresses of fine white Nainsook, hemstitched yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery, sizes 6 months to 4 years, 75c values, at...

50c

Children's Pique Reefers, large fancy collar finished with two ruffles of deep embroidery, sizes 1 to 4 years, \$4.00 values, at...

\$3.00

Infants' Honey Comb Bibs, finished with lace, regular 10c values, at...

5c

Children's Gimpes of fine lawn, yoke of tucks and insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, regular, size 2 to 12 years, 85c values, at...

65c

Children's Skirts, made baby waist finished with deep hemstitching, hem, sizes 6 months to 4 years, 50c good 75c values, at...

50c

Misses' and children's Skirts, fine Cambric, deep ruffle and extra ruffle of neat embroidery, sizes 6 to 14 years, \$1.00 values, at...

75c

30 pieces for...

\$11.57

## ON OUR Bargain Counter TOMORROW

## Carriage Shades 25c.

The Opening Sale From Our Bargain Counter

Will be memorable. It will be sensational. It will demonstrate what we mean when we say "Bargain." We have devoted ample counter room in the Dress Goods aisle to the purpose of every day selling something at a before never-heard-of price. Every day there will be something different, and the news of it will be given under this heading. Watch for it, take advantage of it; you can save money. Nothing will ever be sold from the "Bargain Counter" at regular price. Tomorrow the sale will be on Ladies' Black Gloria Silk Carriage Shades, with good strong frames and joints and ebony handles. You can only match them at 50c. Good quality and well made. To start this new feature with an exceptionally good bargain we say for one day only 25c.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Gloves,

WARRANTED AND FITTED,

75c

Something no store in Los Angeles has ever attempted. Elegant styles of Kid Gloves worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, 2-clasps, pretty embroidered backs in plain and two-toned effects; black, brown, tan, and shades of red; fully guaranteed and fitted; tomorrow only for 75c.

Ladies' 20c Black HOSIERY AT 12c

A month from now you will have to pay 25c for this grade, but just now 20c is the price. Hosiery has advanced, and it will keep on advancing. Contrary to all the arguments against it we will for one day sell Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Hosiery with extra double soles and heels, fine, soft, 2-thread yarn, 20c grade; Monday only at 12c.



# Extraordinary DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

## \$1 Black Satin Rhadama 69c.

1000 yards of Black Satin Duchesse and Rhadama in a rich, lustrous black, with soft cashmere finish, 20 inches wide and a \$1 quality; on sale at 69c.

## \$1.25 Plaid and Check Silks, 79c.

2000 yards of Fancy Taffeta Waist Silks in fancy checks, plaids, broken checks, stripes, brocade stripes, etc., quality that sold at \$1.25 and \$1.35 a yard. On sale this week at 79c.

## 75c Black Grenadines at 50c.

10 pieces of Black Silk Grenadine in elegant brocades and scroll effects, rich lustrous blacks that cannot be matched anywhere at 75c a yard. On sale this week at 50c.

## 85c 24-inch Black Brocaded Silks at 50c.

2000 yards of Black Brocaded Grosgrain Silks in large and small figures, 24-inches wide. 7 yards makes a skirt, 85c values everywhere. On sale this week at 50c.

## 50c Black Figured Serges, 25c.

50 pieces of Black Figured Serges, with heavy satin finish, in large and small figures and scroll effects, regular 50c values everywhere. On sale this week at 25c.

## 50c Black Storm Serges at 29c.

25 pieces of Black Storm Serge with dust-proof finish, for separate skirts and bicycle suits, 38 inches wide and all wool; no better anywhere at 50c a yard. Special this week at 29c.

## 85c Black Bengaline at 50c.

25 pieces of Black Bengaline and Black Ottoman Cords, a very popular fabric, 40 inches wide, and sold everywhere this season at 85c. Here this week at 50c.

## \$1 Black Figured Brilliantine at 69c

35 pieces of Black Figured Brilliantine in elegant silk effects, in neat figures, scroll patterns and Bayadere stripes, 45 inches wide, cannot be duplicated at \$1. On sale this week at 69c.

## 50c Illuminated Novelty Suiting, 25c

65 pieces of Novelty Suiting in the newest illuminated effects in checks, mixtures and fancy cords, 38 to 42 inches wide, extra 50c values everywhere. Here this week at 25c.

## \$12 Pattern Suits at \$5.95.

Silk and Wool Crepons, Silk and Wool Etamines and Silk and Wool Chameleon effects, 7 yards in each pattern. Cannot be matched anywhere at \$12. On sale this week at \$5.95 a pattern.

## \$2 Silk and Wool Poplins at 98c.

20 pieces of Silk and Wool Poplin, Silk and Wool Illuminated Lustres and Silk and Wool figures in changeable effects, 44 to 48 inches wide; no better to be found anywhere at \$2 a yard. Here this week at 98c.

## \$15 Silk and Wool Pattern Suits at \$8.85.

30 Pattern Suits in silk and wool Bayadere stripes, silk warp plaids, silk and wool fancy checks and silk and wool illuminated Bengalines; they cannot be duplicated in any store in this city at \$15. Here this week at \$8.85 a pattern.

## 10c Wash Goods at 5c.

Handsome Colored Crepons, just the thing for stylish summer costumes, a good assortment of colors, such as lavender, yellow, apple green, scarlet, cream and white. This grade has never been sold for less than 10c a yard, but Monday only it will be on sale at 5c.

One assorted lot of Dress Gingham in small, broken plaids, plain checks and stripes, medium and dark shades, such as you have been paying 10c for. Monday only...

24-inch Round Thread Linen Homespun Suiting, dust proof, cool and washable, recommended, not to shrink and if you paid 15c for it you would not be paying too much; this week at...

Floral designs in pretty Dimity, good staple colors and new French designs, 27 inches wide, 10 yards will make a full costume, or 3 yards a shirt waist, regular 12 1/2c values. This week at...

Fancy Linen Grass Cloth with pretty polka dots of scarlet, apple green, cadet blue, black, hilitrope, white, yellow, and brown, worth 90c a yard.

This week at...

Choice of \$6 to \$8 Trimmed Hats at \$5

New creations just from our work rooms, which if made up a month ago would have been \$7 or \$8; also the contents of our show cases, which have been \$8 to \$8, all elegant styles of our own make and equal to pattern hats at \$10, will be on sale this week at \$5.

Our 35c to 50c 25c Flowers at

Tomorrow only, we will give you the choice of our 35c, 40c and 50c flowers, with the exception of two kinds, large bunches and popular kinds, for 25c.

New Sailors.

Nobbiest and prettiest styles of the season, rough mixed straw and white straw crowns with rough brims, just arrived, 75c to...

\$1.50

AND PATRIOTIC WEARABLES.

Wool Bunting Flags, all sizes from 6 to 25 feet  
Cotton Bunting Flags, 2 to 7 feet  
Silk Flags, 3 inches to 2 feet  
Cuban Flags, muslin, 15, 18, 24 feet  
25-inch Silk United States Flags, 25c  
15-inch Silk Cuban Flags, 25c  
Flags and 15c color bunting  
Patriotic Badges, all kinds

112 piece Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, for \$6.87.

112 piece Hand Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set, for \$12.75.

6 piece Tinted Toilet Sets in blue, pink, yellow, green, lavender, new shape bowl and pitcher, only \$2.82.

Decorated Semi-Porcelain.

Covered Dishes, at 3c.  
Covered Soup Tureens, at 45c.  
Sauce Dishes, at 5c.  
Sauce Boats, at 18c.  
Tea Pots, at 25c.  
Covered Butters, at 25c.  
Pie Plates, at 5c.  
Breakfast Plates, at 7c.  
Soup Plates, at 7c.

Very handsome Violet and Gold Decorations, pretty shapes.

Covered dishes, at \$1.00.  
Butter Dishes, covered at 90c.  
Gravy Boats, at \$1.15.  
Round Relish Dishes, at 75c.  
Open Vegetable Dishes, at 90c.  
Milk Pitcher, at 90c.

Agate War e.

No. 7 Agate Ware Tea Kettle, 90c.  
3 Pint Agate Ware Coffee Pot, 35c.  
3 Pint Agate Ware Tea Pot, 35c.  
Quart Agate Ware Lipped Sauce pan, 30c.  
10-in. Agate Ware Wash Pan, 10c.  
8 Quart Agate Ware Milk Pans, 10c.  
10-in. Agate Ware deep Jelly Cake Pans, 10c.

6-in. Jardiniere, assorted colors, 10c.  
8-in. decorated Jardiniere, at 25c.  
Large Lava decorated Cuspidors, 10c.  
Carpet Beater, 10c.  
Dover Egg Beaters, 5c.  
Sapolio, per cake, 7c.  
Large Bar Castle Soap, 7c.  
Large Bottle Ammonia, 7c.  
Double Pointed Ice Picks, 10c.  
Perforated Chair Seats, 5c.  
New Victoria Plaiting Machine, 50c.

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112 piece Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, for \$6.87.

112 piece Hand Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set, for \$12.75.

6 piece Tinted Toilet Sets in blue, pink, yellow, green, lavender, new shape bowl and pitcher, only \$2.82.

Decorated Semi-Porcelain.

Covered Dishes, at 3c.  
Covered Soup Tureens, at 45c.  
Sauce Dishes, at 5c.  
Sauce Boats, at 18c.  
Tea Pots, at 25c.  
Covered Butters, at 25c.  
Pie Plates, at 5c.  
Breakfast Plates, at 7c.  
Soup Plates, at 7c.

Very handsome Violet and Gold Decorations, pretty shapes.

Covered dishes, at \$1.00.  
Butter Dishes, covered at 90c.  
Gravy Boats, at \$1.15.  
Round Relish Dishes, at 75c.  
Open Vegetable Dishes, at 90c.  
Milk Pitcher, at 90c.

Agate War e.

No. 7 Agate Ware Tea Kettle, 90c.  
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# Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

"AND STILL THERE'S MORE TO FOLLOW."

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Spain Loquitur:—"And only three weeks gone."



## THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT]

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and the Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

The MAGAZINE SECTION is produced on our Hoe quadruple perfecting press, "Columbia II," being printed, folded, cut, inset, covered and wire-stitched by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them practically one, including the printing of the cover in two colors.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

Sold by all newsdealers: price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.  
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

## OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

IN THIS marvelous epoch of history-making the whole world stands with bated breath watching the young American nation as it grapples with strong and sturdy arms an ancient despotism of historic cruelty, which has always been relentless in its warfare, and pitiless even in times of peace.

Great events are not born in a day. The causes which lead up to them slumber in the arms of the centuries. It takes ages for extensive revolts to ripen, and it is a long step from savagery to freedom. The wild barbarian is not fit for self-government. He has first to be taught by long years of experience, and by heeding those higher instincts within him, the value of a governing power. The higher impulses of manhood are not born with the savage. He is quickened from without. Self-mastery is not the product of barbarism but of the noblest civilization, from which also gentleness and mercy spring, and that consideration for the weal of the race which inspires men to deeds of self-sacrifice. The civilized man considers the needs of humanity, the savage the necessities of self.

It is America, of all the world, that has fully declared the right of man to be a man, and that has recognized his first and righteous demand for a "government of the people, for the people and by the people." After a hundred and twenty years of freedom the American heart cannot be dead to the wrongs of the oppressed, nor to the needs of those suffering from the burdens and outrages of cruel and merciless tyranny.

It is because Americans love peace and human freedom that we are today at war with Spain, and because we recognize in that power the enemy to human advancement, and to the best and highest interests of the race. Prostrate Cuba has lain too long at our threshold wounded and bleeding at every vein. Too long have our ears been filled with the wails of her starving thousands and the cries of her outraged maids, wives and mothers. Too long have we seen her brave sons beaten down at the point of the bayonet, or mercilessly shot because they would shake off the yoke of a relentless tyranny. We should have been recreant to our trust as freemen had we permitted this to go on without an arm being lifted to stay the awful work of outrage and slaughter.

We fight Spain, not because we hate the Spaniard, but because we hate tyranny; not for love of conquest, but for love of humanity, and every victorious shot of our guns will be heard around the world, reverberating for freedom. Every battle that we win will make the hopes of the world brighter, and help the race onward in the march of civilization. Every victory of ours will prove a blessing, also, to Spain, for it will teach her

that her tyrant heel must be lifted from the necks of her oppressed millions, unless she would see her throne totter and her power utterly broken. The civilized world will no longer wink at her inhumanity, and not a nation of the whole world will condemn us for sending our fleets across the seas that an end might be put to the barbarities of Spanish rule within her island dominions. Uncle Sam has always been victor when he has fought, and he will be so now, for he stands panoplied with eternal right and justice. We may meet with some defeats before the war is over, but they must not dishearten us, for in the end we shall win the victory for humanity and the right.

## SOUTH AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS.

THE governments of most of the South and Central American States, and that of Mexico, have declared their neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. There is no reason to doubt that these declarations will be adhered to, in letter and in spirit, so far as the governments of the Southern American republics are concerned. These republics owe much to their great sister republic of the north, to whose moral influence they are largely indebted for the freedom which they enjoy. Their safety from foreign aggression is due chiefly to the promulgation and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine by the United States. It is their bulwark and their shield of strength. Their statesmen know this. Considerations of gratitude, joined to those of self-interest impel them to continue, so far as in their power, the cardinal relations with a friend so powerful and generous as the United States.

But the sympathies of a large proportion of the people in South America, in Central America and even in Mexico, are undoubtedly with Spain, either secretly or openly, in the present struggle. This is a natural outcome of the ties of kinship. The aphorism, "blood is thicker than water," applies not alone to the Anglo-Saxon race. It applies equally to the Latin race, and to all races. The population of the Southern American States is largely of Spanish ancestry. Other Latin races are liberally represented. The natural tendency of these people is therefore toward affiliation with Spain in the existing emergency. The bond of amity and good-will between the United States and the South American republics is artificial, and, though strong, is not sufficiently so to overcome entirely the ties of blood.

In its ultimate analysis, the existing war between the United States and Spain is a conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races. The immediate causes which have precipitated the clash of arms are mere surface indications. Deeply underlying them is the irrepressible conflict of the ages; a conflict in which the practical, aggressive and progressive Anglo-Saxon has been steadily gaining, while the impulsive, emotional and visionary Latin race has been as steadily losing ground. As to the ultimate result of this slow but unquenchable conflict, there can be but one unbiased opinion. The Anglo-Saxon is as certain to triumph, in the end, as is the United States to be victorious in the existing war.

So far as concerns the victories and defeats of the present war, the sympathies of the South Americans are of little consequence to us. We have only to insist that their governments shall maintain absolute neutrality, and this they are bound to do from motives of self-interest if not from choice. Their sympathies would not help us to win a battle, nor will the withholding of their sympathies cause us to lose a battle. But our relations toward the republics to the south of us are not wholly of a sentimental nature. With sentiment, to a considerable extent, goes commerce. Our trade relations with the Spanish-American States exemplify this fact. Our geographical position, in conjunction with our commercial advantages, should have made us supreme in the markets of South and Central America and Mexico. Instead, the commercial nations of Europe have supplanted and defeated

us in a field which naturally belongs to us. The fault is largely our own. If our merchants and manufacturers had studied more closely the trade conditions of the Spanish-American States, they might have been rulers where they are now servitors. It is within our power, through commercial enterprise and political wisdom, to bear down the prejudices of race kinship, and to bind the Spanish-American States to us in bonds stronger than those of mere sentiment. It rests with us to determine whether these States shall remain in their present commercial position of European dependencies, or shall become in truth as in name a series of American republics, responsive to American sentiments and loyal to the great principle enunciated in the Monroe doctrine.

A pleasant light is thrown upon the attitude of South Americans by a statement credited to the Consul-General of the Greater Republic of Central America, Señor Nicanor Bolet-Peraza, who said:

"We South Americans do not hate Spain, because we cannot forget that she is our mother country; but since she disclaimed her maternity and fought against us we had to adopt a new mother, and this mother is liberty, which unites as loving brothers all the peoples of America."

## MUST WE BROADEN OUT?

ALTHOUGH the war between the United States and Spain has come about because of the outrageous treatment of the people of Cuba, and because of the assassination of 266 American sailors and the destruction of one of our great battleships, we see, as the campaign proceeds, that there are other things resulting than what at the outset appeared the simple problem of driving the Spanish army from the Pearl of the Antilles that the people of Cuba may be enabled to set up a government for themselves free of Old World domination. Admiral Dewey's great victory in the Far East has given us something momentous to think about. It has thrown into our immediate possession a great and rich bit of country that we must either hold or transfer to some power other than that of Spain, and thus forces upon us, whether or no, questions that must be met, no matter how intricate they may be. The Philippine Islands have fallen into our hands, not in a campaign for the sake of conquest, but as a gift of the fortune of war. What shall we do with them? It will take rare judgment and wise statesmanship to answer this simple query to the best interests of this nation, and to the satisfaction of our neighbors.

To the off-hand observer it would appear that what we have gained we must, in duty to ourselves and the people who inhabit the conquered territory, hold and have for our own, even though it may appear in conflict with our oft-repeated declarations that we are not warring for the sake of loot. In other words, it is forced upon us to broaden out in the world to the maintenance of a greater navy than has heretofore been considered necessary for our safety, and to the considerable enlargement of our standing army. This we may do without conflict with the doctrine of Monroe or without giving neighboring nations any reason to take offense. It is not improbable that ere the war is concluded and peace declared we may acquire, in the course of events, other territory than that already commanded by Dewey's frowning guns, and that expansion in the waters of the Atlantic, on the part of the United States, will be forced upon us as well as in the East.

Thus we see an exemplification of the fact that destiny results from chance events, with nations as it does with individuals. The nation of Uncle Sam has gone around the corner and met a condition that may change its entire career. Let us hope that that change shall be for the glory of the land we love and to the uplifting of humanity wherever our flag may fly.

The Duchess of York is partial to lilies of the valley and the white roses of York.



## THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

By a Special Contributor.

A GRAVE apprehension has been widely expressed in Europe that at the close of the Spanish-American war the present regency in Spain will collapse, and the dynasty of Alphonso XIII will be set aside. Our papers so far have contained only very meager accounts of the competing dynasty of Don Carlos and of the systematic, violent efforts it has made to establish its claim permanently for the Spanish throne. Indeed, Spanish politics doubtless seem to the American as bewildering as Chinese politics. The two countries of Spain and China are alike in more respects than in their ultra-conservatism, their arrogant detestation of all foreigners and their comparative lack of humaneness. Neither China nor Spain are, properly speaking, nations. Navarre, Biscay, Catalonia, Andalusia and Castile have always been relatively independent of one another in character and interests. There has always been, moreover, a vast difference between the urban populations and the peasants in Spain, a dif-

ference that explains much of the mad sandheap of political life of the peninsula. But now for some years in Spain, as in China, a profound transition has been taking place. It is very remarkable that the leaders of the five principal parties during the regency of Queen Maria Christina—Canovas, Conservative; Sagasta, Liberal; Po y Margall, Federalist Republican; Salmeron, Unionist Republican; Cerralbo, Carlist, are, with the exception of the last, professional men, with titles; men who have risen from the people. And so every devotee of freedom and progress must regret that at the beginning of the new order in Spain there should be another civil rupture. "Happy the people whose annals are blank in history books," said Montesquieu, Spain's eventful history is the unhappiest of all peoples.

Up to the reign of Charles V the power of the Spanish monarch was held in check by a genuinely representative and honest government. Then the sovereigns of Spain ceased to be Spaniards, and the Cortes sank to low estate. Castile and Aragon both had free constitutions before the publication of Magna Carta. In the mess of turmoil and revolution of this century in Spain



the people have tried seven constitutions, two at a time occasionally. Until the middle of this century Spain had been governed or misgoverned for over two hundred years by camarillas, coteries of irresponsible, corrupt men and women, parasites of the worst description. The domination of a Godoy, "Prince of the Peace," from 1788 until 1808, is altogether incomprehensible to the Anglo-Saxon political animal. The disreputable Queen Maria Christina was displaced by King Joseph, Napoleon's brother. After Napoleon's downfall the Bourbons returned to France and the Spanish Bourbons were restored. The weak and false Ferdinand VII died in 1833, leaving no male issue, but only the infant daughter, Isabella. Ferdinand's wife, Christina, had wished to secure the throne to her own offspring. Consequently she prevailed on her weak husband to abrogate the Salic law or law of succession which, under the title of the pragmatic sanction, Europe adopted when Philip V ascended the Spanish throne. According to this agreement, so long as there



was a male descendant of Philip V. however, remote, no female could rule. At this chicanery Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, vehemently protested on behalf of himself and his three sons. The Carlist party became forthwith a very significant faction. From the point of view of the "legitimacy and legality" of the old regime Don Carlos certainly had a right to the Spanish throne. But in our century "legitimacy" and "divine rights" are scarcely words with which to conjure. Then followed the first Carlist war, a truly terrible struggle. In 1844 Don Carlos renounced his claims to the throne in favor of his eldest son, Carlos, Count of Montemolin. In 1848 the Carlists instituted another insurrection, which again met with defeat. Meanwhile Isabella had been married against her will and was conducting her life in as riotous a fashion as possible. Revolt broke out and the Queen mother, Christina, was expelled from Spain. This was Spanish history in its maddest extravaganzas; these were the days of Epartero and O'Donnell. Again in 1859 Don Carlos made an expedition into Spain; again his plans were frustrated. Then Amadeo, the second son of Victor Emmanuel, became King of Spain for a short while. In the anomalous fashion of Spanish politics a republic now sprung up. But, meantime the indefatigable Carlists were not to be suppressed. Carlos VII, son of Don Juan, the second son of the second pretender to the Spanish throne, was born in 1848. He grew up good-looking and with ostensibly mild ideas, declaring that he did not seek to reestablish the inquisition. He was from the start supported by the loyal peasants of Northern Spain, the best peasants in Spain. But Alfonso XII, the son of Isabella was able to suppress the Carlists and inaugurate a few hours quiet for Spain. This King died, unfortunately, in 1885, leaving his wife, Christina, niece of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, a sensible and well-educated lady, and an infant, the present young King, Alfonso XIII.

The regency has conducted an enlightened policy or political unity, but it has been retrogressive and bigoted with respect to liberty of conscience. Castelar and Segasía have advocated the restoration of full religious freedom, but the Clericals have obstinately opposed progress of any kind. Were the young King robust of health it would still be unlikely that he could hold his own against the rising dissatisfaction of his subjects. Is it to be King Carlos or another republic? In 1889 Castelar succeeded in carrying a measure, securing the doubtful blessing of universal suffrage for the Spaniards. It remains to be seen whether there is enough good sense among the people to overbalance the influence of the grossly ignorant and turbulent. Even under the miserable misrule of the Bourbons the peasants were perhaps the happiest in Europe. They are a people of few wants, no ambitions. The rural population of Spain were utterly oblivious of the transmuting ideas of the French revolution. The adoption of a Federal government seems inadvisable on account of the shifting of the responsibility with regard to the national debt. And it is very questionable whether Spain is yet prepared for a unionist republic. Indeed, there is good evidence to believe that at the close of the present war Don Carlos will become the sovereign of Spain.

OLIVER HENSHAW.

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#### Minor Offenders.

Judge Owens was in an amiable mood yesterday, probably brought about through his promotion to adjutant-general of militia, so he gave several prisoners who came before him an opportunity to get out of town, instead of grinding out a sentence to the chain gang. Those who were recipients of His Honor's leniency were Alberto Morales and H. Garcia, box-car tourists; H. Bammiger and John Powell, disturbers of the peace; John Neill, drunk, and Nelson Lovell, carrying concealed weapons and battery. The latter had a sentence of 250 days over him.

William Ford, a colored man, charged with grand larceny, was held for trial in the sum of \$2000 bonds. Ford stole Policeman Loomis's horse at the Arcade Depot on May 1.

#### Cadets' Field Day.

A preliminary field day was held Friday afternoon by the students of the Los Angeles Military Academy on their campus near Westlake.

The events were: 50, 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes, jumping, shot put, baseball throw and hurdle races for points. The winners were: Sgt. Nevell Witherspoon, first prize; Earl Sanford, second prize; Sgt. George Rice, third. The final field day will occur Saturday afternoon, May 28, at which time the new branch of the Traction line will be running to the academy.

#### Education of the Deaf.

The mothers of the deaf of this city and friends who are interested in establishing a school for the oral education of this unfortunate class will give a musicale at Music Hall on the evening of the 25th inst. It is proposed to start the school by private means and such public aid as can be obtained. Full legislation can be secured to make the oral education of the deaf a part of the public school system.

## THE TIMES OF '61.

### THE PRESENT EXCITEMENT IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Recalling the Memorable Scenes at the Outbreak of the War—Then and Now—The Howl of the Frenzied Non-Combatants.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The excitement in the national capital during the past three weeks recalls the stirring times that prevailed in '61.

But the occasion is far different in its gravamen, for then it was civil war that impended, while now it is a united North and South, East and West—a unification of all Americans—against a foreign enemy. Therefore, while excitement reigns high, the unanimity which characterizes all debate on questions appertaining to war, is strangely in contrast with the acrimonious and divisional utterances of national legislators during the stirring times preceding the commencement of actual hostilities in '61.

There are but few residents in the city now who can recall vividly the salient events even of that era, more than a generation in the past. Some of the very old citizens retain vague recollections of the general excitement, and some of the lingering veterans remember their coming to Washington for commissions and assignments in the various arms of the national service. A very few members of Congress were then active in public affairs on either side, and those now in service here were mostly young men engaged then in the militia and volunteer forces on either side of the pending belligerency.

When Hon. John Sherman, surrendered the State portfolio only a few days since, there went out of service one of the more active spirits of those times. He was then a member of Congress from the Thirteenth District of Ohio, and even then a prominent candidate for the seat in the Senate made vacant by the selection of Salmon P. Chase to be Secretary of the Treasury in the Lincoln Cabinet. He was successful in his ambition, and entered the Senate at the special session called by President Lincoln. Senator Sherman was one of the active supporters of all the war measures until the end of the conflict.

Senator Justin S. Morrill was then a member of the House from the Second District of Vermont, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow was representing the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morrill is now the "father of the Senate," and Mr. Grow is again a member of the House. He was elected Speaker of the House in July, 1861, and presided over the first of what may be termed the war sessions of that body.

John A. Bingham of Ohio, but recently granted a pension, and Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, are the only other survivors of the Senate or House in that epoch who can now be traced.

Only two members of the administration had war service, and hold very acute recollections of the days of blood and iron.

President McKinley, when but little more than 18 years of age, enlisted June 11, 1861, as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served actively until July 26, 1865, mustering out with the rank of major, and acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. S. S. Carroll.

Secretary of War Alker entered the service as captain in the Second Michigan Cavalry; but none of the other Cabinet officers is the possessor of an actual war experience, and the technique and sterner details of war preparation fall upon them as novices in the martial line.

But there are still in Congress men who served in the Federal and Confederate armies, to whom the work of war is familiar by reason of long and bloody experience, and they are the wise counsellors of the present emergency.

On the 6th of November, 1860, the nation election occurred, and the result was the choice of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as President and Vice-President on the Republican ticket. They had a plurality only of the popular vote, but a large, clear majority of the electoral vote. At once there came a flame of indignation from the South—a cry of rage that the government was to be in the hands of an anti-slavery administration. From Charleston, S. C., came the first protest of an organized meeting in defiance of the alleged interference with slaveholding rights in the South. Three days after the election, November 9, United States Senator Chestnut of South Carolina, resigned his seat in the Senate, and on the 13th of the same month his colleague, Senator Hammond, followed his example. But it was not until the 20th of December following that South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession. And it was in January and February following that six other Southern States took like action, and sent delegates to a Congress at Montgomery, Ala., at which, on February 9, 1862, Jefferson Davis was chosen President of the Confederate States.

Sensitive beyond all other interests, and far ahead of the dallying, conserva-

tive politicians, the financiers of the country scented the impending national cyclone. On the 20th of November, 1860, fourteen days only after Lincoln's election the Farmers' Bank of Virginia suspended specie payments, and this action was like the ringing of a synchronous alarm bell in every bank of the country. On the 22d all the banks in the District of Columbia suspended paying specie, and on the same day the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling and Norfolk did the same. Thereafter the suspensions in the cities were rapidly reported, and soon every bank in the United States had "put on its suspenders."

Howell Cobb of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned on the 10th of December, and that day it was gazetted that "United States 6s" were worth only 39 cents on the dollar—the lowest point the national securities had touched since the close of the war with England in 1815.

All these days Washington was filling up with eager and excited men. Thousands of office-seekers, adherents of the new and successful Republican party, came in from all parts of the country, especially from the region then called the "Northwest," and which included Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Especially from Illinois came a great contingent, swearing in their picturesque style that "Old Abe" was "the man of destiny," and other equally prophetic things.

The southern men were here in plenty, some raging, some sullen, and a small section still claiming to have hopes of a compromise, a continued Union, or a peaceful separation. And these latter gentlemen had many sympathizers from the marts and the manufacturing centers of the commercial East.

Willard's and Brown's hotels were the centers, respectively, of the northern and southern clans, and in these public forums daily and nightly the clamor of contentions and prophecies made pandemonium for the conservative elements.

A recent appeal to President McKinley to order a day of prayer soon for the divine guidance of the nation in the impending struggle recalls that on the 14th of December, 1860, "on account of the distressed condition of the country," President Buchanan proclaimed the following January 4 as a day of fasting and prayer for the nation.

It is said that the day was very generally observed by the devout, religious people, but more apparently above than below the famous line of Mason and Dixon. The Southern people, just then, to all visible intents, were relying more upon a recourse to powder than to prayer for the vindication of their side of the controversy.

On the 28th of December the whole country, and especially official and political circles in Washington, were amazed to learn that the State authorities of South Carolina had seized Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, together with the customhouse, postoffice and government arsenal at Charleston. Shouts of "War!" "Treasure!" and "Hang the traitors!" resounded in the streets, the hotel lobbies, and saloons of Washington, and led to many personal encounters, more or less bloody, but none fatal in consequence. The feelings of both contingents were whipped to fury, and the forked lightning of these portentous hours proved strongly to the calm and the observant that Seward's "irrepressible conflict" was indeed about to burst. News that old Gov. Joe Brown of Georgia had occupied Forts Pulaski and Jackson in Savannah, and done other treasonable acts, such as taking the arsenal at Augusta and seizing merchant vessels as reprisal for the stoppage in New York of arms in shipment to Georgia citizens.

Six days later, January 9, the steamer Star of the West, transporting troops and supplies to Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, was fired upon by South Carolina land batteries, turned back from her mission, and reached New York a few days later with two shot holes in her hull.

By this time the war spirit had been aroused in all its frenzy, North and South, but the cooler heads in the North were masterfully holding the people in restraint until Lincoln could be inaugurated and heard from. They hoped some good angel of peace might be wooed by him from beyond the storm clouds that lowered over the land. Lincoln came, journeying slowly, and speaking soothingly, avoiding menaces, and himself hoping better things than revolution.

Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederate States on the 18th of February and from that hour all movements in the South were immediately shaped to establish the "new nation" and provide for its forcible maintenance.

When March 4 arrived, amid apprehensions of trouble and riot, Lincoln was ready for duty and to face all dangers. He rode calmly with Buchanan, in an open barouche, from Willard's to the Capitol, delivered his famous inaugural address before 20,000 hearers, speaking clearly and without note of uneasiness, and took the oath of office. He nominated his remarkable Cabinet and it was confirmed at once.

The first serious issue that the President and Cabinet had to deal with was the situation of Gen. Anderson and the garrison in Fort Sumter. Day after day the newspapers were filled with reports of the condition of the fort and its occupants, and rumor after rumor of Cabinet decisions to evacuate the fort and abandon all the government defenses in the South were

harping upon in press and political circles. The administration was harried and hounded for "criminal delay," and permitting Beauregard to prepare the land works for reducing the fort. Then came the bombardment and surrender of the fort. And then, in the language of the day, "H—I broke loose in Yankeeedom." From that moment there was no more dalliance; it was grim and relentless "war to the death" of secession or of the Union.

President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, and the people began to sing, "We're coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong!" The Confederate forces began to move to Virginia, the whole South seemed to rise in arms at once, and every village became a camp. From all parts of the North the sounds of drum and bugle multiplied. The grand armies were soon deployed, and the conflict could not be stayed. The southern ports were blockaded. Manassas and Bull Run came pell-mell, and Washington was on the verge of a stampede—the nation trembled for its life. But a second breath brought new courage; American heart triumphed over swimming heads and knocking knees. The truth shown clear that it was a "Greek-against-Greek" struggle, and must be a long, dogged, exhausting battle to the utmost limits. It was so to the end—and the end was the salvation of the Union.

It was much the same then as now. The young men—the militia and the volunteers—often led or encouraged by those who had seen service in the Mexican war sixteen years before, were hurried first into line. They were the bloom of the land, the picked ones of the parlor, the farm and the shops. At first it seemed glorious to "big out" the boys in their regimentals. Fathers were proud of them, and mothers saw future colonels and generals in each sturdy young private down the ranks. As they mustered upon the village commons, and maneuvered before the eyes of jubilant sweethearts, war seemed holiday enterprise. And when they marched to the cars and were steamed away, waving flags, cheering, and promising to come back wreathed with glory, patriotism overcame almost the power to shed tears.

On the road, at every station, howling crowds of the "left-behinds" crowded the platforms and yelled all sorts of sage and silly advice to the soldiers. And at many places great banquet tables were spread for feeding the soldiers en route to war. Speeches, music, smiles of fair women, and presages of speedy victory made the boys forget, indeed, to what horrors they were going.

Everywhere the flags were flying—in the North Old Glory always, but in the South all fashions of flags that local genius and State sentiment suggested were displayed in profusion. In South Carolina it was the palmetto flag of the State; in Georgia, a square sheet of flaming bunting, with a great white star in the center; in Louisiana, the Pelican flag, and in Texas, again a banner of blue, with a lone star, the flag that gave origin to the song, "The Bonnie Blue Flag that Bears a Single Star."

"Cockades" were a ruling passion, and half the men wore them pinned to their hats, brim turned up at the right side of the hat; while the ladies used them as rosettes on bosom and shoulder. Envelopes and letter papers were decorated with war symbols, flags, portraits of popular civic and military characters. New songs of patriotic tenor were published every day, and the poetasters of patriotism North and South had an embarrass de riches in their line.

In those days newspapers did not have the difficulties of today. Telegraphic service even was tedious and irregular. There were no lintotypes or perfecting presses. War news came in small bulletins, which were printed mostly in the larger cities in single-column galley on hand presses. These stripes, with six inches of news, were peddled by the thousands an eagerly snapped up at 5 and 10 cents per copy; later on at 25 cents to a dollar each.

In nearly all towns of any size, when news of a battle came, the church and town bells would be rung, the people would drop all work and rally to some central point, where the bulletins would be read to the eager throng. As the roll of the dead or wounded came over the wire, and the names were read, here an old man would totter and turn away, with tears springing to his eyes—a son dead or missing; then a scream and a hurry to help a fainting woman—her husband, the father of her children, dead on the field in Virginia.

And in the churches, soon the gay dresses, the flowers, and the feathers began to disappear, and in the pews instead were mourners, with black garments of their woe, until the whole aspect of the house of God was somber with these symbols of grief—the pall of war and its black-winged besom.

The present times forcibly recall all these incidents and experiences. They are being repeated in part today, so far as the scene of war's prelude is within scope; but the grim, stolid, serious business is yet to appear—the aftermath must be awaited.

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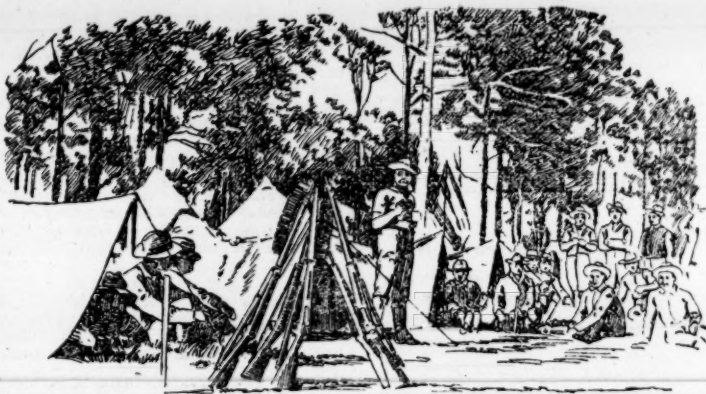
## THE EVE OF WAR. SCENES IN TAMPA.

By a Special Contributor.

**D**WELLERS in northern cities, at this time of excitement on the southern coast, have little or no idea of the excitement that prevails in the Florida cities, and particularly in those that are centers of military operations. What a huge thing the army is, when it is brought together, yet how small is it when compared to the standing armies of other nations! The vast expanse of ground covered by the camps, the limitless number of horses, wagons and men needed to move an army, or even a regiment, can better be described by photographs, than by mere words. To a civilian who has never been in an army camp, the bivouac of four or five regiments looks as if countless thousands of soldiers were quartered there. To the experienced eye of the general, however, the smallness of the real force, and the magnitude of paraphernalia necessary to its use is more readily apparent.

In Tampa, in Port Tampa and in Port Tampa City, during the last two

ready attached himself to the gathering army, and he will ply his trade, no matter in what manner, to his personal gain. All alike are friends to his face, or he to theirs, but he will rob a soldier or a Spaniard in the night time, with equal grace and abandon. Two of this class came together the other night. One shot the other. The wounded man snatched a pistol from a passing colored soldier's belt, and killed his assailant. The soldiers, thinking they were attacked, and knowing the character of the men in the locality of their camp, opened fire, shooting over the heads of the gathering crowd. They killed nor wounded no one, but had one of their own number been injured, there would have been a weeding-out of "bad men" that would have been a great good to this community. The soldiers were, of course, arrested, as the innocent party always is down here. Threats have been made to murder the army by wholesale, by means of poisoned water. The tanks which supply the city with its water, and from which the soldiers also get their quota, are accessible, and only a few days ago an attempt



INFANTRY BIVOUACED IN SMALL SHELTER TENTS

or three weeks, everything has been of warlike character. Throngs of people surround the headquarters of the officers, eager for any item or atom of news that may be overheard or dropped. At the newspaper offices, other crowds gather, to discuss the meager bulletins set forth on glaring sheets of colored paper. Other crowds content themselves with reading telegrams pasted in a frame, which frame was once a deck skylight of the lamented battleship Maine. Dark scowls lurk upon the faces of American men as Spanish is heard spoken all around him. Whether by Cuban or Spanish refugee, even the musical language is hated. A mere suspicion that a man may be a Spanish spy, would be enough to cause his life to end suddenly here, for this is a cosmopolitan city, where men of all classes meet, and where only one political or national feeling is permitted to exist—a love for the Stars and Stripes. In the night on the sandy streets, small groups of men are seen together. They are not of the better class, for the camp follower has al-

ready attached himself to the gathering army, and he will ply his trade, no matter in what manner, to his personal gain. All alike are friends to his face, or he to theirs, but he will rob a soldier or a Spaniard in the night time, with equal grace and abandon. Two of this class came together the other night. One shot the other. The wounded man snatched a pistol from a passing colored soldier's belt, and killed his assailant. The soldiers, thinking they were attacked, and knowing the character of the men in the locality of their camp, opened fire, shooting over the heads of the gathering crowd. They killed nor wounded no one, but had one of their own number been injured, there would have been a weeding-out of "bad men" that would have been a great good to this community. The soldiers were, of course, arrested, as the innocent party always is down here. Threats have been made to murder the army by wholesale, by means of poisoned water. The tanks which supply the city with its water, and from which the soldiers also get their quota, are accessible, and only a few days ago an attempt

at poisoning these tanks was reported to the police and to the military authorities. Happily, it was proven to be a false alarm, but the mere suggestion that it carried, was sufficient to show the soldiers how easily their lives might have been sacrificed. The saloons do not do as good a business as they had hoped to do. The morals of the regular army is far better than is generally imagined. In olden times, or just after the war, it was the custom for the enlisted man to drink everything, from canteen whisky to hair restoratives. Happily, however, this is no longer true, and the enlisted man has the pride of his regiment or his troop or company more at heart than was the case in former years. But this is not written with a view to being taken as a sermon on the army, rather than a description of the scenes in this section of the country, almost at Spain's front door.

The city of Tampa proper has a population of about 5000 souls. It is the center of the cigar-manufacturing industry, which has been constantly

removing from Key West for several years. It is poor in architecture, poor in population, and worse, as regards streets and highways, than any city I have yet seen. It is impossible to drive half a mile out of the town in a carriage. The wheels will simply mire in the soft white sea sand. It is almost unlighted at night, and its business houses, with only a few notable exceptions, are far below what one would expect to see in a city of its size. There are two military camps, one on the "heights," where none but infantry are encamped, and the camp on Picnic Island, at the very shores of Tampa Bay, nine miles from the town. There are quartered all the light batteries of artillery in the army, one or two entire regiments of cavalry and several regiments of infantry. It is a picturesque sight, in the mornings before the sun gets too high, to see a regiment of cavalry horses, wading and splashing in the shallow water, which stretches out for a mile or more from the shaded shore, not deeper than a horse's knees. The men, too, have far the advantage of the soldiers on the "heights," for they have the best bathing facilities imaginable and of course take the fullest advantage of them. In the artillery camp, which is nearest the railroad tracks, long lines of frowning, slim-bodied rifles gleam in the sunlight, or in the late afternoon cast wavering shadows athwart the forms of lounging men, whose faces, lighted now and again by the wavy scintillations of the rippling water, show tanned and bronzed from service on the frontier and exposure in the sandy plains of Florida. They are a grim, Herculean lot of men, who have seen service, and who are in love with their vocation. No one is so eager as they to hear the command to embark, and none so willing to land on Cuban soil and begin that merry dance of shrapnel that will mow down a regiment in a single instant.

Speaking of artillery and shrapnel shell recalls a statement made to me the other day by a captain of one of these crack batteries. At field target trials at Fort Riley, Kansas, only three months ago, a moving target was constructed and placed on wheels. It was a triangular device of canvas, 20 feet long and 12 feet high, mounted on wagon wheels. On the face of the target were pasted figures representing six mounted cavalymen. The target was drawn by horses attached to a thousand yards of cable and driven at a trot. In three and a quarter minutes twelve shrapnel had been fired at a distance of 4000 yards. The targets were concealed behind a rolling bit of prairie, but in the brief space named it was utterly demolished, and the six silhouette figures had been hit 107 times. What would that sort of work have accomplished against a regiment or an army of Spaniards, concealed or in full view? The men whom Col. Randolph has pinned his faith to, and whose colors he wears, will never forsake their leader, and the light artillery will play not only an important but a most surprising part in the struggle when the time comes to act.

At the further side of this encampment from the tracks, is a row of single tents, in which Col. Randolph and his staff have their temporary homes. The side walls are elevated to allow the cool breeze from the bay to play through, and everything is as neat and in perfect order, as in the quarters of an officer in one of the permanent garrisons. A little table, improvised from a box lid, a camp cot, with its army bedding, a water basin, set in three tent pegs to form a stand, a folding table, a candle stuck in a bottle, a saber, an old service blouse and a spare campaign hat, complete his furnishings. Letter paper and pens and ink are at hand, for the soldier is a great letter writer. A letter from his old mother, or from a young wife or sweetheart far away, is more to him than anything

that can come to him in his little canvas home by the sea.

At early dawn, the thrilling call of the bugle announces reveille and the camp awakens. The lonely sentries have paced their beats incessantly throughout the night, not as they have been used to doing it in far off posts, but alert, watchful and with loaded rifle, and they welcome the relief that the musical call is to bring to them. The camp cooks arise, fires are built, and soon the savory aroma of boiling coffee is on the morning air. Duty has not begun, but soon will, hence a rapid run to the bay, a plunge, a rub down, and your soldier, as clean as a pin and fresh as a daisy, is ready for the work of the day. The sun climbs higher and higher. The morning meal, frugal as to variety, but plentiful as to quantity, is disposed of and routine commences. Drills from 8 a.m. until 11:20 a.m., then an hour of rest. Dinner over and more drills come around. "Stables" and horse exercise all have their place and when "retreat" sounds at sundown, the artilleryman is ready for an evening swim, a good supper and a sound sleep. They are happy with it all and only complain, or have during their peaceful sojourn, that the powers that be have not ordered them to the front. This call will be welcomed with shouts of delight and with an alacrity that will be well worth seeing, if, indeed, it does not come before this reaches the eyes of the reader. Night guard is mounted, sentries are placed—in fact, have been maintained all day throughout all the camps—and at 10 o'clock everything is quiet, save for the occasional challenge of the watchful sentry, pacing his beat between the shadows of the tall pine trees.

Still further from the railroad tracks lies the cavalry camp. Its duty is more diversified than that of the artillery for theirs is a more active arm of the service. Their drills have a continuous dash and vim, seen nowhere else. Their charges are irresistible and the musical commands of the orderlies' bugle have a peculiar ring to them not to be heard in other commands. If one is fortunate enough to be in camp when an inspecting officer comes around, he will see an entire regiment turn out, in heavy marching order, with everything on the man and horse that is to be carried when the cavalry takes the field. The vastness of an army of cavalry is then apparent. Over the broad sandy beach for almost a mile they spread and stand at attention until the inspection is finished. Then, with a dash and a jump they wheel by troops and gallop off to camp, glad that the necessary trial is over. The little groups around the mess tents, the cooking outfits, the conical wall tents of the men, their songs, their jokes with each other, their sports and pastimes, their clowning, their acrobats and their story-tellers—all these have place in the camp and are a part of it. At noon hour, the long line, with pannikin and pail, line up at the mess tent for coffee, glibbing and skylarking with one another, as happy as a lot of children. They are loyal to their officers, and no enlisted man in the service will admit that any other troop or any other company has officers as good in every way as these who have immediate supervision over him. They know all the peculiarities of the officers, and as soon as one comes in sight on the drill ground, they can tell from his walk, his look, his manner of approach, just what sort of humor he is in, and in one case, at least, if the officer happens not to be whistling as he comes from his tent, the word goes around silently but effectually, "Look out for the old man this morning, boys; he's after us." But that isn't anything serious, and the "old man" soon swings around into his proper self, even if something has gone wrong and worried him.

In the infantry camp, the same state of general alertness prevails. The tent life of the men is much the same, except that they are a less spasmodic lot in their movements. Accustomed to working on foot, they move with more dignity than the cavalryman, who has become used to catching and mounting a frolicsome steed, no matter whether the horse wanted to be ridden or not. The drills occupy the same time here and the routine of camp life is practically the same. When off duty, the enlisted man, no matter what arm of the service he is in, fraternizes with his friends in other branches and goes to town with them for a good time. Sunday drills are dispensed with and the soldier is given a rest. He writes his letters, reads the papers and enjoys himself as best he may, not forgetting to talk war and to wish, with all his comrades, that the call to arms may quickly come, and "on to Cuba" be mingled with stentorian cries of "Remember the Maine."

W. J. ROUSE.



COMPANY STREET IN INFANTRY CAMP AT TAMPA.

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## OUR FLAG AND ITS PROGRESS.

### THE TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE NATION.

By a Special Contributor.

IF THE revolutionary struggle be classed as a contest with a foreign power, the present conflict with Spain is the fourth important foreign war in which the United States has been engaged. In addition there have been three other foreign contests, one with France during the Adams administration and two with the Barbary States, the first when Jefferson was President and the second under Madison.

#### ONLY FLAG NEVER DEFEATED.

In all these conflicts, extending in the aggregate over a period of nearly thirteen years, the national emblem came out crowned with victory. The Stars and Stripes, in fact, is the only one of the world's great flags which has never been sullied by national defeat. Both on land and sea, it has flown triumphant since that June day in 1777, on which Mrs. Ross, of Philadelphia, showed George Washington, who had taken her the design for the flag, agreed on by Congress, how to clip out a five-pointed star with one clip of her patriotic scissors. The stars on the coinage are all six-pointed, the British style in stars, and so tradi-

one hundred and twenty-five years ago—Independence, Liberty and Union—and those which it typifies today are identical, the material resources essential to the maintenance and preservation of them have become so colossal that they are the marvel of the world. It was Mr. Gladstone who said: "The United States have a national base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man," and he added, "The distinction between a continuous empire severed and dispersed over sea is vital." That "continuous" empire is today a reality. When Washington led "The Old Continentals in their ragged regimentals" the treasury was often without means to buy the poor food that fed them. The slender pay of men and officers was far in arrears. Desperate expedients were required to maintain the public credit. Our diplomatic representatives were suppliants for advances of money

they exulted when victory came! Saratoga inspired the rude chant:

"Success unto the Congress of these United States  
Who glory in the conquests of Washington  
and Gates,  
To all, both land and seamen, who glory  
in the day  
When we shall all be freemen in North  
America."

Another popular ballad of the day was pitched on this lofty key which was almost prophetic:

"Proud France should view with terror and  
haughty Spain reverse,  
While every warlike nation should court al-  
liance here;  
And George, his minions trembling round, de-  
scending from his throne  
Pay homage to America and glorious Wash-  
ington."

During the war upward of sixty important battles and engagements were fought. The number of soldiers and sailors employed by Great Britain was about 135,000. To them the colonists opposed 130,711 regulars and 164,080 volunteers and militia, making a total in round numbers, of 310,000 men.

According to other returns, however, the number of the revolutionary forces is much larger. The cost of the war to the colonies was over \$135,000,000.

#### WHAT THE FLAG COVERED IN 1812.

When the war of 1812 began there were only fifteen stars in the flag, although the Union comprised eighteen States. The number of stripes was fifteen. The principles for which the flag then stood were tersely embodied in the five words: "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," which meant the surrender by Great Britain of her assumed power on the ocean and the abandonment of doctrines on the questions of allegiance and citizenship to which she resolutely adhered. In the thirty-six years since the Declaration of Independence, the

000,000. And though in the treaty of peace nothing was said about the cause for which the war was waged, Great Britain afterward refrained from exercising her theoretic right of search and impressment. During the war, which lasted three years, the regular army, at one period, was as high as 85,000, officers and men, while the militia and volunteer forces amounted to 31,000 officers and 471,622 men, making a total of 575,622.

#### THE FLAG OF 1846—THE MEXICAN WAR.

When President Polk, in May, 1846, notified Congress that Mexico "had invaded our territory and shed the blood of our citizens on our own soil," there were twenty-eight stars in the flag and the population had grown to be twenty millions of people. These figures mark an imperial march in industrial development. The lone star of Texas in the flag meant the acquisition of an empire in itself. True, she brought war with her, but she was worth it, and the same war closed with another vast extension of the boundaries of the republic by the acquirement of California and New Mexico. But preceding Texas there was added to the sisterhood of States, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan and Florida. And what did their incoming mean? Well, among other things, that we grew the magnificent crop of 2,100,537 bales of cotton in that history-making year of 1846, and exported products worth within a fraction of \$110,000,000. All other industries flourished in a proportionate degree. The youngest of the nations was beginning to enter the lists with the oldest and the greatest of old monarchies; indeed, it had said to them years before that they would be relieved of the burden of attending to the political concerns of this continent, almost as emphatically as we have notified Spain to pack her trunk and get out of Cuba. The expenditure that year of \$26,418,459 for the purpose of national government was heavy, but to offset it there was an income of nearly \$30,000,000, which left a comfortable surplus of over \$3,000,000 to put up a fight with misguided Mexico.

Congress responded to the Polk call to arms by placing \$10,000,000 at his disposal, and authorizing him to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. The military enthusiasm of the country was aroused to so great a pitch that more than 300,000 men presented themselves for enrollment, although for political reasons the war was not popular with a large portion to the people, who condemned it as in the interest of the extension of the slave power.

#### RESULTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

But all that is now gone and the generation of today reads the story of the Mexican war with a feeling of pride because of the deeds of heroism performed by their fathers. It covered the American army, regular and volunteer, with an imperishable renown. Although the Mexicans fought with the utmost bravery and very great skill on the part of their commanders, they failed to win a single important battle and were unable to make any headway against the indomitable forces of Taylor and Scott. The Anglo-Saxon blood told against the Spanish in every encounter.

The war provided some of the best patriotic poetry in our history. Charles Fenno Hoffman sang of Monterey:

"We were not many, we who pressed  
Beside the brave who fell that day—  
But who of us has not confessed  
He'd rather share their warriors' rest  
Than not have been at Monterey?"

Buena Vista inspired two noble poems, one by Whittier and another by Albert Pike, beginning with the lines:

"From the Rio Grande waters to the icy lakes  
of Maine,  
Let us exult, for we have met the enemy  
again;  
Beneath their stern old mountains we have  
met them in their pride,  
And rolled from Buena Vista back the battle's  
bloody tide."

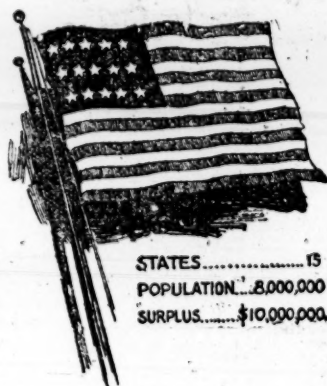
And then there is the immortal "Bivouac of the Dead," to be found in every collection of patriotic poetry.

#### WHAT THE FLAG REPRESENTS TODAY.

In its fourth foreign war the republic unfurls a banner of six and forty stars, with at least seventy-two millions of people to defend it, not only against Spain but against all the world. If need be these forty-six commonwealths, bound in indissoluble union, can put fourteen millions of fighting men in the field, and at the same time carry on all the agencies and instrumentalities of their vast and manifold industries. The resources of money and credit are practically limitless. Impover-



PAUL JONES'S FIRST FLAG.



OUR FLAG IN 1812, FIFTEEN STARS AND FIFTEEN STRIPES.

wherever there was the faintest hope of obtaining it. They were petitioners for clothes and arms and ammunition, for almost everything required by an army in the field. But the courage of the people never faltered through the awful ordeal, and in the blackest hours of the struggle they defiantly sang:

"Vain Britons, boast no longer with proud  
indignity,  
By land your conquering Legions, your  
matchless strength at sea."

#### COLONIES FOUGHT IN POVERTY.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, the population of the colonies was about 2,000,000 whites and 500,000 negroes. Agriculture and commerce were the two leading industries. Third in importance, were the fisheries. Despite the harsh restrictions imposed on all the articles of export and the absolute prohibition of manufactures, the colonists were doing fairly well. Allowed fair play, they would have become the most prosperous, as they were undoubtedly at the time the most virtuous, people in the world. In all the colonies there were only six cities having a population of over 8000. Pauperism, as it is understood today, was unknown; so also was vice. This is mainly why, when the struggle came, they were enabled to make so desperate a resistance against the best soldiers and sailors of the old world. With their trade practically annihilated, their agriculture nearly destroyed, hostile fleets on their seaboard, and savage Indians in the rear, they never quailed. How



ORIGINAL FLAG OF THE REVOLUTION.

tion says, Washington drew them for Mrs. Ross; but she stuck to the five-pointed Gallic star and in that form they have ever since remained.

The resolution of the Continental Congress, creating the flag, read as follows: "That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." When Kentucky and Vermont were admitted as States, in 1791, two new stars were added, and, in 1795, the stripes were increased to fifteen. By 1818, when the number of States had run up to twenty, the inartistic effect of adding to the number of stripes was perceived, and Congress enacted that the flag for the future should be thirteen stripes, with a star for each State. Briefly this is the history of the flag and its development. The fact that stars form part of the heraldic emblazoning of the Washington coat of arms does not appear to have had anything to do with their adoption for the flag.

#### CURIOUS FLAGS BEFORE 1776.

Before the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, however, Americans fought under many different flags. At Lexington, the embattled farmers had neither flag nor uniform, but at Bunker Hill several ensigns made their appearance. They were of different patterns. One of them was entirely blue, bearing the motto: "Come If You Dare." Another was blue with a white canton, quartered by a red St. George's cross and a pine tree in the inner corner at the top. When Washington was besieging the British forces at Boston his floating batteries flew a white banner bearing a green pine tree and the words: "The Appeal to Heaven." A famous flag of 1776 was the blue ensign of South Carolina with a white crescent in the upper corner. Sometimes it bore the word "Liberty" in white letters.

While the basic principles of nationhood which the flag represented

#### "OLD GLORY" OF TODAY, AND WHAT IT REPRESENTS.

country had grown enormously. The national debt had been reduced to \$45,000,000. The population was over eight millions. In material wealth the increase had surpassed all expectations. But still the nation was only in its infancy. It was the era of the stage coach; the first locomotive had not yet been made by Stephenson in England. Agriculture and navigation were the two leading industries; manufactures, in a small way, having barely started into existence. A second war with England was a tremendous risk; but her insults and injuries had become intolerable and resistance was a duty.

The first step toward war was the authorization of a loan of \$11,000,000, an insignificant sum now, but in those days one of almost startling proportions. The regular army, which consisted of not more than 3000 men, was increased to 35,000, and provision was made for the enrollment of 50,000 volunteers. In the way of a navy there were about twenty frigates and sloops of war, together with 150 contrivances called gunboats, which, it was supposed, would be fairly adequate for harbor defense. Measures were taken to increase this force, but little hope was entertained that the country would be able to win any advantages on the sea. Great Britain at the time had 1000 ships of war of all classes. She was, in the words of Jefferson, the "leviathan of the ocean;" France under Napoleon being the "mammoth of the land." According to figures on file at Washington, the "leviathan" had impressed 6000 American sailors in the years immediately preceding the war. Twenty-five hundred of them patriotically refused to serve against their country and had been thrown into Dartmoor and other English prisons, when hostilities were commenced.

The achievements of the American navy in the war won for it the love of the country and the admiration of the world. The loss of life in battle and from disease was about 30,000 men; the expenditure of money \$100,-

STATES..... 48  
POPULATION..... 72,000,000  
WEALTH..... \$70,000,000,000

STATES..... 15  
POPULATION..... 3,000,000  
SURPLUS..... \$10,000,000

STATES..... 13  
POPULATION..... 2,500,000  
TREASURY..... BANKRUPT



bed, bankrupt, decrepit Spain is a pigmy as compared with the nation against which she has, in true Don Quixote fashion, chosen to measure words. The total foreign trade alone of the United States, last year, reached the enormous proportions of \$1,841,000,000. Spain's foreign trade is less than one-sixth this amount. Her railroad mileage is only 6708 miles as against the 176,000 miles of the United States in 1893. The statistics of the postoffice furnish a good gauge of the enlightenment and prosperity of a people. In 1897 our postoffice expenditures were \$94,077,242. Spain expended for the same purpose \$4,612,820, or \$1,000,000 less than Japan.

Mulhall, the eminent British statistician, drew up a table three years ago, in which he measured the strength of the nations "by the number of foot tons of effective energy devoted to the creation of wealth." In that table the United States led the world with the enormous figures of 129,300,000,000. Great Britain followed with 56,110,000,000, and behind Germany, France, Austria and Italy comes Spain, with the pitiful showing of 10,640,000,000. The revenue of the United States is two and one-half times that of Spain. At the present time the United States manufactures one-half the steel of the world; it produces more than two-thirds of the cotton, nearly nine-tenths of the corn, and, leaving out wool, almost one-half of the great staples of the earth.

In a word, the flag today represents the strongest, richest, freest, and most resourceful nation of all the centuries.

#### Snakes, of Course.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] Shortly after the taps last night one of the residents of Tentville was engaged in making his bed for the night. He first placed a piece of canvas on the ground. Over this he threw a pair of heavy double blankets. For a pillow he used a bushel bag filled with hay. Over all he placed another piece of canvas, and when he had finished his couch was a model of cleanliness and comfort.

"No, we are not troubled by the dampness, for when we close this tent

## CABLE LAYING IN WAR TIME.

NEW DEVICE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

By a Special Contributor.

**A**N INVENTION has lately been submitted to the British naval authorities, which, if accepted, will undoubtedly prove an important factor in future naval warfare. The designers are Lieut. Crutchley of the Royal Navy Reserve and Mr. Snell, a prominent engineer, who have devised an improved method of laying submarine cables, at a much increased rate of speed. By means of this invention a warship or transatlantic liner can be used to lay a cable of special design at a rate of twenty or more knots per hour. As will be seen, it requires very little alteration to adapt these vessels to the purpose, and the slow-going, special boats at present in use will be superseded.

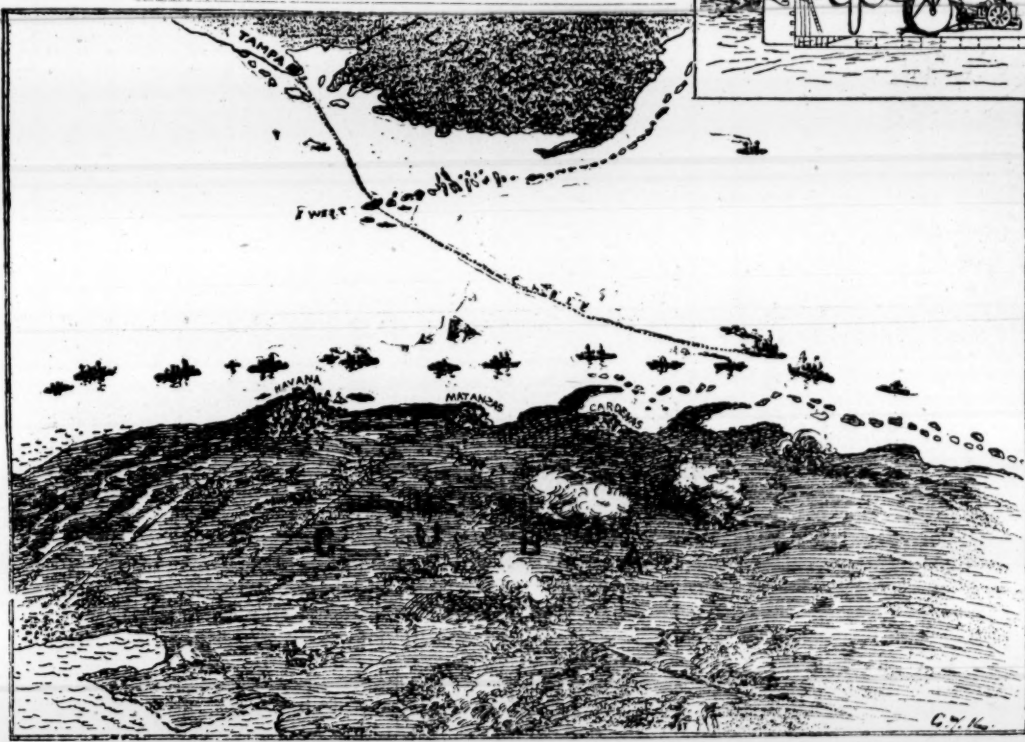
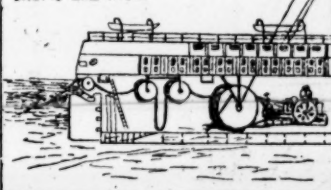
#### CUTTING CABLES IN WAR TIME.

One can easily realize how important it might be to a maritime nation, especially one with vast colonial possessions, or which relies for protection on a powerful fleet, to be able to lay a comparatively short cable, of from 500 to 1000 miles, in a very short space of time, and withal so secretly and unostentatiously that the enemy would never suspect, until too late, that such communication had been established. Of course, one of the very first results of a declaration of war nowadays would be an attempt on both sides to destroy or interrupt any means of communication, more particularly telegraphic communication, that might prove useful to the enemy. This has been witnessed on several recent occasions. It is, for instance, a well-known fact that when war seemed imminent between England and Russia secret preparations were hastily made on the Russian side to destroy the then existing cables. England would naturally be most severely crippled by such a course. Perhaps to no nation is cable service so important, for she relies so much on her fleet that some means of sending messages rapidly and surely between out-

so that a good-sized ship such as a cruiser or a liner, could easily find room for two such drums, one in the aft and the other in the fore hold. Here would be 700 miles of cable, weighing but 350 tons, stowed away ready for immediate use. Another plan is to carry the cable on small drums holding but forty knots each and joined together; these drums possess the merit of being light and portable, and also easily put away.

The paying out of the cable is accomplished very simply and ingeniously, engines of 150-horse power being utilized to revolve the large carrying drum and giving a delivery speed of over twenty knots per hour. Now it is necessary, in laying a cable, that a certain amount of slack should be available, so that the cable can accommodate itself to the frequent inequalities of the ocean bed, and not become tightly stretched from one prominence to another, thus throwing an excessive strain on the paying-out machinery. Accordingly, for a length of 300 knots, a light or slack of 2000 feet is allowed, and is carried on a pair of drums which are stationed midway between the stern and the main drum. The cable passes from the bobbins to a revolving pulley at the ship's stern, which literally ejects the wire at a speed which can, if necessary, be made greater than the rate of delivery at the tank. A controlling apparatus is attached to the slack-carrying drums to prevent the using up of the light too suddenly, until the strain becomes sufficient to overcome this resistance. Before the 2000 feet have been absorbed in this way, it is evident that the ship's speed can be diminished a little, so that the excess rate of delivery will soon again accumulate sufficient slack.

SECTIONAL VIEW, SHOWING DRUMS AND CABLE



LAYING CABLE BY NEW METHOD FROM TAMPA TO THE BLOCKADING FLEET 250 MILES IN ABOUT TWELVE HOURS.

we're as snug as a bug in a rug," the inmate said. "When we were in Texas, though, we had to contend with even more disagreeable things than a little moisture; in fact, we got none of the latter there at all. At night, when we were soundly sleeping, sometimes we'd be awakened by something cold and clammy crawling over our faces. Other times we'd feel the sensation said to be felt by a person in a trance; our limbs would be asleep. We would make a grab for the 'something,' of course, when they woke us up, and sometimes one of the boys'd get bit, but we never minded such little things as that."

"Bitten by what?" queried the intruder.

"Why, a snake, of course."

"But weren't you afraid of them?"

"Naw. They wouldn't hurt y' so long ez y' didn't roll on 'em. But when y' rolled, look out! Rattlers bite fearful."

The widow of the brilliant journalist and writer, George Augustus Sala, is a bankrupt because of the burdens of her husband's debts.

lying squadrons and stations and the seat of government is of vital necessity. Many experiments have been made with a view to telegraphy without wires, but so far unsuccessfully at any but the shortest distances, and England's only present comfort has been that she is in possession of nearly all the special cable-laying and repairing vessels. Now Messrs. Snell and Crutchley step in to the rescue with a magnificent scheme, which would seem to lay at rest the vexed question of the transmission of orders, even if the enemy has succeeded in cutting existing cables.

#### LIGHTER CABLES OF LESS COST.

The differences between the present and the new system of laying submarine cables are many and varied. To start with, the new cable is much lighter and less expensive than the ponderous affair used for spanning the Atlantic. Three hundred knots weigh only 150 tons, while the price averages only \$300 per knot. Coiled on a large drum, these 300 knots, ready for use, can be stowed away in a tank or hold about the size of a large double boiler,

#### PAYING OUT TWENTY-ONE KNOTS AN HOUR.

The results attained by this system in actual work are said to be marvelous; of course there is nothing out of the way in the entire design, but usually these wonderfully simple ideas, though brilliant in theory, seem to collapse when put to a thorough test in practice. The Snell-Crutchley invention, however, does not appear to belong to this class, and the inventors have demonstrated satisfactorily that a ship able to make twenty knots, can easily pay out twenty-one knots of cable, the extra knot being compensation for the uneven floor of Neptune's home.

A simple calculation shows that communication can be established by these means, between points 700 miles distant within a space of thirty hours, and the cable once laid would be permanent, at least as cables go. The secrecy of the stratagem also would insure its success, for, as before said, a cruiser or other fast vessel can be quickly fitted for the work at very short notice. Nothing unusual is visible to a passing

ship, save perhaps what would look like a taut rope trailing astern, and even that could be concealed without difficulty. And, to crown all, the work can be as well done at night as in the day time, requiring, as it does, little or no supervision.

LIEUT. R. SCALLAN, R.N.

It may not be known generally that the wife of Maximilian, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces in Cuba, is an American woman, but such appears to be the fact. Representative Gibson claims to represent the district in Tennessee where she was born. Her former name was Miss Pink Martin, a daughter of Henry Martin, who lived on Nail's Creek, in a county of East Tennessee. The family was one of the best in the country, and her father was very wealthy, so that Miss Martin was given exceptional opportunities during her childhood and early womanhood. She first married a Georgian, but he died shortly after the civil war, and as Mrs. Cline, his widow, she went to Havana, where her brothers were engaged in business. While at the Cuban capital she met Maximilian, then a very important personage in the island of Cuba, and in a short time they were married.

#### LINES OF TRAVEL.

TO THE OCEAN RESORTS.

### LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Time of Passenger Trains, Feb. 21, 1898.

From Los Angeles to—	Depart.	Arrive.
Glendale, Tropic and Verdugo Park	*8:50 am	*10:00 am
	*3:55 pm	*5:07 pm
Paradise, Garvanza and Ostrich Farm	*7:15 am	*8:42 am
	*12:15 pm	*1:52 pm
	*5:30 pm	*6:55 pm
San Pedro, Long Beach and Terminal Island	*8:45 am	*9:15 am
	*1:55 pm	*12:06 pm
	*5:19 pm	*6:23 pm
Alhambra	*12:15 pm	*1:52 pm
Catalina Island	*8:45 am	*9:15 am
Catalina Island	*1:55 pm	*12:06 pm

\*Daily. \*\*Except Sunday. †Sunday only. Excursion rates every day. Boyie Heights, Daily-street and Downey-avenue car lines pass Terminal stations.

S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

### Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's eliz: at steamers leave Los Angeles at 11 A.M. and Port Los Angeles at 11 A.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford. May 4, 7, 11, 13, 19, 23, 27, 31. June 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Every fourth day thereafter. Leave Port Los Angeles at 9 A.M. and Redondo at 11 A.M. for San Diego. via Newport. May 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. June 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. July 4 and every fourth day thereafter. The Santa Rosa will not stop at Newport. Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10 A.M. or from Redondo Rv. depot at 9:30 A.M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S.F.R.R. depot at 1:30 P.M. for steamers north bound. The steamers leave Bay and Home leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayuco, San Simon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6:30 P.M. May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29 and every fourth day thereafter. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.F.R.R. depot at 5:15 P.M. and Terminal Rv. depot at 5:10 P.M. for further information obtain folder. The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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Saturdays only, 6:30 p.m.

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## GEN. SICKLES ON SPAIN.

By a Special Contributor.

"ONE fact that needs to be appreciated in order to understand the situation in the present war between the United States and Spain," said Gen. "Dan" Sickles the other day, "is the difference in the extent and accuracy of the information which each country possesses in regard to the other."

Probably there is no man in the country better qualified to discuss the Spanish-American complication than the doughty old general. He is of the last of the "fighting" volunteer generals of the civil war, and perhaps the most prominent of those who remain. Though he is past seventy now and has to stomp around upon one leg (the other was left upon the field of Gettysburg,) he takes a

rest of the nation is made up of bull fighters and muleteers who are good for little else. As a matter of fact, the resources of Spain are apt to prove surprisingly great considering the desperate condition in which she is now placed; and the average Spaniard, though he may be averse to ordinary labor, looks upon fighting as an honorable and worthy employment and generally has enjoyed some training for it. Mind, I am not casting doubt on the result of the present war; it can have but one ending. What I may say is that we must not expect Spain to crumble to pieces at the first touch of a hostile nation. The fully-informed people of this country do not expect that, but they realize that Spain is immeasurably weaker than the United States. In general, the ideas in regard to our

navy is useless, or nearly so, and that our leaders are all blow-hard politicians. Naturally they have come to believe this, and so confidently expect to whip us. As for the lower classes, they actually believe that the principal industry of America is the raising of hogs, and at the word Americans they conjure up visions of swine-herders and their droves.

"One or two instances will give a better idea of these popular misconceptions. A comic paper has just been started in Madrid. It is called 'The Porker,' and is devoted to the ridicule of Americans. The title does not seem at all crude or exaggerated to the average Spaniard, I'll warrant. The other day the Spanish press printed a report that the savages of Ohio and Illinois had risen and that all the regular troops would have to be called from the seaboard to quell the outbreak. From what I know of the state of public information in Madrid, I dare say this story didn't raise a smile of incredulity in all the capital, unless it was in the case of some American-born resident. It seems to be the settled policy of the Spanish officials and newspapers to increase rather than to dispel this ignorance. Therefore the Spanish people are likely to experience a rude awakening before this war is over; an awakening that may be fraught with danger to these same officials.

**THE SPANISH FIGHTING SPIRIT.**  
"At the same time, I believe that those who expect Spain to yield the present contest without a struggle are badly mistaken. The Spaniard is really a desperate fighter when he is pushed to it. What Spain has done toward quelling the insurrection in Cuba is not to be taken as a fair test of what she can do in an extremity. There may have been sufficient reasons why the Spanish generals did not wish to bring the Cuban war to a speedy end, and any way, in that contest the Spanish nation has not been straining every nerve as they will against the United States. The Spaniard's boast about shedding the last drop of blood in defense of his country's honor may be partly buncombe, but it is not altogether without foundation.

"Some of the wars between the

South American countries, whose people are of Spanish blood, give instances of this desperate species of bravery. In the war between Chile and Peru, after the Chilean vessel had been sunken, and while her crew were still struggling in the water, they still fought with their knives against the Peruvians who came to rescue them, and died rather than accept aid at the hands of their enemies."

"Do you think that the present plan of raising an army by calling out the national militia, will provide a more efficient force than the North had at its command at the beginning of the civil war?"

"The conditions are widely different, but they are alike in this: At the beginning of the civil war it was necessary to make an army, and now it is necessary to make an army. There was militia to be called on then as now. Perhaps it is a little more numerous and a trifle more efficient and better equipped now.

### A WARTIME MAXIM.

"The truth of the matter is that we have plenty of material for the ranks, but it inevitably takes some time to get it into shape for efficient work. Perhaps the best lesson to be drawn from the civil war is the necessity of taking plenty of time for preparation; it will shorten the contest in the end. A good maxim for war time and one that our leaders seem to be obeying is: 'Prepare for the worst and hope for the best.' It looks now as though the brunt of the present war would fall upon the navy. While I am not a naval authority, it seems to me that our navy should easily outclass Spain's in point of efficiency and settle that part of the affair at the first opportunity.

### WAR WILL STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S MORAL INFLUENCE.

"If the war is vigorously carried to a successful termination, I think that it should strengthen the moral influence of the United States among the European nations, by correcting some of the false notions that prevail throughout the continent in regard to us, and by showing to the Old World the American people as they really are: 'Strong in righteousness, just and brave.'"



GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

keen interest in the present war and is actively engaged with Lieut.-Gen. Schofield in the formation of the National Volunteer Reserve. Gen. Sickles knows the realities of war, for he was in the thick of the fray at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and other hard-fought fields. He is familiar with the political aspects of the present contest, too, for he has been a Congressman and a member of our European diplomatic corps. Likewise it may be believed that he understands the temper, disposition and resources of the Spanish, for he was formerly the United States Minister at Madrid, and his wife was a Spanish lady.

"Americans are, as a rule, well-read and well-informed," went on Gen. Sickles. "They don't know all about Spain, but they know in a more or less general way of its extent and its resources. They know, too, something of the character and habits of the people. A good many of them have actually visited Spain and have seen the country for themselves; nearly all the others have read about it. To be sure, I think the ideas which our people have formed regarding Spain are not altogether accurate. We are apt to regard the upper classes of Spain as ignorant, lazy and worthless, and to believe that the

opponent which prevail in this country, are pretty accurate.

### SPANIARDS KNOW LITTLE OF US.

"When one turns to Spain, however, the situation is very different. The people of Spain, taken en masse, are not well educated or widely traveled, and they are particularly ignorant as to what this particular part of the world is like. Even those whom one would expect to find well-posted in this particular, cherish singular delusions. That these incorrect ideas persist is due, I believe, to the fact that they are constantly put forward by the editors of newspapers and the civil leaders who know them to be false. One cannot avoid the conclusion that there is systematic and wilful misrepresentation of the United States on the part of the Spanish leaders. Why this is so is hard to say, but it accounts for the general misinformation that obtains throughout Spain on this particular subject. Well-educated Spaniards believe that there is a small cultured class in the United States, but that as a nation we are made up chiefly of shop-keepers and ditch-diggers.

### EXPECT TO WHIP US.

"They have been told over and over again that we have no courage, that we are afraid to fight, that our

**WEAK** That is just what you **WEAK**  
are? You eat, you sleep

at times, but what good does that do you? You know as well as you can be told that you are a weak and a puny man. It is a pleasant feeling, isn't it? Do you want to get rid of it? Do you want to be a man? If not do not read one other line. You are wasting time if you do not want to get well. If you do **READ ON!**

"Hudyan" is the specific which the doctors of the grand old Hudson Medical Institute discovered years ago for the cure of nervous disorders. It has been tested, tried and its merits acknowledged in all the great countries of the world. On this continent alone it has saved some 18,000 men from terrors that we all hope will never be our own. If they are yours, why not get rid of them? And if you intend to get rid of them, **WHY NOT DO IT TODAY?** "Hudyan" will do the work! No more puniness after you have had one week's treatment with "Hudyan." If you are a vigorous man, and are suffering from some form of blood taint—hair getting thin, sight getting bad, teeth getting loose, ask

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## COUNTERMINING.

THE WORK BEFORE US IN CUBAN WATERS.

By a Special Contributor.

**A**SIDE from the navigable or auto-mobile torpedo, the passive torpedoes or mines that guard the entrance to ports against unwelcome visitors are the most dreaded of all present perfected means of sub-aquatic warfare.

There are two kinds of mines used generally for this purpose, and they are, first, the observation mine, which is exploded by an observer when he sees that the foe's vessel is over that threatening mass of 500 pounds of gun cotton, and second, the electro-contact mine, which, containing about seventy-five pounds of the same explosive, bursts when touching the bottom of an enemy's craft, and, because of actual contact, needs a smaller charge to accomplish its dread purpose. This electro-contact mine is really the most dangerous to cope with, for but a slight tilting causes the electric circuit to close, and the charge to be fired. A sudden jerk upon its cable might work that havoc.

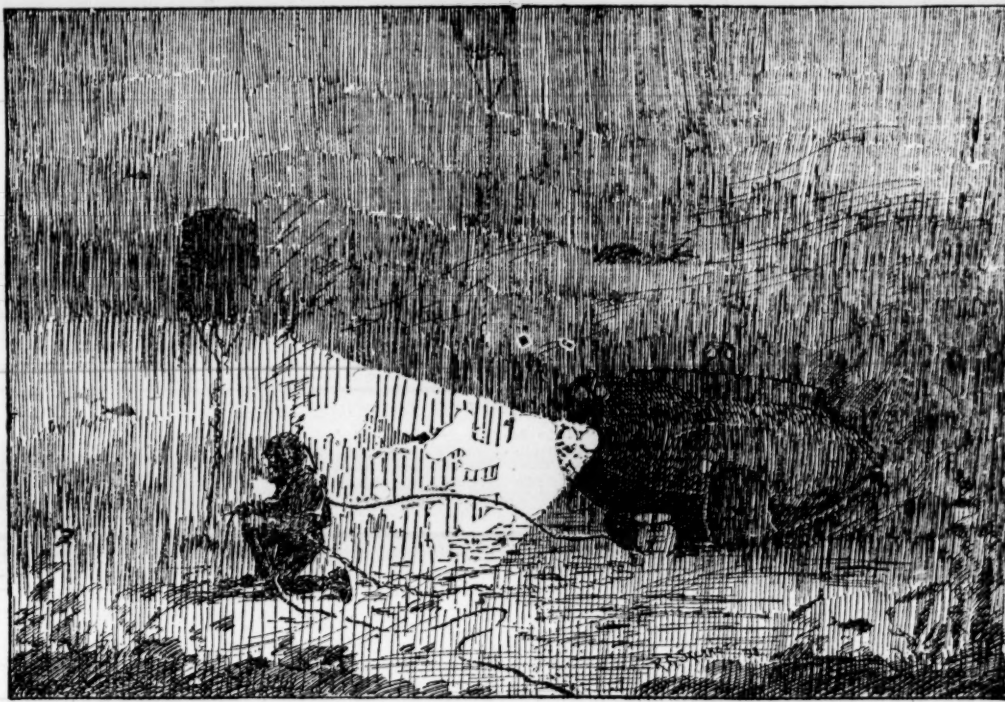
That Spain has blocked the passes

There are three buoys attached to each line of countermines, one at each end and one in the middle—each some distance from the mines, and they are charged with phosphide of calcium for night work—water igniting them. Their purpose is to mark the line of the planted mines, and the channel through which the countermining boat can retreat after the explosion. After the mines are planted, they are exploded by the joint action of the officer in charge of the cable end on ship-board, or on the battery boat, and the officer at the other cable end in the tugboat towing the cutter full of mines. They complete an electric circuit. The cutter being ready, the steam launch starts off with the mine boat, and the battery boat in tow. Perhaps the enemy's searchlights are sweeping the mine field and the approaches to it, and everything must be done to keep in the shadows and to steal as near as possible to the goal before crowding on speed. Then everything depends upon the celerity and coolness of the operators. In the face, perhaps, of scattering fire and driving bullets from the quick-firing pieces,

an explosive charge of something over two pounds of gun cotton, and the other a simple grapnel coming on behind at a distance of thirty or forty feet. The explosive grapnel first picks up the cable, and when a tug is felt upon the grapnel line the charge is exploded electrically. This may not completely sever the cable, so the other grapnel picks the frayed cable up and the whole thing is pulled up to the boat and either severed or underrun till a junction box of several mines is reached, and the whole lot exploded at will. To meet this possibility, it is a common thing to plant dummy mines and dead cables to deceive an enemy; and it is quite common to strew the neighboring bottom with chains and steel rope to catch the enemy's creeps, and false buoys are always placed so that they may purposely mislead a countermining attack.

Again, the approaches to either Havana or Matanzas are too well guarded to make either ordinary countermining or creeping reasonably safe, or successful, and there is but little chance, indeed, of mines being found near enough to the surface to be destroyed by shell attack or the fire from machine guns. Whether or not the Vesuvius could accomplish that end at long range is a matter of speculation, but there is no doubt whatever that in the lake submarine boat Argonaut, we have a safe and practicable means of reaching the Spanish mines, and that without suspicion of her presence.

When this craft was offered in competition among other designs, some three years ago, the notion of a submarine vessel rolling along on the bottom was given little encouragement, and the submarine boat Plunger, still



THE LAKE BOAT IN COUNTERMINING SERVICE—CUTTING THE ENEMY'S ELECTRIC CABLES.

to her Cuban and Porto Rican ports in this manner we already know by one frightful example; and the question now is "How shall we protect ourselves from submarine attack, even after the heavy guns of her batteries are silenced, and the paths seem free for the safe entrance of our victorious vessels?"

With us, the work of laying or planting defensive mine fields falls to the army, and upon the navy of a foe is placed the very questionable distinction of destroying them. Capt. Gen. Blanco has planted some fateful fields; and upon our navy will lie the burden of evading the harvest by skilful countermining.

Briefly, "countermining" consists in the destruction of an enemy's mine field by laying across that field other mines, which, by intentional explosion, destroy the mines planted by the foe. There are several ways of accomplishing the same end, and it is the purpose of this article to suggest one which native skill has made thoroughly practicable and unprecedentedly safe.

An ordinary line of countermines consists of ten or a dozen 500-pound mines of the observation type. These mines are fastened at intervals of about 150 feet apart, to a long electric cable, and each mine has a branch cable of perhaps fifty or sixty feet—depending, of course, upon the depth of water in which they are to operate. These mines are secured to one of the heavy launches or cutters, the sinkers, cables, and buoys being so arranged to drop overboard at the proper time—being lashed in place only by light rope yarn, which is intended to part at the moment strain is brought to bear. The domes, i. e., the parts containing the detonating charge, are turned toward the stern of the boat, where they will be least exposed to the fire of the enemy's rapid-fire guns—the ones usually relegated to the protection of mine fields, and the ones still likely to be available for such defense, even after the heavy guns are silenced.

the steam launch sweeps fearlessly forward in a prearranged direction. The battery boat drops astern and anchors, while holding its end of the cable. On steams the cutter. A few moments later, a tug on the line from the battery boat releases the first of the mines and overboard it goes. Again, and again, and again, this happens, till all ten or a dozen have been dropped overboard, and the three buoys blaze with their torches of sputtering light and a rocket from the towboat tells of its readiness. Then the firing batteries are joined up. A second rocket, and the circuit is closed by the simultaneous pressing of the keys at both ends. For the briefest fraction of a moment there is an expectant halt, then from the depth, bursts great masses of luminous, thundering columns of water, with all the frightful detonation of, perhaps, three tons of gun cotton, our mines and the enemy's as well. If still afloat and unharmed by the foe's guns, the steam launch turns back through the yet agitated channelway, and speeds on toward the battery boat, and the sheltering harbor of the ship beyond.

No one need be in the countermining launch, for the mines are arranged to drop overboard automatically by the strain upon the cable at intervals; but good, cool men must be in the battery boat and the steam cutter speeding on in the face of threatening destruction, and the sinking of that cutter means certain failure to the expedition. That Moro Castle has powerful searchlights we already know, and it is an easy thing to mount easily and in a short while enough rapid-fire guns to sweep with dangerous frequency the narrow entrance into Havana Harbor. So countermining in the way described would hardly be healthful or successful.

The only other well-known method of attacking an enemy's mines is by "creeping," and the object is to catch the electric cables running to the mines, and, by cutting them, prevent the foe's control of them. This is done by towing two grapnels, one containing

building, was ordered of the Holland pattern. Today, the Argonaut is yet to have her first trial.

The Argonaut is a cigar-shaped structure of steel 36 feet long and with a greatest diameter of 9 feet. It has a total weight and displacement, when submerged of nearly sixty tons, and is amply stout enough to resist the pressure of water at a depth of 150 feet.

The body of the boat is divided into three principal compartments—the largest one, which occupies about two-thirds of the length of the craft, contains the propelling engines, the air and water pumps and the dynamo. The forward compartment is the pilot house, so to speak, and the compartment immediately next and aft is the air-lock and diver's room. From this room the diver can pass through a manhole in the floor and out upon the bottom of the sea. To accomplish this, the air-lock is closed to the other parts of the boat—the pilot being shut up in his compartment and the rest of the force being confined to the great chamber. The diver and his attendant now turn on the air from the reservoir and allow it to gather pressure in the air-lock till that pressure exactly equals that of the water outside. This is determined by a small cock in the manhole plate, which, if it does not admit water when turned on in connection with the water outside, indicates that a balance of pressure has been attained. Then the manhole plate is dropped, and, upon the ladder-like rungs fastened to it, the diver passes right out into the water about the craft—the water stopping at the threshold of the compartment as though bidden to halt by some supreme power. With the glow of the search light at the bow and the small lamp borne in his own suit, he is able to see for a considerable distance about him, and, being in constant telephonic communication with the pilot, he is able to direct the movements of the boat. Once in touch with the cables of the mines—and he can readily distinguish the dummy from the real thing—it is an easy thing either to sever them or to

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connect them up with a battery on board the boat, and then, when at a safe distance, fire them at will. The Argonaut is propelled along the surface by a gasoline engine, and when going along on the bottom, by storage batteries charged from the gasoline engine. When not submerged, air is taken in from without either through the dome on top or through a hose leading to a small float. When submerged, the air supply will come down through the hose to the float, and an ingenious arrangement prevents the admission of water should the float be sunk or flooded. The air tanks are charged to a high pressure, and air enough is carried in them to supply a crew of four or six persons for quite two days. The water ballast is under pneumatic control, and a heavy drop keel is fitted as a safeguard against accident. This, like the two anchoring weights—one forward and one aft, can be parted with at will, and the boat allowed to rise rapidly by virtue of its own buoyancy. The boat has three wheels. The two forward ones, which bear the burden when rolling on the bottom, have each a weight of about a ton, and are fixed rigidly to the boat. The third wheel is aft and in the center and much smaller. This wheel does the steering at all times, and is the only rudder the boat has. She is driven by one screw propeller.

In practice, the Argonaut has shown a speed of six miles; and, resting lightly as she would on a smooth bottom of sand, for instance, Mr. Lake says he sees no reason why she should not travel at the same rate when totally submerged. The boat is not designed to work between the bottom and the surface; but it is perfectly feasible to hold the boat anywhere between the surface and the bottom by means of the two anchors provided for that purpose. For naval purposes, this is a decided advantage. The boat could creep along the surface with only her dome above water till reasonably near an enemy's vessel. Taking her bearing and the distance, the Argonaut could sink and roll along the bottom till just beneath her. Then she could either plant a mine there or with the diver on top of the short deck and her anchors down, the Argonaut could be allowed to slowly rise till within touch of the bottom of the enemy's craft, where a torpedo could be fastened to be subsequently exploded when the submarine boat was at a safe distance. Of course this could not be done to a moving ship.

In practiced hands, wonders could be accomplished with this little vessel, and Mr. Lake is thoroughly fitted to clear the harbor of Havana or any other place of torpedoes, and to do it with that guaranty of thoroughness and immunity impossible to any other existing vessel or by any other conventional means of countermining.

It is not a long trip from Baltimore, where the little craft now is, to the Cuban coast; and it would not be a difficult task to tow her there at a good round speed, and to have her ready to do her service in a few days; her work to be well done when the Spaniards again press those fateful keys only to find them responsive.

R. G. SKERRETT.

"The General Manager's Story," Herbert E. Hamblen's new book, a part of which has been running in a series of articles in McClure's Magazine, will be published early in May by the Macmillan Company.

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## PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS.

By a Special Contributor.

Then said the souls of the gentlemen, adventurers,  
Pettered wrist to bar all for red iniquity:  
"Ho, we revel in our chains;  
O'er the sorrow that was Spain's;  
Heave or sink it, leave or drink it, we were  
masters of the sea!"  
—[Rudyard Kipling, "The Last Chantey,"

"Protected industry, careering far,  
Detects the cause and curbs the rage of war,  
And sweeps, with forceful arm, to their last  
graves,  
Kings from the earth and pirates from the  
waves."  
—[Joel Barlow, "To Freedom,"

POETRY and romance have combined to make privateering the most fascinating and, in some sort, the most interesting of warlike operations. Piracy is as old as navigation itself, and the dividing line between a pirate and a privateer was not in the by-gone days as broad as might generally be supposed. The former is defined as "an armed vessel sailing without legal commission for the purpose of plundering," while the latter is distinguished as "an armed privateer commissioned to cruise against the commerce of a public enemy." When it is remembered that commissions might be obtained by anyone who happened to have money enough to fit out a vessel, it can easily be understood that the moral distinction was infinitesimal.

In the very earliest days of maritime intercourse it might seem as if very little could possibly have tempted either the pirate or the privateer, and Hallam was puzzled when he found evidence of a lively trade between western Europe and the oriental countries at a date when the former had neither cash, products or manufactures, apparently, to exchange for the silks and luxuries of the East. It was Christian boys and girls who furnished the equivalent.

The northern men were not technically pirates, for trading ships, with few exceptions, were free from the attacks of the vikings, as plundering a merchant vessel at sea seems to have been considered unmanly. By no high moral sense were they restrained, however, but the kings engaged in partnership with merchants, and their sons looked after the venture. The viking hero who rifled a "kaup-ship," would have found himself in a very uncomfortable position, for the people held revenge as the noblest and most sacred of duties.

### PIRATING BY WHOLESALE.

But the halcyon days of pirating were during the time when Rome was the hub of the universe. The buccaneers of later days who filled their sea chests with pieces-of-eight were paltry pillagers compared to these men of old. When Pompey sailed forth against them they had 1000 ships, and they ruled 400 cities, besides those innumerable which had been held to ransom. Their vessels were furnished with gilded sterns, purple canopies and plated oars. Music resounded all day. They established arsenals and fortified forts. Roman generals had been taken, and Roman praetors in their robes of state. Of their fighting strength an opinion may be formed from Pompey's preparations. He armed 500 galleys, and raised a land force of 120,000 foot, with 500 horses. Twenty-four Senators, each of whom had command in the field or served as praetor, were named as his lieutenants. The leading pirates submitted, but a large number, collecting from every port, defied all the powers of Rome, and fought a pitched battle at Coracesium, in Sicily. They were defeated, and Pompey took 20,000 prisoners, whom he established as colonists in cities they had destroyed.

During the time when the Venetian republic controlled the commerce of the world, privateering was carried on as a kind of side issue by those galleys that acted as convoy to the trading vessels, and which were authorized to carry on reprisals against any of the enemies of the republic. The ships of the merchants always sailed to and from Venice in fleets at stated seasons; seven fleets departing annually—one for the Greek dominions, a second for Azof, a third for Trebizond, a fourth for Cyprus, a fifth for Armenia, a sixth for Spain, France, the low countries and England, and a seventh for Africa.

Each squadron of traders was accompanied and guarded from attacks of corsairs and other enemies by a certain number of state galleys, reinforced by others fitted out by private enterprise. These each carried a crew of from 200 to 300 persons, including a captain, 4 supercargoes, 8 pilots, 2 carpenters, 2 caulkers, 1 master of the oars, 50 cross-bowmen, 3 drummers and 200 rowers.

The state appointed a commandant of the whole squadron, with absolute authority to hear complaints, decide controversies, punish offenses, and, when thought advisable, carry on warlike operations against the republic's adversaries by harrying their lands or

attacking their vessels at sea. When Tommaso Mocenigo was Doge, from 1414 to 1423, there were 3300 vessels of the Venetian mercantile marine, giving employment to 33,000 seamen, and netting to their owners a profit of 40 per cent. on the capital invested.

In the fifteenth century the Knights of St. Stephens carried on privateering that was tinged with religious coloring. They hid the brilliant hues of the principal galley of their squadron, and painted its sails, pennants, awnings, oars and hull with black, and swore never to alter the somber hue till their order had recaptured from the Turks a galley lost by the Pisans. In this, to them, laudable effort they performed the functions of the modern privateer.

### INSTITUTION OF MODERN PRIVATEERING.

In the following century William the Silent granted letters of marque to the Sea Beggars, licensing them to aid the Netherlands in their struggle against the Spanish crown. From that time on privateering flourished. The annals of England contain a story of a privateering war, almost forgotten, because not usually alluded to in the school books. Mr. Green, for example, while in his history he speaks so much of the sea dogs in Elizabeth's time, has not a word of the outburst under her successor. One may believe—if they so desire—that it was hatred of Spain and despair at the corrupt cowardice of James's government which drove a swarm of English gentlemen to sea in barges, and even fishing boats, which they promptly exchanged for good ships captured from the enemy. At first they discriminated between hostile and friendly flags, but the King outlawed these desperate fellows, who had letters of marque from the Dutch government. Then the devil broke loose. John Ward, the archdesperado, whose name was a household word until the contest between the King and Parliament gave the people other things to think about, never plundered an English ship. He sailed home to justify himself, and the King sent a man-of-war to intercept him. Ward would not fire on the English flag, but when the captain of the Rainbow, fifty guns and 500 picked crew, began the fray, he replied so stoutly, that the King's ship would have been captured or sunk had he not allowed it to creep away. That was Ward's last act; he returned to his harem at Tunis, and his fleet of thirty sail, officered by English gentlemen, became pirates pure and simple. The action with the Rainbow made a vast noise, but its effect was by no means such as might have been expected. Scores of young men of family raised what means they could, bought a vessel and put to sea. Some of them plundered English vessels from the outset, and the others soon lost their scruples. Salkeld fortified Lundy Island, and proclaimed himself King. Sir John Hampden, Sir Francis Verney, Capt. Manneering, Governor of St. Andrews Castle, Walsingham; Giffard, Glanville, Easton, gentlemen all, made great names and fortunes operating under letters of marque when they could, and plundering under the folds of "Jolly Roger" when they could not.

They were all regarded, too, as national heroes, until a low-born gunner, Nutt, established himself in a castle at Tor Bay, with three good ships, and swept the narrow seas. Sir John Elliot, the great man of after years, captured this ruffian by stratagem, but after all Nutt, like most of his fellows, died in peace, rich, and most probably honored, while Sir John perished in the Tower.

The famous Saltee rovers, Algerians and corsairs are generally thought of as confining their attentions to the Mediterranean, but not so very long ago, relatively, the announcement of two "Moors" hanging about the Irish Channel was an almost constant item of news which served the good burghers of Bristol and the Irish coast. In July, 1636, the item was published that "There were five Turks in the Severn, where they take weekly a large number of English and Irish ships." Seven years later, when Prince Rupert was besieging Bristol, two corsairs blockaded it on their own account. Nearly half a century later Dungarvan, on the coast of Ireland, was sacked by pirates and the young of either sex carried off.

### DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

In more modern times the piratical privateersmen made their haunt on and about the Spanish main. Here their name was changed to "buccaneers," a local term, without there being any change in their mode of operation. Quite frequently their operations assumed a quasi-legitimate hue by virtue of letters of authorization from the Ministers of the countries to which they severally belonged. But their characteristics so overlapped that the privateer under legal definition went on marauding expeditions with, and was numbered as the best friend of the pirate proper. There was no difference in the modus operandi of the two; they frequented the same ground and hunted after the same ships—usually the richly-laden ships of Spain—were

equally reckless and equally blood-thirsty and cruel.

The great increase of both species of the genius freebooter at the beginning of the eighteenth century has been attributed to the forlorn condition of the man-of-war's men at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht. Men who during war time had held commissions, found themselves out of war. The mercantile marine offered no inducements, and these hearing of the successes of those hardy ones who refused to return home on the conclusion of hostilities, and chose rather to harass Spanish ships of Madagascar and in the West Indies, and feeling also the roving and fighting element in their blood, threw their lot in with aforesaid hardy ones, who already were scouring the seas.

The success of these adventurers was something marvelous. Capt. Kidd, when he bought the Adventure galley, was strange as it may seem, was commissioned to act against the French and pirates, or, in other words, as a privateer. The King was to receive one-tenth of whatever he captured. Kidd made the mistake of not turning in enough of his plunder to satisfy his titled master, and came to grief in consequence. He offered Lord Bellomont \$200,000 as the share belonging to the aristocratic syndicate as their share of the spoil; but he absolutely refused to disclose the place of his hidden treasure. Lord Bellomont temporized for several days, but when it was seen that Kidd was obdurate, he was arrested. He was taken to England for trial, but in order to shield the King and ministers he was charged with murder and piracy. He was hanged in chains in May, 1701, and the whereabouts of Kidd's treasure is yet a mystery.

Among the most notable of these buccaneer adventurers was Henry Morgan, whose name was a terror word in Spanish-America. He commanded the buccaneer navies in the attack on Porto Bello, on Maracaito and Gibraltar, and exhibited such skill as to excite admiration from professional soldiers. When he plundered Panama the city is said, estimating it moderately, to have yielded \$4,000,000. During these forays the British West Indies served as a base of operations, and Jamaica, particularly, was the rallying place for the buccaneers. Morgan was summoned to London to account for his misdeeds, but had no difficulty in exculpating himself, and became one of the dandies of the time. He was knighted, and as Sir Henry Morgan was made commissioner of admiralty and sent to Jamaica.

Edward Teach, commonly known as Blackbeard; Capt. Avery, Capt. Bartholomew Roberts, Edward Low, Pierre le Gros, were among the notable men who were pirates by inclination, and privateersmen occasionally by circumstance.

It seemed to be the ambition of all of these gentlemen to beat the devil in his own line. Teach, the Blackbeard, once, while sitting with his officers in the cabin of his ship, said abruptly: "Come, let us make a hell of our own, and try how long we can bear it." With that he dragged three of his subordinates down into the hold, closed up all the hatches, filled several pots full of brimstone, and other combustible matter, and set it all on fire. Before long the men called for air, but he would not open the hatches, and kept them down there until the whole three fell down, nearly dead with the poisonous fumes. He piqued himself ever afterward on being "the best devil" on the ship.

### PRIVATEERING ON LEGITIMATE LINES.

In the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 privateers proper played a more important part than ever before, and this along what may be termed legitimate lines. Privateering has served as a useful weapon of weak naval powers the great naval and commercial powers.

In 1670 England, by treaty with Spain, entirely withdrew her countenance from the buccaneers; they had served her turn and if henceforward moral ground, from thence on the irregulars of the sea carried on their forays as privateersmen, pure and simple. Between 1792 and 1815, when wars were almost continuous in Europe, privateers were the perpetual terrors of the seas. English privateers preyed on French commerce, and the latter's fleet were equally active. English commerce suffered to the extent of more than \$500,000,000. One Breton vessel alone—the Surcouf—captured in two months prizes valued at nearly \$1,500,000. During the colonial period, the New York papers were well filled with advertisements inviting "gentlemen and others" to enlist with such and such a vessel, fitting out under the commission of "His Majesty," while prize cargoes were frequently offered for sale.

The privateers sent out during the revolutionary war no less than 1367 were sent out to prey on British commerce. These were of all kinds and ranged from a whaleboat to a ship. Massachusetts led, with 450; Pennsylvania came second, with 422; Maryland fitted out 185; Connecticut, 175; New Hampshire, 61; Virginia, 44; Rhode Island, 20; New York, 17; South Carolina, 10; North Carolina, 3; New Jersey, 5; and 5 others classified as "unknown," went to sea.

In MacLay's history of the navy, it is estimated that 800 vessels of all kinds were captured from the English, and while not a continental cruiser was taken by British privateers, sixteen English cruisers, mounting in all 226 guns, were taken by American privateers, or by private enterprise. New

London, Ct., was the center of privateering during the revolutionary war, and this gave the British an excuse for burning the place in 1781. Benjamin Franklin denounced privateering even during the war, and his doctrine that trade should not be harassed by enemies in time of war was incorporated in the treaty with Prussia, drawn in 1795. This provided that neither contracting party should issue any commission to any private armed vessels against the other, empowering such craft to take or destroy its merchant vessels, or to interrupt commerce. In the treaty drawn four years later, however, this clause was omitted, and twenty years after Franklin's humane idea had in some measure become effectual through diplomacy, privateering was more active than ever. Two and a half months before Congress declared war against Great Britain, June, 1812, eighteen privateers were fitted out, and by October 15, there were twenty-five privateers sailing from New York. Within a month from the declaration of war the United States had sixty-five privateers at sea. In November, 1812, the owners of the New York privateers petitioned Congress to reduce the duty on prizes brought in, and to permit the captors to dispose of them as they chose.

The first vessels sent out carried less than ten guns, but later one some of the privateers had twenty and thirty guns. So eager were the owners to fit out privateers and to get them to sea that a contract was made at Boston to build a privateer in eighteen working days. During the two years of the war it is estimated that more than one thousand British merchant ships were captured, and at least 250 privateers held commissions from the United States. Baltimore sent out 58, New York, 55; Salem, 40; Boston, 32, and Philadelphia, 14. The effective navy of the United States at the opening of the war had only been seven frigates, with 278 guns.

### THE ADVANCED STAND OF THE UNITED STATES.

At this point in the country's history begins what may be termed a new epoch in the history of privateering. It was falling into disfavor, and in 1818 Congress passed a law forbidding the enlistment in this country of men for foreign privateering. Great Britain was fifty years behind in passing such a law. In 1824 the United States urged Great Britain to join in the abolition of privateering, but without success.

In April, 1856, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, America and Turkey held a congress at Paris, at which they agreed to abolish privateering. That agreement, known as the Declaration of Paris, is of especial interest just at present. That notable congress was brought about by Great Britain, because it was feared that Russia would issue letters of marque to the fleets of American merchant ships, commissioning them to prey upon English and French commerce. Two years before Lord Clarendon, British Prime Minister, had proposed to Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister to the court of St. James, that the United States should be a party to a treaty between Great Britain and France, providing that "all captains of privateers and their crews should be considered as pirates, who, being subjects or citizens of one of the three nations who were neutral, should cruise against either of the three others when belligerent."

Several objections were interposed, the principal one being that what was advisable for Great Britain, with her large navy, would be inadvisable for the United States, with a small navy. Privateers would in some degree balance this superiority. A little later Secretary of State Marcy, in a letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said: "The policy of the United States considers powerful navies and large standing armies, as permanent establishments, to be detrimental to national prosperity and dangerous to civil liberty. . . . If forced to vindicate its rights, it is content. . . . to rely, in military operations on land, mainly on volunteer troops, and for the protection of its commerce, in no inexcusable degree upon its mercantile marine."

President Pierce, in his second annual message to Congress said: "Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing to exempt private property on the high seas from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them on that broad ground." This was an embodiment again of Franklin's principle introduced into the treaty with Prussia sixty years before. An amendment to this effect was offered to the signatories of the Paris declaration, and was declined. It was evident that the maritime powers desired to give effect to the moral impulses stirring them, and Great Britain affected to take high moral ground in the matter, just so far as to protect themselves, while leaving weak naval powers without the powerful weapon that had more than equalized matters in the past. The United States, Spain, Mexico and Uruguay refused to be party to the treaty, and are at perfect liberty under international law to issue letters of marque, if it pleases them to do so.

### GREAT BRITAIN AS A MORAL CENSOR.

It is worthy of note in this connection that Great Britain, in upholding the United States for refusing to issue letters of marque to privateers, is again doing so on high moral grounds. Exeter Hall and the May meetings afford an opportunity each year for the middle class Britishers to reiterate time-worn



platitudes, but they have had little effect in enforcing morality upon the government when such a course was not considered advantageous. After having gained possession of about 12,000,000 square miles of territory, and having under the Union Jack nearly 400,000,000 of people, Great Britain can with perfect equanimity preach the doctrine of peace and decry privateering as being but one remove from piracy; she has nothing to gain by privateering for every vessel in the peninsula and oriental, British India, and Pacific team Navigation companies, as well as all of the more important Atlantic liners are built under government supervision and in three weeks, can be turned into auxiliary cruisers. This being so, Great Britain's pronouncement on the morality of privateering is worth absolutely nothing, but on practical ground, everything.

The United States has, however, consistently maintained its stand. When the civil war broke out in 1861 Mr. Seward offered to sign the Paris declaration without insisting upon the proposed amendment, but Great Britain and France replied that it could not be accepted if it was to carry with it the condition that the provisions of the treaty as to privateering were to be made applicable to the use of privateers by the Southern Confederacy. That being the desire of the administration, the treaty was not signed.

The Southern Confederacy issued "letters of marque and reprisal," and President Lincoln's reply was the proclamation of a blockade of the southern ports, it being announced that privateers would be treated as pirates. They were not so treated, however, but England declared that no prize taken by a Confederate privateer should be carried into a British port, and France declared that Confederate privateers might enter French ports with prizes that they could not sell, and that such prizes might remain twenty-four hours. Spain made a similar regulation.

#### THE FLAG PROTECTS THE GOODS.

Strange as it may seem, the only nation besides the United States that has shown any inclination to circumscribe the evils of privateering, if not to altogether abolish it, as well as to pronounce in favor of the doctrine that "free bottoms shall give freedom to goods," has been Spain, and the United States is powerful enough, and in this matter has been honest enough to frankly concede this, even though now at war with that country.

In the treaty of Aranjuez, proclaimed in 1796, an article provides that if war shall break out between the two nations, one year from the date of proclamation shall be allowed to the merchants for collecting and transporting their merchandise, and if any injury accrue to them satisfaction shall be made by the government.

Article 14 refers to privateering, and reads as follows:

"No subject of His Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take, any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said United States shall be at war.

"Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said King shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

The succeeding article provides liberty of trade, going even so far as to permit the vessels of either contracting party to carry goods from one port of an enemy to another port of an enemy. "Whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or several." By the later treaty of 1819, made at Washington, this article was amended so as to apply only to those powers who recognized the principle that the "flag shall cover the property," and that practically abrogated it, for no maritime nation either then or since has taken such an advanced stand.

#### DECLARATION OF PARIS.

It is well to remember at the present crisis that the United States is not pledged irrevocably against privateering. The government has announced that it will not resort to privateering, and pronounced its adherence to the four rules of the declaration of Paris, yet the rider has been saved "as a retaliatory measure." In this status of the case it is necessary to understand what the provisions of the Paris convention are. Technically, privateers are of four classes: (1) Naval officers commissioned to command private vessels; (2) merchant vessels under civilian officers, commissioned to cruise against the enemy; (3) merchant vessels cruising without a commission, and (4) vessels of neutral states, commissioned by a belligerent to cruise against another belligerent.

Class 1 is generally held not to be covered by the Paris convention, and class 2 is practically excluded. In 1870, when France and Germany were at war, the King of Prussia invited all German shipowners to place themselves and their ships at the disposal of the Fatherland. The officers and crews were to enter the navy for the war, wear its uniform, take an oath to the articles of war, and cruise as an auxiliary navy. France at once pro-

tested to Great Britain against this as a palpable evasion of the Paris convention, but Great Britain held that it was not such.

Class 3 has already been practically covered by the operation of international law, and any ship acting under it would almost certainly be declared a pirate.

The United States has always held class 4 to be also forbidden by international law.

With class 3 eliminated, it being piracy pure and simple, class 4 covers entirely what today is known as privateering. In 1845, when the United States went to war with Mexico, that nation issued letters of marque to European nations, including Spain. Secretary Buchanan, in a dispatch dated June 13, 1847, states that in the event of the capture of any Spanish vessel they would be treated as pirates under the treaty of Aranjuez, but other nations had not been bound by that treaty, and the discrimination was made only against Spain.

Today Spain is in somewhat similar position to that occupied by the United States when it refused to join the Paris convention. Today with a navy that for its size is equal to any in the world, and with an auxiliary navy not to be despised, this country can afford to commission vessels under the fourth classification. But Spain cannot. The latest treasury report fixes the number of vessels in the mercantile marine of Spain at 1720, of which 1228 are sailing vessels, and the remaining 492 steamers. The United States, on the other hand, has 1260 vessels, of which 1021 are sailing vessels and 239 steamships. The superiority of the mercantile marine of this country is made apparent by Spain showing a total tonnage of 676,776 tons, as compared with 838,187 by the United States.

#### CONTRABAND OF WAR.

That portion of the foreign trade that passes over the ocean is valued at more than two billions of dollars per annum, but not more than 12 per cent. of it is carried under our flag. It seems as if the key to the privateering situation was held by Great Britain, and she has turned the lock on Spain by declaring coal contraband of war. Coal is one of the articles not contraband per se, but Great Britain has an interest of her own in classing coal in that category, and has been enabled to do the United States a good turn while subserving her own end. The old privateers needed nothing but wind, and even the Alabama went mostly under sail. The modern Spanish privateer could coal only in home ports, and, with Cuba and Porto Rico blockaded, would be able to keep at sea just long enough to get track of prizes which he could not capture, and then have time to get back to Spain for more coal. True, on the Pacific Coast the coal brought from Australia and Washington in steam colliers might afford an opportunity for the Spanish privateer to refill her bunkers, but such source of supply is altogether uncertain, and the money invested in a modern high-speed vessel equipped for privateering would be a very risky venture.

The march of events are against privateering in its true sense, and while it cannot be truly said that any high moral scruples have caused it to fall into abeyance, a far better weapon has been found against an enemy in an auxiliary fleet of thoroughly equipped cruisers, who prey upon commerce in precisely similar fashion as did the old privateers, who was not too particular whether he sailed under letters of authorization, or the folds of "Jolly Roger."

#### SOLDIER SOUVENIRS.

##### FIGHTING FORCE OF THE COUNTRY BEFORE THE CAMERA LENSE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The photographers are inclined to think that even a war cloud has its silver lining. Since the President called the National Guard and asked for volunteers, the camera artists have been struggling with an overwhelming patronage. Every new-made soldier must have his picture taken, to leave behind as a souvenir with a sweetheart, wife or sister, and not only has nearly all the equipped fighting force of the country passed in review before the lenses, but the feminine friends and relatives of the warriors have also gone and done it again.

Vows and tears and an exchange of photographs play a part at every leaving-taking between the army and navy men and their families, and a photographer, who was interviewed on this question, readily admitted that every man who poses in his studio wears a full dress uniform. Usually they order two sizes of print—one giving the figure on a boudoir or cabinet card and displaying the martial figure at full length. These are for dissemination among families and friends. But there is another size called for, a print not bigger than a dollar, showing just head and bust and struck off for framing in lockets, bangles, etc. The women all prefer to have their likenesses taken in the watch-case size, too, and while the men who come to pose are one and all a very jolly, cheerfully-bellucose crew, the feminine patrons are in a peculiarly most and melancholy state.

"Still they come," sighed the photographer, "and you can invariably tell the young married couples, or those just engaged, by their penchant for small double-profile prints. You know such a print shows the two heads close

together, the woman's to the outside and a trifle to the rear of the man's, and where there is time my patrons always insist on a little tinting, judiciously put into the face and uniform. Among the women it is a fancy just now to have these little pictures taken in the dresses their husbands or sweethearts most admire, and in some of these gowns it is next to impossible to make a woman look her best.

"Now, let me show you some of the ways we are framing the men's pictures—in lockets, chiefly, and in the form of merged double hearts made of gun metal. These lockets are not for exterior wear; the sentiment of the thing demands their being slung about the neck by a fine gold chain, and some of them are peculiarly beautiful and costly. One indulgent National Guardsman chose a gun-metal heart, with a cupid in brilliants on the outside. Master Cupid stood in the attitude of 'present arms.' The majority usually order, engraved or outlined in jewels on the locket's covers, special dates or French, Latin or German mottoes, full of such sentiment as 'Dieu vous garde,' 'Fide et Amore,' etc., etc. Some of the pictures we make are not larger than a 10-cent piece, and these are put into tiny gold hearts to hang from gold chain bangles.

"Hair or four-leaf clovers occupy the sides of these lockets opposite the pictures they contain, though a good many women prefer, in place of lockets, to have their husbands' or lovers' pictures fitted in little frames woven of gold military lace. To put on their writing desks and dressing tables are little easel frames, having the shape and decoration of an epaulette, and now let me show you some of the things women give their lovers, for especial wear in that inside vest pocket that is supposed to extend just over the heart.

"Here are round bachelor pin cushions, with one side of silver engraved with a date and motto, on the other side is framed the fair lady's miniature photograph. A wife puts into one of these cushions a pin for every year of her married life, and a popular locket for men is woven in gold or silver wire that is very elastic, and that, when lying in the hand, most resembles a closely-curved tress of feminine hair. By taking up the locket at one side the metal curl springs up and shows a photographed face on a thin gold disk."

#### THE SAUNTERER.

LOS ANGELES has a great big heart, and it's in the right place, beating loyally for freedom, and it stirs with patriotic emotion at the sight of the old flag, which flutters everywhere in the sunshine. There's no feeling of apathy today in the American heart. The fires that were lighted more than a century ago, and that kept Columbia warm in her cradle in this New World, and that were kindled again in '61, are lit anew, as shoulder to shoulder the blue and the gray march on together to strike for humanity and freedom. Let the world remember that Americans today recognize but one flag for their reunited country, and under that flag they are invincible, led onward by the God of battles, strong in the might of His power, and fearless in the strength of His aim—the aim that giveth us victory.

The Saunterer looked into the faces of the soldiers as they filed past on Friday—the fine, manly young faces—the flower of America's manhood, and thought of the possibility of all that might await them if sent to the front, where the thunder of the cannon is loudest and the leaden hail falls heaviest. We see here but the pomp and parade of war, and the only bombardment these young soldiers had to encounter was the glances from bright eyes and the cannonade of flowers. But when the enemy's guns speak to their ears death will lurk behind them, and many a young hero will be called to give his life for his country. It may be some of our brave boys who will fall, some of those who marched past us today with smiling faces and steady tread, but if so they will die as heroes, for God, humanity and freedom. And they shall live immortal in their deeds. Which death can darken not, nor time efface. Deeds that shall brighten as the stars in heaven. When passing day unto the night gives place.

The Saunterer was glad all over last Monday, and every pulse was athrill with pleasure as again from the Hotel Amidon issued the brave little company of infantry with waving banners, marching steadily on and keeping step with their valorous leader. Every head was crowned with a military hat, formed from late issues of The Times, and from its peak streamed the colors of our country, while underneath was, not the face of the stern warrior, but the sweet, smiling face of Young America. Quickly they charged and made a bold dash upon the Saunterer. The only weapons used were their winsome smiles and a bouquet of white roses, with the accompanying note: "We are very proud of the nice little mention you made of us in yesterday's Times, and wish to thank you by pre-

sending these flowers. Yours for the Red, White and Blue, "CO. A, AMIDON LIGHT INFANTRY."

The batteries of Commodore Dewey did not bombard more effectually the Spanish fleet at the Philippines than did this brave company of infantry the heart of the Saunterer, who at once capitulated, ready to cheer with the conquering infantry for the "Red, White and Blue." The infantry forever! God bless them!

In these calm, golden days that are ours, how difficult it is to realize that the nation is at war, and that some of its brave sons are in the midst of scenes of slaughter. But how courageously are they fighting! and never did Old Glory wave more proudly than it waves today above foreign seas, and on foreign shores, where tyrants tremble to see its advancing colors. "Move on the columns—strong and bright! Strike down the sacrilegious hands! That clutch and wield the battle-flags Which menace with their Wrong our Right! Words now are wasted. Glistening steel Alone can make this last appeal. They've willed it so, and we must fight."

"Move on the columns! If they go By ways they had not thought to take, To fields we had not meant to make, Or if they bring unthought-of woe, Let that which woke the fiery wrath Fall, scorched and blackened in its path; Not man, but God, may stay the blow. Move on the columns!"

#### THE SAUNTERER.



THE old man who looks out at the world with clear and healthy eyes cannot help feeling great gratification at the thought that his children and his children's children have inherited from him no weakness nor tendency to disease. The healthy old man is the man who has throughout his life kept his digestion good and his blood pure. Once in a while you find such a man who has never taken any medicine. That man has lived a perfectly natural life. Not one in a thousand does so. Sometimes very slight indiscretions or carelessness pave the way for serious sickness. The germ theory of disease is well authenticated, and germs are everywhere. This need make no difference to the perfectly healthy man. Germs go through the healthy body without effect. They are hurried along rapidly and thrown off before they have time to develop or increase. Let them once find lodgment or let them find a weak spot, they will develop by the million and the blood will be full of them. Instead of rich, life-giving properties, the blood will be a sluggish, putrid tide of impurity. Instead of giving strength to the tissues, it will force upon them unwholesome and unwholesome matter, and the man will lose flesh. The more flesh he loses and the weaker he becomes, the more susceptible he is to disease. His trouble will become complicated and serious consequences will follow. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine that absolutely and infallibly cures all blood diseases, and almost all diseases are blood diseases. It isn't a medicine for some one particular so-called disease. It is a medicine for the whole body. It forces out all the germs of disease, replaces impurities with rich, red blood, feeds the tissues and makes strong, healthy flesh.

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## OUR WOODEN AND IRON WALLS.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE AMERICAN NAVY FOR A CENTURY.

By an Occasional Contributor.

### CHAPTER III.—OUR NAVY IN THE REBELLION.

THE outbreak of the civil war saw a great metamorphosing of ship-building for hostile purposes. Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy was Gideon Welles of the Nutmeg State (and where, oh, where, shall we find a greater?) who had the usual inventive power of his neighbors. Therefore, while the old, grizzled sea dogs of the navy were designing a lot of smart and efficient steam frigates, he was concentrating his faculties on small, double-ended war vessels, calculated to ascend and descend the southern rivers without taking the trouble to turn around. By driving an iron pin down into the head of what had been the rudder, it became a solid cutwater; and by again removing the pin, it became once more a rudder. These vessels had a pilot-house at either end, like the ferry boats that ply between San Francisco and the opposite side of the bay. They were given the names of those rivers as retained their original Indian appellations, such as the Winooski, Algonquin, Octorara, Onondaga, Mohongo, Congaree, Wateree and Suwanee. The last four of these vessels ended their days in Pacific waters. The Suwanee was wrecked upon a rock, not then laid down on any chart, in the Shadwell Passage, above Nainaimo, and the Wateree, while lying in the harbor of Arequipa, in Peru, was lifted bodily by the tidal wave that accompanied the earthquake which destroyed the city of Arica. It carried the ship inland a distance of three and a quarter miles and left her there. The cost of launching her would be greater than she was worth, so she was left there to rot, and to be plundered by relic-hunters. The Mohongo, after being sold to Goodall, Perkins & Co., was put upon the southern route, and although eight miles per hour was the best she could do, was a very comfortable boat, especially in summer months. I came down on her once from Victoria to San Francisco, in the dead of winter. Then, I am satisfied she would have gone to the bottom but for the superb seamanship of Capt. Charles Thorn, who then commanded her. Outside of river work these double-ended steamers were of very little use and, at the close of the war, were sold at very low prices because the government needed the money more than it did them.

The Algonquin and Winooski were launched about the same time and each made its trial trip tied fast to a dock in New York. The object of this trial was to see which boat would make the greatest number of revolutions with a given amount of coal. The coal was weighed out every hour on board each ship under the supervision of a lieutenant detailed for that purpose, who reckoned up the revolution gauge at the end of the hour. When this was told to Mr. Lincoln, the President gave one of his dry smiles, and said it reminded him of the butcher boy who said his horse was not so very fast on the road, but, he added, if you will tie him to a post, he can paw a mile inside of 2:40.

The frigates constructed during the first year of the war were the Brooklyn, Hartford, Pensacola, Lancaster, Richmond, Trenton, and several others of a class smaller than the Wabash, Colorado and other ships built during Pierce's administration. Following them came some corvettes of which the historical Kearsarge was the most fitting example. These latter vessels were sloops-of-war in size, and yet had some guns big enough for a frigate. Up to that time all were worked with simple-acting engines, the compound principle having not then been applied to warships. Later on, where the structure of the engines admitted of it, a low-pressure cylinder was put in and a compound engine made of it. The Richmond and Pensacola were altered in this way about 1873, but most of them were not constructed so as to admit of it. The Resaca, one of these ships, was sold at the Mare Island navy yard in March, 1873, to Goodall, Perkins & Co., who made a coasting steamer of her and called her the Ventura. She made less than a dozen trips when she ran ashore on Point Sur and was a total loss.

Up to the time that the wooden warship gave place to the armored cruiser, it is doubtful if any better fighting vessels could be found than the Richmond, Pensacola and Hartford. They carried a big armament, were good sea boats, handled rapidly in action, and would easily steam thirteen miles per hour, if good coal were furnished them. The Hartford, now at the Mare Island navy yard, was Farragut's flagship in the great battle of Mobile Bay when the old admiral had his sailors go up and lash him to the mizzen topmast, so he could look all over the field; and the Brooklyn was his flagship in the great battle on the Mississippi River, when he stormed Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The Pensacola was flagship on the Asiatic station for some time

and did good service. The Kearsarge, Onondaga and the smaller corvettes of their class, were also the cheapest and easiest operated of any vessels that had been seen up to that time. The Kearsarge, after the war, was rebuilt at Mare Island, and finally ended her days on a coral reef in the Caribbean Sea, not far from Old Providence Island. It would be idle to attempt any description of this grand, historical vessel in the narrow space to which these articles of mine are necessarily restricted. She is the Constitution of our latter days.

It may not be out of place here to refer to the Vanderbilt, she being the last paddle-wheel steamer our government ever owned. She was built in 1856 by the first Cornelius Vanderbilt, to ply between Havre and New York, and was the largest commercial vessel in the world the day she was launched, though the English merchant marine boasted several vessels of a greater length, yet narrower and of less gross tonnage. It must be borne in mind, however, that a vessel drawing 27 feet of water can now get in and out of New York Harbor easier than one of 23 feet draft could when the Vanderbilt was finished in 1856. A model of this vessel may be seen at our Chamber of Commerce, in the exhibit contributed by the brothers Banning, who own Catalina Island. I certainly think she was the most comfortable vessel I ever traveled on. The elder Vanderbilt tried to sell her to the government, to catch and destroy the Alabama, but the lobby wanted their "divvy" out of it. Vanderbilt found out that this would cost more than he could get for the ship, so he made the government a present of her. She never went out after the Alabama, however. In 1865 she came around the Horn, and in 1867 took Queen Emma back to Honolulu as the guest of Uncle Sam. In 1873 she was sold at the same time with the Resaca and Hohongo, and brought \$50,000, the purchasers being George H. Howes & Bros., of San Francisco. They made a sailing vessel out of her called the Three Brothers, which could carry 4200 tons of wheat, but freights to the United Kingdom went down so low that the Howes were thrown into bankruptcy. I was always astonished that the Southern Pacific Company did not buy her machinery, from which they could have built two magnificent ferry boats. She could steam thirteen and a half knots per hour on a consumption of 160 to 110 tons of coal per day, but the space occupied by fuel, engines and boilers was so great that she could not carry over 1700 tons of freight. Today the modern propeller and compound engine have so simplified matters that the Alameda and Mariposa of the Spreckels line, though 1300 tons less in displacement, can carry 1700 tons of cargo on a consumption of from 48 to 56 tons of coal per day, according to the weather, steaming fifteen knots if occasion demands and thirteen and a half knots as the schedule time on the route from San Francisco to Sydney, via Auckland, New Zealand, a total distance of 7200 miles.

The war went along with frightful slaughter on land, but little was done on sea till one day in March, 1862, the officers of the Congress and Cumberland, lying in Hampton Roads, espied a black monster, without masts, coming down the bay with a cloud of smoke rolling out of her single funnel. It was she at last, the Merrimac, of whom the officers had been told by the negroes on shore. She was commanded by Capt. Franklin Buchanan, a man as well known in San Francisco as he was in Richmond, educated at the expense of the government whose vessels he was that day going to destroy.

It was a sorrowful day in the history of a great nation. The great black monster came sweeping down upon the Cumberland, and, after receiving a few shots that fell harmless upon her house, for she was covered with old railway iron, she headed for the Cumberland, and struck her with the full force of her solid iron prow. The Cumberland, her decks already wet with heroes' blood, sank in eighteen fathoms of water, while her crew manned the yards in all the pomp of glorious despair, and cheered for the old flag as she went down. The Merrimac's turret turned her attention to the Congress, and a rapid interchange of shots took place, but when the Merrimac undertook to ram her as she had done the Cumberland, Buchanan made a blunder that virtually cost him the loss of his ship. The commander of the Congress knew the harbor better than Buchanan, and, having a fair wind to aid him, he moved his ship nearly two miles further to the east side of the bay. He knew that the Merrimac drew more water than his own ship, for she was not only a much larger vessel, but her railroad iron armor put her down at least three feet deeper in the water. So he moved his vessel into where she almost touched bottom at low tide, and, when the Merrimac started to ram, her she ran aground. Buchanan knew, however, that six hours later would bring a high tide, and then he would be able to destroy her as he had done the Cumberland. How truly

has the Frenchman said, "L'homme propose, mais dieu dispose."

The afternoon wore along, and it was nearly 3 o'clock when the lookout on the Congress sighted something coming in from sea which looked like a nail keg floating end upward. About the same time, the officers of the Merrimac had their attention called to the same object.

"What does it look like?" asked the officer of the day.

"It looks like a cheese-box on a raft, sir," replied the lookout man.

This was the vessel on which Capt. John Ericsson, America's most worthy adopted citizen, had been laboring in a yard at Green Point, east of the Brooklyn navy yard, for ninety days, working day and night. She was then turned over to the naval authorities, and on the 24th of February, after a hurried trial trip, steamed away from the Brooklyn yard for Hampton Roads, under charge of Lieutenant-Commander John L. Worden. She was christened the "Monitor," a word that has since by naval usage become a common noun. The weather was so severe that the brave crew, not desiring to go down in a floating coffin, returned with her. Six ineffectual starts were made, and it was on the fourth day of March that she finally got off. She made Cape Henry on the morning of the 8th, just as the tide was rising and the Merrimac preparing to complete her work of destruction by attacking the Minnesota, which lay aground across the bay from the Congress. Now keeled over on a mud flat, the little monitor got ready for business at once. She was hardly inside the Chesapeake before Worden keyed up the turret and prepared for action. What if an unlucky shot should strike that turret and it would refuse to revolve?

The Merrimac, at the very first approach of the stranger, got up steam and ran back to Richmond, but the people who had furnished the money for rebuilding her, in order that she might go north and lay the city of New York under tribute, insisted she should go down and fight her way out. She carried ten guns, sixty-eight-pounders each, while the Monitor carried two 11-inch guns that carried spherical cast-iron balls of 168 pounds weight. All such projectiles are now out of date.

The fight began the next morning, with the Monitor headed up the channel as the Merrimac was coming down. The two ships met, head on, and the Merrimac's two first shot hit the turret of the Monitor. "As soon as I found those shots had not disabled my turret, I knew I had her whipped," said Worden, in relating the circumstance afterward. The Merrimac was commanded, on the second day's fight, by Lieut. Catesby Jones, as Buchanan had been wounded by a musket ball from one of the marines on the Congress.

Before the fight was over the Monitor had rammed the Merrimac, and the leak in her bow, caused by ramming the Cumberland, grew so much worse that her pumps would barely keep her free. The Merrimac was struck forty-seven times by a good deal heavier metal than she carried, and her plating was dented or broken in every direction. The Monitor was struck twenty-one times in all, of which eight were on her side armor, seven on the turret, four times on deck and twice in the pilot-house. On the night of December 30, while in tow of the transport Rhode Island, she went down off Cape Hatteras, drowning more than half her crew. The Merrimac, no longer able to cope with the Monitor or any other vessel of her class, was blown up on the 11th of May at Richmond, and all hopes of laying New York under tribute were abandoned. The Monitor had upset their best-laid plans.

God bless the little Monitor!

All hail the heroic craft

That saved our flag in the hour of need,

"A cheesebox on a raft!"

### ART NOTES.

The loan exhibition at the old Corcoran Gallery building in Washington, has been announced from a number of points by striking posters from Mrs. Barney's clever brush. Her work always has a directness that at once arrests the eye, and on this account her rapidly-painted heads were well calculated to attract attention, the primary requisite of an efficient poster. A correspondent of the London Chronicle at Mentone states that the closing scenes in Aubrey Beardsley's life were exceedingly pathetic. He suffered great pain, but was invariably gentle and patient. When very near the end, he said "he was very sorry to leave the bright world so young, and his work so incomplete, but, since it was God's will, he was ready to go." He was full of projects of future work almost within a few days of his death.

Miss Lillian Cook has just completed the second of the tapestries she is painting for a convent in Wilmington, Del. The composition represents Christ at the house of Lazarus, while Mary sits at his feet, and Martha shows her housewifely zeal in ministering to His physical needs. Miss Cook, has, of course, painted the figures in the same light key that she employed in the first subject, and the color scheme has a very delicate beauty. There are some especially attractive passages of color in the different pieces of drapery, and throughout the picture the hues are pure and transparent. Miss Cook has pretty well mastered the many technical difficulties which are to be encountered in this imitation of

tapestry effect, and the canvas just completed is a distinct advance over her first essay.

The small collection of oil paintings by Arthur B. Davies, now on view at Fischer's, will prove of exceptional interest to those who place a high valuation on the elements of purely personal style, which every artist puts into his work. Certainly one would look long before finding another artist whose work is more distinctly individual, though his paintings rarely display daring originality. Harmony seems to be the keynote of his art, and he has striven to gain a rich beauty of color and perfection of tone. His pictures suggest canvases that have been mellowed for years by the hand of time, and, as in the old masters, we find "the lights controlled, the darks inspired."

A certain loyalty has hitherto kept the critics quiet as to the merits of the immense canvas by Thomas Buchanan Read, called "Sheridan's Ride," nor is it necessary now to analyze the painting. Mr. Read was a charming poet, and he believed himself to be a great artist. Gen. Owens of Philadelphia, back in the sixties, gave him \$12,000 for the canvas in question, which Mr. Read had painted in Italy after the war. Then the artist sold to a Munich chromo house the right to reproduce the work, and for that he got a big sum. After this he made many replicas of the composition, and it enjoyed a great vogue, for the incident was one that appealed both to the patriotism and the imagination of the people. The original canvas was finally given to the public institution and hung in its galleries. But it was not destined to remain there, and the authorities, clearing out the place of the least artistic or available material, it found its way to the auction-rooms at last. On Friday night, at public sale, it brought, tempora mutantur, the modest sum of \$190.

A letter in the Washington Post from a recent member of the Consular Corps gives some advice to students in art who are about to come to Italy, and is interesting, if not altogether in accordance with the facts in the case. Indeed, the account bears the evidence of the layman who does not altogether understand the requirements of the artist. He says that Italy is second to no country in the matter of its facilities for art training, particularly in sculpture. Undoubtedly, thirty years or more ago, this was true, but these conditions do not now exist. The center of the art world today is admittedly Paris, and by general consent the French sculptors represent all that is best and progressive in the art of modeling. Rodin, Dubois, Falguere, Mercier, one might go on naming a long list of brilliant exponents of the profession whose works are in evidence at the exhibitions, and whose influence predominates, and while there are able men among the modern Italians, they are infrequent, and mediocrity is a general rule prevails.

Protest is made from year to year against the palpably fraudulent canvases offered in some of the auction-rooms in this city, and the critic tires of the repetition. It is difficult to offer legal proof of the fraudulent character of these pictures, and the characterizing of the offenders by names is sometimes accompanied by legal difficulties and the attendant discomforts. But the past season has had fully its share of spurious examples flagrantly displayed and advertised with a astonishing boldness. The old masters have long since been a fruitful source of imitation and profit for the pictorial imitator, and the Barbizon men of late years have received careful attention from the fraud factories. This winter the late George Inness was paid the flattering compliment of imitator, though the canvases were such self-evident travesties it was hard to see how any one was deluded. The public happily does not seem to be fooled much, if one may judge of the prices obtained, for in the lists of the season we have seen alleged Corots, Daubignys and Millets go for such modest sums as \$20, \$30 and \$50, and this with a frame! But the record was broken last week when a Tinterette brought the amazing sum of—pause a moment, for the statement is one of plain, unexaggerated facts—\$81.

### Why it Was.

Capt Crouch of Omaha, who commanded a Kentucky regiment upon the losing side during the "late unpleasantness," tells a good Lincoln story. Lincoln was being urged from the beginning of the war to take Richmond and that city was the point of attraction for the Federal army. But talk of taking Richmond and taking Richmond were two different matters. Gen. Scott, who was not retired until after several futile attempts had been made to take Richmond, was summoned before the President.

"Gen. Scott," said Mr. Lincoln, "will you explain to me why it is that you were able to take the City of Mexico in three months with 5000 men, and have been unable to take Richmond in six months with 100,000 men?"

"Yes, sir, I can, Mr. President," replied Gen. Scott. "The men who took me into the City of Mexico are the same men who are keeping me out of Richmond now."

This was concise. The troops that defeated Santa Ana were mostly recruited from the South.—[Omaha World-Herald.

Admiral Sampson's share of prize money is now over \$100,000, and there are probably numerous packages still unopened.



## AT THE THEATERS.

THE New York Times, speaking of Hoyt's comedy, which comes to the Los Angeles Theater Thursday, May 19, for three nights, with a matinee Saturday, says: "Considering that 'A Texas Steer' had a run of a hundred nights at the Bijou Theater, it is a little wonderful that Mr. Hoyt's farce could return there last evening, and get a reception so enthusiastic and so sincere as to make it really rank among the eventful 'first nights' of the season. There was applause so noisy, so frequent, and so prolonged that some of it might very well have been spared for less fortunate productions; there were flowers by the wagon-load, and fully as impressive as much as flowers ever are, and there were two responses to those calls for 'speeches,' which are supposed to be the supreme seal of popular approval.

"These events recorded, it becomes proper to write a few words about a more important thing—the play. And, in all sobriety, 'A Texas Steer,' even on its second 'first nights,' remains worthy of serious investigation. Its success about whose reality there can be no sort of doubt, may be due as much to its manifest superiority to the pieces with which it is naturally, though perhaps not quite justly, compared, as to its intrinsic merits, but none the less those merits are obvious and genuine.

"The types, it is hardly necessary to say, never existed as individual men and women. Such a cattle king as Maverick Brander is an impossibility. There could not be such a lobbyist as Brassy Gail, nor could Maj. Yell, or Christopher Columbus Fishback or Othello Moore or Dixie Stile or Bossy exist in a rational world. Every one of them, none the less, is an instantly recognizable personality, made real by numberless novels and newspapers, and more familiar to New Yorkers than the Worth monument. They are as far from nature as the acanthus leaf on a pillar, but like that leaf, each is the perfect form toward which numberless individuals doubtless tend with more or less persistency. So everybody who sees them recognizes instantly what Mr. Hoyt means. There are no doubts in anybody's mind about his intention, and the results he seeks are attained naturally and with ease.

"This is certainly art. For its expression the playwright has the help of a clever company of players, well trained and intelligent.

"The Nominee," a play in which Nat Goodwin made both fame and fortune, is the bill for the week at the Burbank Theater beginning tomorrow night. The play is a three-act political satire, in which politics does not play the potent factor of the lot. Politics in this play is simply used as a cloak to cover up the traces of a few days' absence from home spent by a young married man with a female acquaintance, who turns out to be an adventuress. As the excuse to his wife and a very meddling mother-in-law he says that he is seeking a Congressional nomination, and must stump a certain district. The women accept his statement as so until a love letter comes and a photograph, which the old lady opens and it reveals something of a mystery. Instead of the husband going campaigning he has sent his secretary, and as their political views differed, the husband, who had instructed him to use his name during the campaign, was confronted with the gravest facts that his secretary had elected him on the other ticket, and upon their arrival home, to add fuel to the flame, the letter and photo were produced. The greatest confusion reigns, and only by bribing the secretary to shoulder the blame of the woman and office is peace restored, and all is happiness as the curtain rings down.

Mr. Pascoe will assume the leading role of Jack Medford, and will be given an opportunity to do some straight comedy work. An excellent part is that of Leopold Bunyon, Jack's friend, which will be played by Mr. Osbourne. Mr. Nicholson is cast as Col. Murray, and the part of Porter Vane, an amateur politician, will be played by Mr. Fanning. Miss Tittell is given the part of Mabel Medford, and Miss Howes has the part of Mrs. Van Barclay. Miss Tidball has a good part in that of Rose Van Barclay, the sister of Mabel.

## GOSSIP OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

In spite of her wealth, her health and the failure of "Joan of Arc" this season, Fanny Davenport will not retire from the stage, for she has announced that she has secured a play for next season.

"The Master," a serious play with a most serious leading part, in which Harry Miller has made a hit, has been produced in London by John Hare, with a result similar to that attained by Miller.

There is a new feature in the Hopper-

Stevens separation. Mr. Sousa has said that he would not let either have his new opera, "The Charlatan," until they come to an amiable settlement of their business affairs.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has confided to a London interviewer that she would like to act a death scene, and it may therefore be assumed that the obliging Mr. Belasco has provided a gruesome end for the new play which he has ready for the Titian-haired actress, whenever the public tires of "The Heart of Maryland."

Clyde Fitch's output of plays is not inconsiderable, but Nat Goodwin is so well pleased with "Nathan Hale" that he has not only commissioned Mr. Fitch to write another play for him, but has made a proposition for the purchase of a business interest in every new play which he shall write in the next five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will visit this country next season in the new play, "Not Wisely, but Too Well," in which they have been touring the English provinces. This was anticipated as soon as it was learned that the play has proved a success, as the Kendals find more appreciation here than is given them in England.

About the only actor who has thus far thrown up his position to go to the war is Arthur Byron, who has been the leading man of John Drew's company ever since Drew has had a company of his own. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Dodd Byron, and a nephew of Ada Rehan, and his course is patriotic beyond the ordinary, because he is so well and pleasantly situated.

The Dramatic Mirror prints a story which illustrates particularly well Peter F. Dailey's peculiar brand of humor. Dailey and a group of his associates were discussing the war, and among its possible consequences some one suggested that the theaters might close and force all of the actors to go to work. John T. Kelly said that he would be a carpenter, Charles J. Ross said that he would return to the book-maker's block, and then he asked Dailey if he had some business he could return to if he abandoned the stage. "Oh, yes," said the amiable Peter, "I'd be a bank president."

Nella Bergen, who, for two seasons, shared with Edna Wallace Hopper the honor of being leading woman of Mr. Hopper's company, and whose name appeared unpleasantly in the petition for divorce filed by the former, now registers from Fargo, N. D., and it is presumed that, having secured the necessary residence, she contemplates freeing herself from her present husband, who is a wealthy glass manufacturer in Connecticut, in order that she may take to herself a new husband. Perhaps she does not know that Hopper wears a wig on and off the stage.

When Matt Berry, one of the best of theatrical advance agents, became associated with the management of "Excelsior Jr.," he placed his wife, Nellie Strickland, in the title role, and in spite of the fact that her previous experience had been in the legitimate drama, she was quite successful. Mrs. Berry is engaged for next season to play the part of Antoinette de Mauban in "The Prisoner of Zenda." Her sister, Mabel, is to have a part in the forthcoming production of "The Tarrytown Widow." The Strickland girls are daughters of a Chicago clergyman.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the famous statesman "Tay Pay," has written a play based on the career of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. In this play Mrs. O'Shea is depicted as an English woman who first seeks the confidence of the Irish leader in order to betray his secrets to his English opponents, but later learns to love him. Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrie Bellew have secured the play, and it is expected that they will soon present it in London. Mrs. Potter is to play Mrs. O'Shea, and Bellew is cast for Parnell. The last scene of the play represents the night of the great division in the House of Commons, when Parnell learns of his fall from power, and dies on the stage.

This season has resulted in the dissolution of more theatrical partnerships than were ever before crowded into a single year. Donnelly and Girard, one of them big and the other funny and energetic, have arranged to take separate paths next year.

Charles H. Yale and his business manager, George H. Murray, who have been together many years, will part company; E. J. Abrams, Lewis Morrison's son-in-law, and for a long time manager of his tours, will have to make new business arrangements; DeWolf Hopper has lost in Ben D. Stevens his first manager, and George H. Primrose and W. H. West, instead of being partners in the minstrel business, will hereafter be rivals.

W. A. McConnell has just returned from London, and here is the reason for the success over there of "The Belle of New York," as he sees it: "The Londoners were very much surprised and delighted to see pretty

American chorus girls, full of animation and dash, in constant activity upon the stage. In the English presentations of "The Gelsa," "The Circus Girl," etc., the chorus would languidly saunter upon the stage and then, moving down to the footlights, go sound asleep. It is difficult for the English to understand how burlesque can continue to be bright and keen all through the evening, and it has made a wonderful hit with them. Then, again, as I told Arthur Williams, one of the leading comedians of "The Circus Girl" Company over there, the English audiences were surprised to see our comedians appear without wearing diving-bell shoes, weighing so many hundred pounds that they practically nailed the players to the stage."

Now is the time when the people of the stage announce their plans for next season, and the columns allotted to the subject of plays and players contain many references to plans, more or less, generally more, ambitious. Of course, there's many a plan now sending forth the tender shoots of hope which will not endure the frosts which the summer of inaction inflicts upon things theatrical, but these announcements are interesting because they indicate what the players would like to do, so let us hope that the coming of the new season will find the number of them still in existence greater than has usually been the case. To begin with, let all join in wishing that Viola Allen's plans may come to full fruition. She hopes to begin her tour as a star as Glory Quayle in a dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," and as Priscilla in a play made from "The Courtship of Miles Standish." It may be that Miss Allen will not fully realize the conception of Glory Quayle, as described by the novelist, but she certainly can seem a good deal like Priscilla, and perhaps she can draw upon latent stories of capriciousness to fully realize Hall Caine's heroine.

Arrangements have now been completed for the star "gambol" of the Lambs which will take about one hundred and twenty-five members of that club through a week of one-night stands, beginning in New York City, May 23, and ending in Chicago, May 28. The players number over fifty of the most prominent; there are about twenty-five authors, composers and stage managers, and Victor Herbert will take along his entire band. Their object is to secure cash to raise a mortgage on their clubhouse. Not to be behind the men of the stage, the women of the stage belonging to the Professional Women's League are to give a minstrel show at one of the largest metropolitan theaters. There will be a regular minstrel first part, with Mary Shaw as interlocutor; Mrs. Annie Yeaman and Mme. Cottrelly, tambos, and Kate Davis and Ada Deaves on the bone end. Among those who will black up for the first part are Merri Osborne, the naughty; Maud Banks, the Ibsenite; Lavinia Shannon, whose laughter helped to save "Miss Francis of Yale"; Olive Oliver, player of adventuresses; Maida Craiger, tragedienne; Ada Gilman, once a favorite soubrette; Louise Rial, emotional actress, and Louise Eldridge, aunt to the entire profession. The feature of the olio of this female minstrel show will be the temporary return to the stage of Charlotte Crabtree, who will never be known to most people by any other name than Lotta. She will do a "turn," the nature of which has not yet been announced. Others in the olio are Lillian Russell, Jessie Bartlett Davis and Elizabeth Northrup. There will be an afterpiece by Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, and the girls of the stage, young and old, expect their audience to enjoy themselves as much as they can expect to on the stage.

## Wanted—A New War Song.

[M. L. Rayne, in Chicago Times-Herald:] Who will write the new national song that will inspire our men on land or on sea to rousing deeds of patriotism; that will fire their hearts with valor, stir the noblest impulses of their natures in defense of their country and make them forget wounds in the deeper thrill of a patriotic melody charming them with foretastes of glory? Of such is the "Star-spangled Banner." "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Dixie," and a host of others, called forth by the exigencies of war, but remaining with us steadfast as the flag they indorse during the tranquil seasons of peace. Some of these were as unexpected and unpremeditated by the makers of the songs as by the public upon whose tender mercies they were dropped—and the question arises, were they inspired for the occasion by some occult power, an atom of genius that would out, or were they the result of hard brainwork, which Holmes declared to be only another name for genius?

Take for example that magnificent lyric, "The Star-spangled Banner," which Congress adopted as the national hymn, and which would seem sufficient to our wants for all ages, and look at its interesting, even wonderful, history, since it was written eighty-four years ago by a sleepless American at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, when the British fleet was preparing to attack Baltimore in the closing war scenes of 1814. Frances Scott Key, whose grandsons are living in Chicago today unknown and unhonored, save by a few Baltimoreans, wrote the song during the long watches of the night when he was a prisoner on the Minden, with his friend Dr. Beanes, for whose release

from the British he was capitulating. All night the two men—with John J. Skinner, a friend—paced the deck of their guarded vessel, waiting for daylight, when they could see if their flag had struck to the British troops. The song was written on the back of an old letter and completed during the night. Key first read it to his uncle, Joseph H. Nicholson—a man of cultivated literary tastes—and who was in command of a company of volunteer artillery in the defense of Fort McHenry, a soldier full of patriotic ardor. And he it was who gave it to the world, for he carried it to the printing office of Capt. Edes and gave it to an apprentice in the absence of the captain, and ordered a certain number of the songs published. It was done at once, printed on one side of a neat sheet, with a decorative border, and handed out to any one who wanted it. The city of Baltimore was wild with excitement over the defeat of the British and business was suspended. Judge Lawrenson seventy years after recalled the circumstance. "I stood in the crowd before the printing office and head people say, 'Here's a song, but where is the tune?' It was a boy of 12 years who furnished the tune. Judge, or, as he was then called, Jimmy Lawrenson. It was an English air, oddly enough, 'Anacreon in Heaven.' He died at the age of 90, and shortly before his death said:

"I stood on a printer's high stool that day and was the first to sing. 'Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light?' and I have been singing it ever since, all those eighty years and more, twice as zealously as I ever sung the doxology."

And that single line is sculptured on the monument which is now ready to be erected over the grave of Francis Scott Key, its distinguished author.

Liberty Enlightening the World in the harbor of New York sings a splendid song through the patriotic lips of Edmund Clarence Steadman:

My name is Liberty!  
From out a mighty land  
I face the ancient sea,  
I lift to God my hand.  
By day in heaven's light,  
Pillar of fire by night,  
At ocean's gate I stand,  
Nor bend the knee.

In 1862 George F. Root wrote many memorable war songs, and whether they were inspired by genius or the demand of the public, or the needs of patriotism, it is certain that all these requirements were united in them. His "Just Before the Battle, Mother," was composed especially for Jules Lumbar, the famous war singer, who when patriotism lagged, and men refused to enlist, roused them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his power of song. On the day that Mr. Root composed "Just Before the Battle, Mother," he gave it to Lumbar in the grounds of the old Courthouse. It was during the enlisting of soldiers, and thousands were assembled in the place. That night he sang it there from the original manuscript—which he still has—and the bands took up the air and the crowds joined in the chorus with him.

"Dixie" is one of the most fetching and inspiring melodies ever sung in any land. It was considered during the war a song of the rebellion, but it was nothing of the sort. The southern people, with a fine appreciation of its melodious catch line, simply adopted it after it had been written by a northern man, Dan Emmett, for Bryant's Minstrels, two years before the war, and in the city of New York. But Mrs. John Wood introduced it into New Orleans in 1861, when Susan Denin marched at the head of a band of zouaves on the stage of the Varieties, singing, "I Wish I Was in Dixie!" The audience went wild with enthusiasm, and from that time "Dixie" became to the South what the "Marseillaise" is to France. It was the Washington Artillery that had the time arranged to a quickstep. Carlo Patti was the leader of the first orchestra that played "Dixie."

The new song will grow spontaneously, taking its author by surprise. It will not be the result of any fine meditative line of thought, but an eruption of bottled-up enthusiasm that fills an atmosphere with the smoke of genius. When that has cleared the crystallized poem with its attendant music will be there. There are soldiers—soldiers of peace and soldiers of war. He is a soldier who can make a song to quicken the pulse and nerve the heart that is going into battle, who can help lift lagging feet by the march of his music.

Go to the Pantheon, in Paris, and look at the decorations there; observe the walls of the City Hall of that city; examine those of the Sorbonne and other French edifices, and you will see the glories of France, told in picture, with her achievements in war, science, the arts and the professions, and the youth of the country is stimulated by the aesthetic evidence of his nation's deeds. It would be hard to find any such stimulation at home here. Let it be said, to give due credit, that one hotel in this city possesses a frieze recalling the history of Manhattan Island, and other has for its subject the old burghers of New Amsterdam, engaged in their evening game of bowls. But these two are unique and are the only remembered cases where the history of this country has been woven into a design for decoration. Some day our men will awaken to a realization of the possibilities of native subjects and we shall have decorations worthy the magnitude and splendor of the republic.



## HOW SPAIN HAS STULTIFIED HER OWN CHILDREN.

By a Special Contributor.

SPAIN will always be known as the land of the Inquisition. That is part of her doom. Another part—worse even than shame—is that by so long maintaining this cruel medieval engine for the crushing of intellect and progress, she has blighted the minds of her people for centuries yet to come. Her punishment—the severest that nature can impose—is like that of an unnatural parent, whose children, by an infamous system of family discipline, have been made foolish and brutal almost beyond hope of cure. It is for this abominable crime of self-stultification, far more than for its incidental cruelties, atrocious though they were, that we condemn the Spanish Inquisition; it is this that has rendered Spain well-nigh unfit for a place among the nations.

Most peoples—some of the most progressive—have had their eras of cruelty; but where the mind is free reform is certain. It is not because the Inquisition was unknown elsewhere that we call it Spanish—there was scarcely a nation in Europe that did not at some time feel its strangling grip. But while in other lands it passed away with the barbarous age to which it naturally belonged, in Spain it was so fostered and heightened that instead of yielding to civilization, it perpetuated barbarism.

The Spanish Inquisition was the final expression of the logic of paternalism. It was an inquest of the soul—an attempt to read and regulate man's inmost thoughts. Hence, its futility—for it attempted the impossible. Hence, also, its atrocities—for it was forced to resort to methods quite the reverse of those employed for sane and feasible purposes. "To ascertain the condition of the soul committed to my care"—so reasoned the Inquisitor, often with entire sincerity—"all means are permissible, and to save it from perdition any cruelty is kindness; more important still, others must be protected from contamination."

Beautiful in theory, like all paternalism; and like all paternalism intolerable in practice. There are some things that it is well for government to let alone, and one of them is the human soul. So the United States decided in the beginning. Spain thought otherwise. How did the system work?

It is not necessary to assume hypocrisy and base motives, though, of course, these were often present. The theory itself was so pernicious that, the more faithful the execution the more deadly the result.

To begin with, on the assumption of absolute infallibility and impartiality in the judge—and to call this in question was itself the rankest heresy, all ordinary safeguards were dispensed with. The Holy Office would look after the interests of the prisoner; what else but his highest good hid it in view? So counsel were not allowed. The accused did not appear. The accused was not confronted with the witnesses, and often did not know their names. In many cases he very imperfectly understood the charges, which were apt to be vague and shifting to the last degree. As the offense was so intangible—yet accounted so heinous—suspicion was "erected into a crime," and the presumption, commonly conclusive, was always for guilt and never for innocence.

As the alleged offense was essentially a state of mind—overt acts being only indications—and therefore hardly provable by ordinary means, the evidence was mainly extorted from the victim himself. How? By terror, if that sufficed; if not, by the most diabolical and protracted tortures. Torture, remember, not of the convicted, but of the accused, to force them to incriminate themselves! Brief and easy in comparison were the sufferings of those who, condemned and arrayed in robes symbolizing brimstone and the fires of hell, were burned at the stake in the solemn pomp of an auto-de-fe. It was the man—or quite as often the helpless woman—who was not guilty and "contumaciously" refused to confess a lie, who got the worst of it.

Here opens the most infamous and altogether hideous chapter of human history. I do not care to go into much detail; the subject is too repulsive. Still, it cannot be altogether ignored even in a cursory view of the Spanish Inquisition.

Here is one instance of the milder sort: Juan de Salas, a physician, and evidently a man of standing and education, was accused by somebody of having uttered a profane expression in the heat of a quarrel twelve months before his arrest. He denied it and brought forward several witnesses. Nevertheless he was led into the torture chamber, stripped and bound on the "ladder" in a position of exquisite suffering. He still denied the alleged offense. The "familiars" then covered his face with a piece of fine linen, pried open his

mouth and allowed a quantity of water to drip slowly upon the cloth. Thus he was kept in the agonies of strangulation for a long period; the linen tissue was gradually sucked down into his throat with the drizzling liquid, and his body was terribly distended by the water he was forced to swallow. Yet when he was again permitted to breathe, he still had no confession to make. The cords were then tightened upon his limbs until they cut the flesh almost to the bone, but through all this fearful torment he only reiterated his denial. At last the torture was "suspended," subject to renewal at the will of the inquisitor, and the poor, crippled wretch was turned loose. Absolutely nothing had been proved against him. He had simply been accused by some unknown person, probably his personal enemy!

Occasionally the tortures were extremely ingenious. For example, the "pendulum"—so vividly described by Poe, but unhappily no fiction—the bob of which was a keen ax, that, as its rod was lengthened, ever nearer the victim bound beneath it, until at last its edge grazed his face, and if he was not relieved, finally cleft his skull. In general, however, the devices used showed little originality; the record is as monotonous as it is revolting. The rack and the rope were the favorites, apparently.

Less direct means of torture were often found more effective. Doomed wretches were starved until, in their weakened and irresponsible state, they would "confess" anything suggested. Mere delay, for days, for months, for weary years—the time being spent in dark, noisome dungeons and occupied by the most dreadful apprehensions—was of all their methods the most common and the most subduing. Often first the brain and finally the body fairly rotted away in these horrible dens. When the prison of the Holy Office was at last opened in Madrid, twenty-one blighted victims were found there, not one of whom could name the city in which he was confined. Even worse was another case sometimes cited as an instance of peculiar clemency; for after five years of imprisonment this unfortunate was "released," on some appearance of weakness of mind—viz, madness lapsing into idiocy.

Of those who yielded in weariness or weakness or delirium, the most degrading services were often required as proof of "sincere repentance." A son, under dreadful penalties, was compelled to dig up and burn the body of his heretic father—for death was no bar to the vengeance of the Inquisition. Above all, those who gave away under torture were expected to incriminate others—sister, brother, wife—there were no exceptions. And when all was done, the cowed betrayer was very likely to be remanded to his prison cell for life.

Everything went as evidence—names shrieked out in the agonies of the rack, hearsay, the testimony of informers and criminals, denunciations prompted by malice, all were accepted. In one case the words of an escaped lunatic found credit. On another occasion a frightened boy of 10 denounced sixty-six persons as present at an heretical assembly, and they were all out on the black list of persons under suspicion—we have seen what that meant. If a witness made contradictory statements the rule was to allow what was injurious to the accused and "to ignore the rest. These things the Inquisitors themselves have put on record. There were even cases where those who testified were punished for false witness, yet their testimony stood!

No one, however devout and orthodox, could feel safe under this régime; the most trivial and inadvertent acts might provoke suspicion and bring ruin or lifelong peril and vexation. A man who had merely nodded his head in courtesy to strangers whom he did not know to be heretics, was accused of having "adored" them, and only escaped the dungeon by a journey to Rome and an appeal to the Pope. In the terrorism that arose from this system of prying into the mind's most secret thoughts, men began to fear to think at all. The only safe way was to let the Holy Office think for them. The price of life was stupidity and degradation.

Those who could not accept these terms were rapidly weeded out. It is estimated that over 300,000 were put to death, and a far greater number—first Jews, then Moors and finally Lutherans—were driven from the land. With them—or into the grave—went intellect and thrift and independence. Thus, by a process quite the reverse of "natural selection," was Spain impoverished and ruined.

Treat men as children—foster them to think, force them to blind obedience, drive them to occupy themselves with toys and trifles, daunt their spirits with threats and arbitrary punishment—persist in this long enough and you will make them children indeed. But a grown man whose mental development has been so blasted that he is still but a child—that is not what we call an imbecile! It is not too much to say that as far as in her lay Spain has made her own children imbecile. Thanks, largely, to the Inquisition that bears her name,

she is the nation of arrested development.  
DAVIS TURNER.  
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### THE PHOTOGRAPH BUTTON.

A Treasured Article in the Soldiers' Equipment.

[Chicago Post:] Faces of Chicago's fairest women and children will be seen by scores and hundreds in southern camps and on Cuban battlefields, as soon as the regiments now at Springfield are moved to the front. This does not signify that the soldiers of the First, Second, Seventh and of Col. Young's cavalry will permit their wives and children actually to encounter the dangers of warfare, and the privations of camp. It simply means that the modern photograph button is the most treasured article in the equipment of thousands of soldiers. Under the tight coat of nearly every man in the First and Second regiments is to be found one of these enameled buttons, bearing the portrait of mother, sister, sweetheart or child.

The photograph button appears to have been invented for the convenience and cheer of the heroes who have left their homes to face the untold perils of the opening campaign against the oppressors of Cuba, and the enemies of the United States. It is in the nature of a "special providence" fitted for the exigencies of the march, the camp and the battlefield.

What could possibly afford the soldier a greater inspiration to deeds of courage and of heroism when he enters an engagement than to look into the laughing eyes of his child, or the face of the woman who is supreme in his heart and home? Many a soldier in the civil war took with him the daguerreotypes of his loved ones; but the cumbersome cases in which these earliest examples of the photographic art were inclosed were far too heavy and bulky for the pocket of a soldier. Many of them, it is true, were carried in the uniforms of the boys of '61; but tenderly as they were treasured, most of them necessarily were relegated to the knapsacks. This deprived many a wounded hero from having a farewell glimpse of the "likeness" of his wife, baby, sweetheart or mother before his eyes were dimmed and his strength failed.

Before the regiments took their departure for Camp Tanner orders for photographic buttons began to pour into the department stores, and the photographic houses which manufacture these buttons were as busy as the government arsenals, navy yards and the powder mills. And the rush of war orders apparently has but fairly begun, for hundreds of the departing soldiers did not think of the buttons until they caught sight of those which adorned the breasts of their comrades, as the latter were making final preparations for leaving the Armory. Then they realized that the little enameled disks afforded a means for having the images of their loved ones always with them and seeing the cheering portraits at any moment and without the effort of reaching into a pocket. The result of these observations was that hundreds of militiamen gave this parting injunction: "Don't forget to have the photograph button made right away and sent to camp." That these instructions are being carried into effect is shown by the phenomenal activity of the establishments where this kind of portraiture is done. Soon the mails will be loaded with the tiny packages of these miniatures.

"There isn't a thing the boys are taking away with 'em," said a veteran of '61 who has haunted the armories and recruiting stations, "that will do 'em as much good as just those little trinkets. It takes the men who have carried daguerreotypes in their pockets through three or four years of marching, camping and fighting to appreciate what those buttons will mean to the young fellows going out now, provided they see any service at all. You've seen the old-fashioned daguerreotype—each in a case half an inch to an inch thick and about three inches square? It wouldn't appear to be a very large thing to carry in one's pocket. But a trifle like that will grow into a mighty troublesome burden in the course of a long march, particularly if in a pocket where it can chafe the body. Of course, the ordinary modern photograph is a great improvement in point of size and weight over the daguerreotype, but the ease with which the former are cracked, crushed or soiled makes them undesirable for the use of a soldier in an active campaign.

The great point, however, in which these miniatures are ahead of everything previously designed to meet the same purpose, is that they are weather-proof and will stand almost any amount of hard usage without any kind of covering or protection. The man who has passed through a few battles and knows the scenes which take place on the field of action, can't help being stirred to reflections of anything but a pleasant character by the sight of these portrait buttons. And one of those reflections is that these images of home faces are where the lads can see them when unable to reach inside a pocket or to call a comrade to do that little service—as hundreds of the boys did in the sixties, when the only albums of home faces were the cumbersome daguerreotypes. There are circumstances in which one momentary glimpse of a photograph means much to a wounded soldier—nothing less than

the gratification of his last earthly wish.

"But let us look at the less gloomy side of the things suggested by these home tokens. The moment I first saw one of the buttons on the breast of a young officer the other day, I said to myself: 'If that were the picture of my own Mary, and I were going into action, I'd pin it to the sleeve of my coat, where I could see it any minute and where it would look right up into my face, as I lifted by gun to fire.' I know it would put heart into me, and so others will into hundreds of the young men who have gone to the front in response to President McKinley's call. There's another thing which occurred to me in regard to the buttons. They'll do more to keep the boys straight and rigid, in my opinion, than all the sermons the chaplains may preach. When a man puts the picture of his wife or baby on his uniform where he and everybody else can see it, he goes on record as a home man. He shows his colors, and they are respected by all who look on them. In other words, the photograph button in the camp and on the field will not only make the boys better fighters, but better men. I'm not in the least superstitious, but I consider the photograph buttons which are being worn away to the war as genuine mascots. If they don't keep away bullets, they certainly will ward off gloom, temptation, and other foes which are always ready to prey upon the soldier.

"There's something decidedly peculiar in the thought of these life-like pictures of women, children and babies moving about in the midst of a battle, where the bullets and shells are flying. But there will be hundreds of them facing the enemy wherever our boys engage the Spanish."

### His Magnificent Nerve.

[St. Louis Republic:] When a certain young married couple of the South Side return from their wedding trip abroad, which has stretched into several months, they will reside with the bride's father—at least so the society columns announce.

The old gentlemen, who idolized his daughter, was rather averse to her marrying, not because he had anything against the young fellow she had chosen, but because he wanted to keep her for himself as long as he could. When Mr. Benedict came to ask for her hand in marriage, the prospective father-in-law decided to scare him off.

"Do you think you could support her in the same expensive style that she has been used to?" he asked. "Mind you, everything must remain the same for her when she marries. I could not think of permitting her to give up one single comfort or luxury. You must provide for her just as I have provided for her."

"That's all right," retorted the would-be husband. "I'll move right in here with her. The parlor might be fixed up a bit, and you might give up the front room over the kitchen, but I won't press that. I respect your wishes. Let everything remain just as it is."

The old gentleman gave his consent. "A fellow with as much nerve as that," he was overheard to remark at his club, "will never fail of getting along. He has got it in him to make money faster than I did."

### THE CALL OF THE BUGLES.

The bugle call has sounded; it's "Forward—march!" and then  
The shouting of the captains and the charging of the men;  
The storming of the ramparts—the victory—the retreat;  
And April rains fall crimson on the hills and valleys sweet.

The bugle call has sounded; it's "Forward—march!" and then  
Some shall sigh their farewells, and meet no more again;  
The flag shall ripple victory, or droop in dread defeat,  
And April rains fall crimson on the hills and valleys sweet.

The bugle call has sounded, and forth they fare to fight;  
But, beneath the stars—the flag's red bars, are feces cold and white;  
And some shall come in glory; but hearts in vain shall beat  
Through long—long years of loneliness, for unreturning feet.

The bugle call has sounded; the storm is in the sky,  
And one shall live for liberty, and one for her shall die;  
And farewells fall from trembling lips—from hearts no more to meet,  
And the rains of April reddon on the hills and valleys sweet.

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

### CANOE SONG.

O light canoe! where dost thou glide?  
Below thee gleams no silver tide,  
But concave heaven's chiefest pride.

Above thee burns eve's rosy bar;  
Below thee thrubs her darling star;  
Deep 'neath thy heel her round worlds are!

Above, below, O sweet surprise!  
To gladden happy lovers' eyes;  
No earth, no wave—all jeweled skies!

ISABEL VELANCEY CRAWFORD.

### UNREQUITED LOVE.

She put her lips to his,  
She gazed into his eyes;  
But there was no response, alas!  
Unto her loving sighs.

She said sweet words to him,  
But they were thrown away;  
Ah! she was sweet and twenty-three,  
He was four months and a day.

—[Cleveland Leader.]



## THE LITERARY OUTLOOK.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1898.  
NATURALLY the most active branch of literary production now is war correspondence, and there is a good deal of controversy as to how far it is "realistic" and how far "romantic."

I doubt if any former war enlisted the pens of so many really capable writers as this one has. A number of men of such assured position as authors that they might have remained at home in their studies, comfortably writing books, have put aside the novels, histories, or whatever they were engaged upon, and hurried to the front, in the service of the newspapers and magazines. I have already noted in this correspondence how Richard Harding Davis and Stephen Crane abruptly concluded pleasant sojourns in London at the first assurance of hostilities, and got away to the seat of war as rapidly as possible. Davis represents the London Times; Crane, as I mentioned in a former letter, the London Chronicle and the New York World. Representing the New York Sun is John R. Spears, who has lately completed a history of the American navy from its origin to the present day. He is likely to be able to write a continuation of the work from his own observations. Frederick Remington, who is both author and artist, is out for Harper's Weekly, and with him are associated the artists, R. F. Zogbaum, C. T. Chapman and W. A. Rogers, and O. K. Davis, a well-known newspaper man; Casper W. Whitney, author of "On Snowshoes to the Barren Grounds," and the great authority on sports and athletics; and Harold Martin, a young man whose name has not yet appeared, I believe, on a book, but who has published a few short stories of no ordinary kind, and who, at the opening of hostilities, was writing very interesting letters to Harper's Weekly from Cuba, describing, especially the distribution of the relief stores among the reconcentrados. Among others who are out representing important journals are Stephen Bonsal, whose recent book, "Real Condition of Cuba Today," gave just the information the people of the United States were wishing they could get; James Creelman, Morrill Goddard, Edward Marshall (the three last named representing the New York Journal); Wilbur J. Chamberlain, Harold M. Anderson and Walstein Root, all three representing the New York Sun, and representing the New York Tribune are Charles M. Pepper, Henry M. Stegman and Robert G. Dill. Along with Stephen Crane for the New York World are Alexander Kenealy, William Shaw Bowen, Sylvester Seovel (a man of old experience in Cuba,) and Ralph D. Paine. Mr. Spears, in addition to the Sun, will represent also Harper's Weekly; Mr. Remington, in addition to Harper's Weekly, will represent also the New York Journal, and O. K. Davis, in addition to Harper's Weekly, will represent the New York Sun and McClure's Magazine. For the Sun also are Frank R. Richards, Benjamin C. Heald, Jr., and José de Armas. For the Tribune, also are A. H. Mecklin, David B. Harris, W. T. Kirby, W. E. Cleague, J. A. Halloran, J. P. Clarkson and Marion Lucas. Others that I know of as out for the Journal are George H. Dickinson, Joseph N. Quail, Alfred Henry Lewis and Karl Decker. Others that I know of as out for the World are Seppings Wright, Henry N. Cary, Edward D. Harden, Hilary A. Herbert, Mr. Corbet and Mr. Tuohy.

It would be only boring the reader, perhaps, to extend this enumeration, and if lists were added for other New York papers and for papers in other cities they would only emphasize what I think already clearly enough appears—that enterprising editors are not going to miss any news for lack of good men at the centers of action, and that men of the best ability and the largest acquaintance with the peoples and localities involved have gone into the service.

It was almost amusing, the promptness with which the war made its presence manifest in the publishers' book lists. On the very first day after it became a certainty one firm was able to advertise a full newspaper column of titles of books more or less relating to war. Some straining was required to achieve the feat, the war element in several of the books named being much in the proportion of fruit to pastry in the first strawberry shortcake, but still it was a pretty good show, and must have stirred some envy in publishers whose stock, pick it over as they would, yielded nothing that implied or sympathized with a breach of peace. The outbreak is thus a lesson that, perhaps, publishers, like the government, will heed, and hereafter beware of keeping too exclusively to a peace basis. They will see to it that they have somewhere on their shelves a few good, solid war books, to be dusted off

and brought out, and relied on, in any suddenly-arisen crisis.

It is a problem that is giving publishers of books and of periodicals not a little anxiety, what effect the war is likely to have on their business. On books of the less necessary kind—books that require a particularly good humor on the part of the public in order to get sold—the first effect can scarcely help but be disastrous. And the same is true of the more luxurious journals. But books and journals accordant with the war sentiment and interest are likely to enjoy, for the moment, at least, a distinct "boom." Journals which depend for their profits almost solely on the advertising patronage they enjoy, are the ones that least know where they are at; for who can forecast what advertisers will do in such times as these?

It is not the war correspondent alone whose literary opportunity improves under an outburst of actual hostilities. The war poet also is furthered. While Mr. Kipling easily leads in this department, as in some others, there has lately come forward an excellent second to him in Henry Newbolt. Since the publication of his little book, "Admirals All"—a book aimed more at friendly than at general circulation—poems of his begin to be frequent in the English journals, and they are also making their way into the American journals. I read in manuscript the other day one that had just been accepted for early publication in one of our leading monthlies. It was a "hymn," apt to the present time of war and tumults, marked by a fine exaltation of expression and sentiment, and also by an impressive and noble movement.

Mr. Newbolt is a London barrister, in active practice, and is now 38 years old. He is a headless, grave-faced, delicate and sensitive-looking man, and rather discredits in his physique the account that he is an ardent and skilful horseman and sportsman. He is an Oxford man—a contemporary at Oxford of Anthony Hope—and, like Anthony Hope, is the son of a clergyman. Though his name is still new to the general public, he has not just begun to write. Ten years ago he printed privately a small book of verse, and five or six years ago he published a novel. Despite the exclusive form in which it appeared (that of a de luxe brochure), "Admirals All" is having a large sale. A full-grown book of poems is to be published by Mr. Newbolt this fall.

Of young American writers none is having a more enviable prosperity, at least so far as the urgency of the editors goes, than William Allen White, author of "Boyville" and other stories, and editor of a newspaper at Emporia, Kan. Mr. White's work has now appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's and McClure's; he has, I understand, a story coming out before long in Harper's, and the best of it for him is, that all the editors for whom he has written once are solicitous to have him write again. The desire to have once or twice accepted authors write again is not as inevitable in the breasts of editors as persons not in the secrets of the craft might suppose. Indeed the doing of one acceptable story or article carries only moderate assurance of ability to do a second; and many a novice has found his way just about as much to make after half a dozen acceptances as before. I have known instances where, after that many and perhaps more writers have still failed to make their way in any enduring fashion and have had, in the end, to resign literature entirely. The special distinction of Mr. White from the outset, has been that his work carried the conviction that what he had done once he could do again. This conviction lay in the perfect simplicity and genuineness of the work. It was not forced or made up. The material used was the material of every-day life; a material that is always abundant; and when a man has the gift of using this he is not likely soon to write himself out.

A young writer who is now beginning to come into general recognition, after some years of very faithful and not particularly encouraged work, is W. A. Fraser, a Canadian. He has perfected his literary art with the utmost patience, and at the same time he has continued in active pursuit of his profession of civil engineer, and has had an unusually eventful and wide-ranging life. There are few parts of the Canadian dominion, even of the remotest ones, into which his calling has not taken him and he has lived a number of years in India, where he was in the service of the government and of private companies. The literary instinct has been strong in him from the first, and wherever he has gone his senses seem to have been particularly alert for whatever would serve a literary end. In consequence, his store of material is most remarkable, and one never reads a story of his without being forced to allow that, at least, there is something in it.

Mr. Fraser has enjoyed for several

years a quite unusual friendship with Mr. Kipling. An early story of his treating of life in India chanced to come under the latter's eye; he was struck by it, and generously let the author know that he was. Out of this grew a correspondence, and a measure of counsel, encouragement and aid on Mr. Kipling's part that proves great unselfishness in him, and has won the deep gratitude of Mr. Fraser.

Thus far Mr. Fraser's work has been mainly short stories. He has published a number in England and a number in this country; and he has lately arranged with a New York publishing house to bring out a volume of his stories next fall. He lives at Georgetown, Ont., but a good part of each year he is far off on his engineering tours, and leaves his wife and children to get on without a man in the house as best they can. His calling allows him, however, two or three months each year to employ at will, and then it is he turns author. Bolting his door as far as possible against social interruptions and intrusions, he bends to his desk and writes. He is a clear-eyed, free-spoken, cordial, enthusiastic man, with much to tell from the wealth of his varied experience, and a spirited way of telling it. He has a good adviser and a most faithful stay and encourager in his wife; and it adds something to the pleasure of seeing either to see them together.

Harry Mawson, the author of "The Fair Rebel," is preparing to bring out a new play. It will be brought out first in Chicago. It is largely an adaptation from the French, and it still lacks a name. I asked Mr. Mawson, who is fully versed in these affairs, if there were not a closer competition among American playwrights now than a while back, since the number has lately quite decidedly increased. He answered, "Not at all. There are more plays required now than ever before." Then I asked if it was as hard as ever for an unknown playwright to get a manager's consideration for a new play. "Harder than ever," he answered. "Many a better play than most of those produced never gets a reading." If this is true—and I for my part see no reason to doubt it—the first precaution for persons aspiring to write for the stage is to be sure that they know the managers.

It is something of a surprise to find in the current number of the Fortnightly Review an elaborate study of the stories of Henry Harland, written by Henry James. It is not exactly that Mr. Harland is not worthy of the attention of a journal of the importance of the Fortnightly and of a critic of the authority of Mr. James, but simply that this is a rather more august attention than one was expecting him to secure, for his later work has seemed to be making rather a slight impression. It is now about thirteen years since Mr. Harland began his literary career with a novel published under the pen name of "Sidney Luska." He was then about 24 years old, and he wrote his novel in such bits of leisure as he could secure from a daily employment in the office of the Surrogate of New York. The book attracted immediate attention and secured, I have understood, a very good sale. It was followed, during the next two or three years, by one or two others which added somewhat to the author's reputation. Then he removed to England, and since that he has dropped pretty much out of sight and memory in this country. When he was editor of "The Yellow Book" and his name was a good deal mentioned in connection with that of Aubrey Beardsley, I fancy a good many people failed to identify him with the "Sidney Luska" whose early novels they had liked; and yet he has constantly advanced in the strictly literary qualities of his work. He is a native of New York City, and was educated at the college of the city of New York and at Harvard. He was married after removing to England—to a French lady—and now keeps house in or near London.

E. C. MARTIN.

## [RAILROAD RECORD.]

## COLLISION AT EL RITO.

## Big Travel to Mount Lowe—Personal.

The collision between two freight trains at El Rito, N. M., the day before yesterday delayed travel east and west nearly forty-eight hours.

The wrecking train under Conductor Furling went to work promptly to clear the wreck and repair the track, which was badly torn up. Some time today the road will be clear. Passenger trains both ways are tied up there.

The engineers of both trains and one brakeman were pretty severely shaken up, but not so as to prove permanently serious.

The Mt. Lowe line did a heavy business yesterday. The Southern California Academy of Sciences took a field day to the summit to observe the three big planets now visible. Venus shows up very brilliantly after sunset on the northern horizon for an hour. Jupiter is nearly at the zenith at the same time. Saturn rises at 10 o'clock and an hour or two later burns like a flaming rock. The rings, belts and moons of these monster planets furnish a fine subject of study.

I. L. Hibbard, general agent of the Santa Fé Pacific at Winslow, Ariz., is in the city on a visit.

Godfrey Holterhoff, treasurer of the

## "To The Church, Which is His Body"—"Free in Christ."

A Monthly Paper independent of sects, creeds and all denominational lines; devoted to the truth as it is in Christ. Pointing all to the Savior of man as a personal matter between each one and God.

Its Platform, Love; its Standard, The Gospel in its purity; its Motto, Not Creeds, but Christ; Our Teacher, His Spirit.

## ITS OBJECT.

- I.—To disseminate the Gospel of Christ revealed by the Spirit of God.
- II.—To subject the preacher as well as the saloon-keeper to the test of God's word.
- III.—To engraft a nobler sentiment than pride of dress or praise of man into the minds of young men and women.
- IV.—To preserve the purity and virtue of our girls and boys through the medium of the parents.
- V.—To uphold an equal standard of purity for man and woman in the office or workshop, in society or at home.
- VI.—To unmask the hypocrite in religious circles.
- VII.—To give God all the praise through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Among the articles of special interest this month are: "What is the Church?" "Every Day the Same;" "Repent;" "Healing in the Atonement," etc., etc. Start your subscription with the first number—don't miss a copy. Price 10c a copy; on sale at news stands.

Its columns will not be found filled with advertisements—volume is not its aim.

Published at 110-112 N. Broadway. Subscription, \$1.00 per annum.

GEO. H. BIGELOW, Editor.

California Southern, and his family, have taken up quarters for the summer at Redondo.

H. A. Mitchem, general agent of the California Southern at San Bernardino, spent yesterday in the city.

## THEIR REQUIEM.

No dirge for our brave, who fight and die,  
Where war's wild wave leaps red and high;  
Where the cannons growl and bullets hiss,  
And the screaming shell, like a voice of hell,  
Cries woe and wounds, as its hot lips kiss  
The writhing flesh, then hurries past  
Through quivering spar and creaking mast.

No dirge for our brave, who strive and gain,  
Through gates of the grave and paths of pain,  
Through the tempest's roar and the fiery breath

Of grim pal' furled o'er a shud'ring world,  
The heights of peace and glory of death,  
Their duty done they go to rest  
As a weary child to its mother's breast.

No dirge for our sons, but with naked blades,  
The flame of guns and tramp of brigades,  
Let their funeral song be beaten out,  
And every breeze of the sullen seas,  
That is stirred by the note of battle-shout,  
Shall bear on its breast the memory  
Of our dead who fell for liberty.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

## A NATION'S FALL.

Boom! Boom! Boom! foretelling a nation's doom.

With shot and shell and their battle yell,  
They fought so well many Spaniards fell  
And went down with their ships in the foam.

Crash! Crash! Crash! the rending the deck and mast.

From the rising of sun until ten it was done  
With no answering gun, for the battle was won,  
And Spain's boasted navy a thing of the past.

Brave Dawsey, three cheers! We have no more fears;  
Brave sons of brave sires, such as freedom requires,  
Will protect our home fires 'till the last foe expires;

While Old Glory floats proudly, with a nation in tears.  
C. E. ALLYN.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend for the month of May, 1898, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of \$500,000, has been declared by The Wedge Gold Mining, Milling and Water Supply Company of Randsburg, Cal., payable 25th inst. Transfer books will close 20th inst.

By order of the board of directors.  
[Signed] S. J. BECK,  
Vice-President, The Wedge Gold Mining, Milling and Water Supply Company.

## YOSEMITE VALLEY.

In making up your summer itinerary, do not fail to include Yosemite Valley, the scenic wonder of the world. For rates, call on or address E. N. Baxter, No. 229 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

To those troubled with dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Use Smith's Dandruff Pomade. For sale by all druggists. Sample sent free by Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.



## DOWN THE ANDES ON A HAND CAR.

AN EXCITING TRIP FROM MOUNTAIN TOP TO THE PACIFIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, (Peru.) April 16, 1898.—Down the Andes on a handcar. Coasting over the steepest railroad of the world.

Dashing through clouds to find clouds below you.

Hanging to precipices, flying on bridges over frightful chasms, whirling about curves, now in the mid-night darkness of winding tunnels and now where the light of day makes you shudder at the depths below you.

This will give you a faint idea of the last part of a trip from which I have just returned. During it I have ascended to the very top of the mountains and have come back again to this point, which is just six miles from the sea. My trip was over the famous Oroya Railroad, the most wonderful piece of railroad engineering ever constructed or planned. The road is all told, only 138 miles long, but it climbs up the steepest mountains of the globe. In less than 100 miles it ascends more than three miles, and at its highest point it is 15,665 feet above where it starts at the port of Callao, on the Pacific Ocean. At the top it is still 2000 feet below the summit of Mount Meigs. It cuts right through this peak by a tunnel which carries it to the other side of the Andes. It then descends to the valley of the Juaja, through the rich silver-mining region of Yauli, and finally ends at Oroya, an

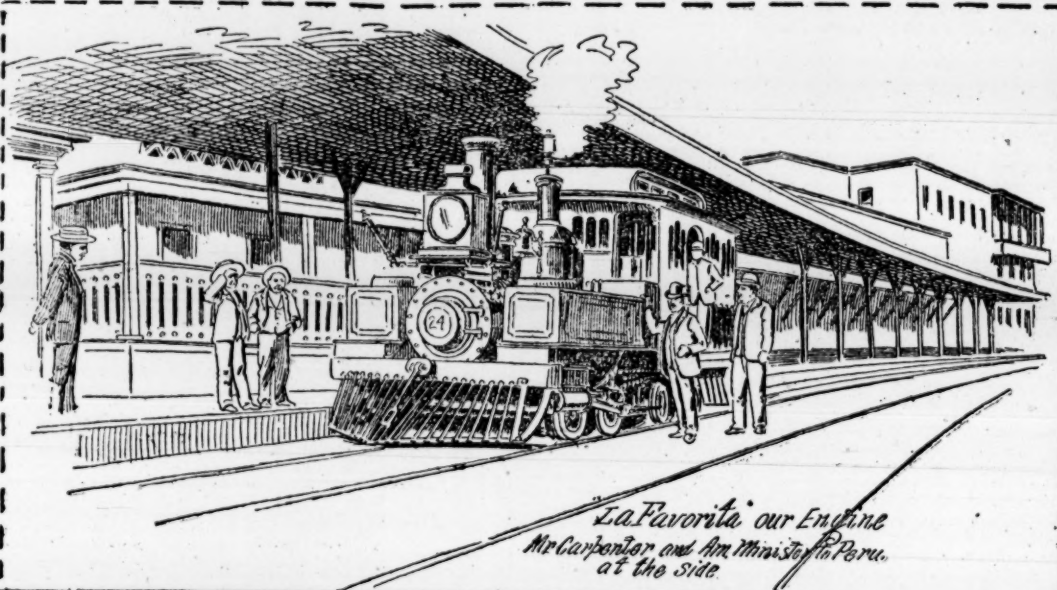
of copper and silver. The portion of the road above where Meigs left off was constructed by the Peruvian corporation under what is known as the Grace contract. The ultimate intention is to extend it further on into the Perene, a rich coffee-raising

district, and to the head of the steam navigation of the Amazon at Chanchacayo. The preliminary surveys for this have already been made. The total distance from the sea to the navigable Amazon is, I am told, not more than 210 miles, but there is at present no sign of the road being soon completed. It is doubtful whether the railroad now pays much more than its operating expenses, and it will be long before it will give dividends in proportion to its enormous cost. Only two passenger trains are run over it a week, and the chief freight down the mountains is ore.

CLIMBING THE ANDES WITH AN ENGINE.

The usual trip over this road is

taken on the regular passenger train, which carries the traveler up the mountains one day and brings him back the next. Through the kindness of the influential American firm of Grace & Co., I was taken up on a little engine and had my ride down on the handcar. I thus had a wonderful opportunity for studying both the railroad construction and the mighty mountains up which it climbs. Our special engine was called La Favorita. It was composed of the engine proper and a cab walled with glass and fitted up with comfortable seats. This observation compartment was a part of the engine itself, taking the place that the ordinary engine uses for coal. Our little engine burned coal oil, and it was Peruvian



*La Favorita, our Engine  
McCarbott and Am. Minister Peru.  
at the side.*



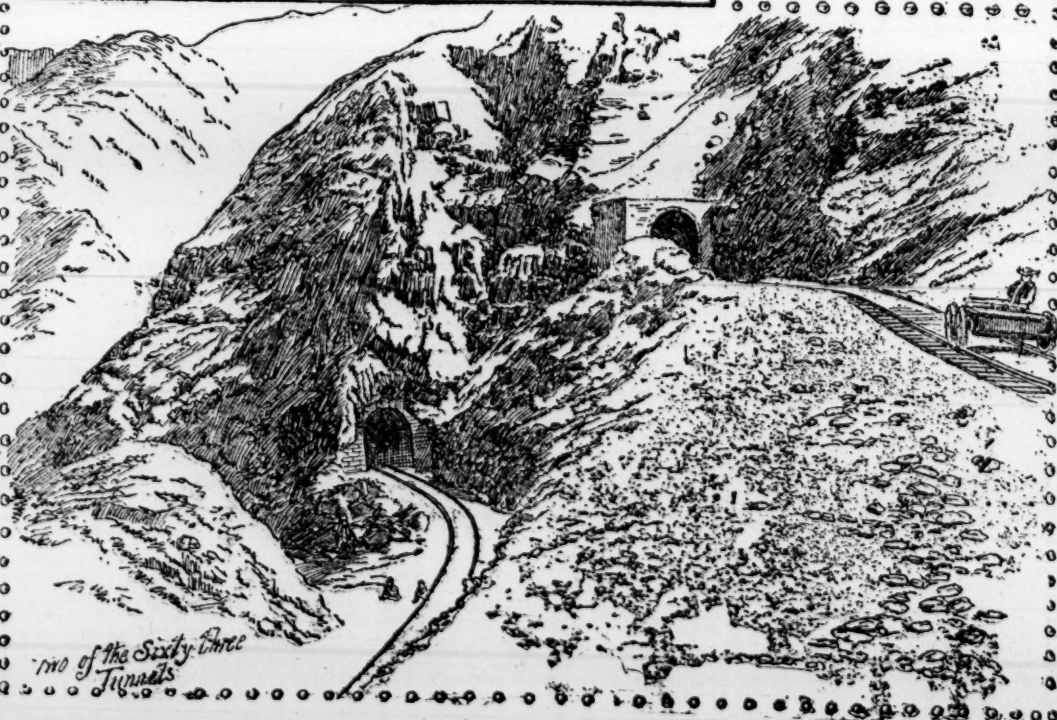
*Peddlers at Station two miles up in the Andes*

Indian market town 12,178 feet above the sea. It is one of the most expensive roads ever built. It was dear in both money and men. Seven thousand lives were, it is said, lost during its construction, and the first eighty-six miles of it cost \$27,000,000, or over \$300,000 per mile. Between the coast and the summit there is not an inch of down grade, and the speed of our handcar in my journey over it was only regulated by the pressure on the brake in the hands of the Indian who acted as conductor. On many parts of the road the grade is over 4 per cent., and at such grades the track winds about and up the Andes, passing through cuts in the solid rock and through sixty-three tunnels, some of which are of the shape of a letter S. It is of the standard-gauge, its track is well laid and is in excellent condition.

### BUILT BY AN AMERICAN.

This road was built by an American, though it was suggested by a Peruvian. The man who constructed it was Henry Meigs. Meigs laid out the road, acted as its engineer-in-chief, raised the money to build it, and, in fact, is entitled to all the credit of its construction. The road was originally intended to reach the Cerro de Pasco silver mines, but the \$27,000,000 gave out when about eighty-six miles were built, and the extension is still some forty-odd miles away from these famous mountains

petroleum that pulled us up the Andes. The party consisted of the American Minister, Mr. Dudley; the Secretary of our Legation, Mr. Neal; Mr. Sherman, the manager of the house of Grace at Lima; a Frenchman named Piper, and Mr. Pierson, an electric street-railroad man from Ohio, who is out here to see whether the Lima tramways are worth buying. The engineer and his helper were Peruvians. We left at 7 in the morning and spent the whole day on the road, stopping to take photographs at the most interesting points, and going on as fast or as slow as we wished. Lima, you know, is situated in the valley of the Rimac River. It is right at the foot of the Andes, and our trip was up the mountains along the course of this river to its very source on the summit. At Lima the Rimac is what in America would be called a good-sized creek. It is nowhere navigable, and is, in fact, a stream of foaming white water from the top of the Andes to the sea. The descent is so steep that quiet pools are nowhere to be found, and the river is a succession of waterfalls, foaming churns and rushing rapids. During the ride we could often see the river above and below us at the same time, and we went up, up, climbing the



*Two of the Sixty Three  
Tunnels*



sides of the mountains, cheered on our way by the rushing of the waters.

#### AMONG THE SUGAR CANE AND COTTON.

We first passed through the sugar and cotton plantations which fill the valley above Lima. The fields look like gardens gotten up for show. They are surrounded by mud walls, and the crops are as green as those of the United States in June. Now we pass a sugar hacienda, in which on one side of the track two steam engines are pulling a cable plow through the field, while on the other side men are plowing with oxen and wooden plows, urging the beasts onward with goads fifteen feet long. In the cotton fields gangs of Indian workmen are working under overseers on horseback. The cotton plants are in blossom, and the fields look like vast gardens of pink and yellow roses. The men weed the plants and they are as clean as any rose garden at home. There is a cotton mill, and farther on we pass a sugar factory which grinds out thousands of pounds of sugar a day. There is no better sugar land anywhere than this, and we learn in passing that it produces from two to six tons of sugar per acre, and after once started will keep on producing for as long as six years. We notice that all of the land is used. The water is taken from the Rimac and nothing grows without irrigation.

#### IN THE ANDES.

Now we are in the foothills of the Andes. How bleak and bare and gray they look in the early morning! There is not a green spot anywhere to be seen on these vast walls, which here face the sea. We shall find it different as we rise to the mountains behind. Here they are of soft silver gray velvet, where the sun casts its shadows, and of dazzling white where it strikes full in their faces. The only green is the little strip along the Rimac. Further on we notice a thin fuz of green cropping out of the gray. It is as though the velvet was sprinkled with a dust of ground emeralds. Here there is a little cactus and there a small bunch of weed. As we rise higher the mountains grow greener, until at the level of Mount Washington, we find them covered with a thin coat of vegetation. As we near the altitude of Leadville there is plenty of grass and at one point we count forty different kinds of flowers at a stopping of our engine. There are buttercups without number, silver gray mosses and flowers of all colors, the names of which I do not know. As I remark upon the vegetation, saying that it is still very scanty, Mr. Sherman tells me that the fact that there is any green at all to be seen is due to the rainy season, and that at other times of the year this whole western side of the Andes is bleak, dry and almost absolutely sterile. The foothills which, in fact, are mountains in themselves, look as though they were of dirt and gravel.

Further up you come into a region of rocks, where only bits of soil are to be seen here and there. In such places every inch of ground is cultivated. The mountains are terraced clear to their tops, and some of them are covered with steps of green built up with rocks, and so graduated that a man can stand on one of the lower steps or ledges and plant the seed or weed the crops of the next ledge without stooping over. Some of the fields are not as big as a bedspread, and some on the opposite side of the mountain do not look as big as a pocket handkerchief. Some patches of corn seem almost inaccessible and remind me of the farmers of West Virginia, who are said to have to plant their crops with a rifle, as the hills are so steep that they are unable to stand long enough on the sides to drop the corn in the rows. We see Indians planting and working in the fields and pass numerous little villages of one-story houses made of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with thatch or sheets of corrugated iron. In most cases the iron plates are not nailed to the huts. They are merely laid on the rafters and kept there by covering them with stones. Many of the houses are not larger than dog kennels and quite as squalid as an American pig sty, and their inhabitants, who gather around us at the stations, are of the peon variety, dark-faced Indian men, women and children. I frightened some of the children very much by posing them for my camera. They had evidently never heard of photographs, and one little fellow howled like a Cherokee Indian when I pointed the instrument at him.

THE CATHEDRALS OF THE ANDES.  
I have been over every scenic-route

in the United States. I have traveled over the railroads of Mexico, and have visited those parts of Europe which the world calls grand. I have climbed the Himalayas and have watched the sun set on the mountains of North China, but nowhere have I seen anything like the scenery of the Andes. I will not say that it is more beautiful or more impressive than the Alps, the Rockies or the Himalayas, but it surpasses them in some respects, and its wonders are its own. Here the mountains rise almost abruptly upward. You ride for miles between walls of rock, which kiss the sky thousands of feet above you. Some of the rocks take the shapes of gigantic cathedrals, very temples of the gods, their spires hidden in the clouds. Others look like vast fortifications, walls of rock to shut the nations of the west away from the riches of this great continent. There are no pretty bits of scenery such as you see in other mountains. Here all is on the grandest and most terrible scale.

In our ride we climb along the sides of these walls. Now we pierce them by a tunnel high up in the air, and higher still see another tunnel which we shall reach later on. We cross gorges in going from one tunnel into another over an iron network of a bridge which looks awfully frail as the Favorita passes over it. We piece a wall of rock, where a river has been turned aside that it may not interfere with the road, and by a winding tunnel dash out into what is called "The Infernillo" or hell. It is a slender iron bridge two miles above the sea, high up between walls of rock. Far down below you see waters rushing, and out of the wall we have left a great torrent of foaming water plunges. Before us, at the other end of the bridge, there is another wall of rock, in which there is a black hole pierced by the track, and as we look upward between these walls we see as through a narrow slit the blue sky of heaven above this Andean hell. There are a number of these hanging bridges on the route. We stopped at the Verugas bridge, which spans a chasm 580 feet long, hanging to tunnels 300 feet above the Verugas River. This bridge was swept away some time ago and for months both passengers and freight were carried across on a cable, the little car hanging to the rope stretched from wall to wall across this frightful chasm. At times we saw tunnels above and below us. The track goes up its steepest places in a zigzag route, so that at one time we counted five tracks running almost parallel below us. Almost the whole line was blasted out of the mountain rocks. On many places along the line the hills are so steep that men had to be lowered in ropes over the edges of the precipices to drill holes for the powder which blasted away the ledges for the track. Falling rocks killed some, landslides swallowed up others, and many died of fever.

#### ON THE HAND CAR.

You can imagine something of the sensation of going down such a road on a hand car. The reality is wilder and more exciting than anything you can conceive. The hand car on which I rode was of the rudest order. It was merely a platform five feet long and a little wider than the track, upon four ordinary car wheels. On the front part of the platform a strip of wood two inches thick and about that wide was nailed, and at the back was a seat much like that on a farm wagon. The seat had a railing two inches high and it was just wide enough for three. The conductor, a brown-faced Indian, sat in the middle, with his hand on a brake extending down through the center of the platform. Mr. Sherman and I sat on the right and left, our feet braced against the strip on the bed of the car and our hands on the sides and back of the seat, holding on for dear life as we rushed down the mountains. Our only means of stopping the car was by the brake, and the danger as we rushed through the tunnels was not only that of the car jumping the track in going around the curves, but also the possibility of meeting a donkey or an Indian coming through. The rocks in many places are loose, and the danger of a landslide is such at this time of the year that a hand car is always sent five minutes ahead of the regular passenger train to see that the road is free. At one time we chased a cow for about a mile and at another two llamas blocked the track for a few moments. At times the road seemed to us to go down at an angle of 45 deg., and many of the severest grades were along the edges of the precipices or where we seemed to be clinging to the walls of rock. I cannot say that

I was not afraid nor that my heart was not often in my throat, but I will say that the experience was such that, knowing what I now do, I would take the journey again to feel the same exhilarating sense of pleasure and danger combined.

#### ON THE TOP OF THE ANDES.

The sensation of standing on the top of the Andes was worth having. As we climbed up and up above Casapalca the air grew colder and rarer. We rode out of a heavy rain into a dense snowstorm. Soon we were in banks of snow. Now the mist and the clouds surrounded us so that we could not see twenty feet beyond the car. We rode through the clouds and saw the storm sweep down the Andes below us. As the mist disappeared we caught a glimpse of the country through which we had been passing and shuddered at the precipices over which we had gone. Mount Meiggs was almost straight below us, and we stopped the engine a moment in front of the black mouth of the Galera tunnel on the very roof of the South American continent. Behind us all the waters were flowing into the Pacific Ocean. On the opposite side of the tunnel all of the waters find their way through the Amazon into the Atlantic. The dividing of the waters is, in fact, within the tunnel itself, and you could really stand at a certain point in the Galera tunnel and spit in both oceans without taking a step to one side or the other. I did not do this, for the interior was as dark as pitch, and I was too anxious to see the other side of the Andes. We went through the tunnel and stopped the Favorita at the other side among some of the grandest scenery of the trip. The mountains all about us were capped with snow. Over us towered Mount Meiggs, 17,575 feet high, its top a half mile above where we stood. Our altitude was more than three miles above the sea. We were on the highest railroad point in the world. Think of it! We were far above the height of the top of Fujiyama, the snow-capped mountain of Japan, far nearer the heavens than the top of Mount Blanc or any point in Europe, a thousand feet higher than Pike's Peak or any mountain in Colorado, above Mt. Whitney, and, in fact, far higher than any mountain in the United States, outside of Alaska. As I looked at the grandeur about me, I felt like the expressive, but not irreverent, cowboy, who awoke one morning in the midst of the Alps. His method of showing his approbation had always been by a hurrah, and when he looked up at snow-capped peaks rising one upon another as far as his eye could reach, he could contain himself no longer, and he threw his hat into the air, and with a cowboy yell, exclaimed: "Hurrah for God!"

#### THE TERRORS OF SOROCHE.

This was how I felt. I acted far differently. My voice was so weak from the rarity of the air that I could not have whistled a dog. At about ten thousand feet above the sea conversation began to lag in our party. It was almost impossible to talk to one another on the outside platform of the Favorita, and I found myself again and again weighing my thoughts to decide whether they were worth the breath it would take to utter them. All sorts of exertions took triple strength to perform them. I found my boots grow suddenly heavy, and a changed my step to that of an old man. At the eastern end of the Galera tunnel we stopped amid banks of snow, and Mr. Sherman and myself had a snow-balling fight away up there in the clouds. It was not an exciting contest, however. Every throw sent our hearts into our throats, and we had to stop and pant for breath. When we walked at all after this we had to go very slowly, and in climbing up the hills we crawled. As the day went on the uncomfortable feeling from the extraordinary height and our quick jump from the sea to the tops of the mountains increased. We descended about one thousand feet and stopped for the night at Casapalca, where there is a big silver and copper smelter owned by Backus, Johnson & Co., an enterprising firm which I shall describe in another letter treating of the mines of Peru. We were received here by the vice-president of the company, Capt. H. Guyer, an Idaho mining engineer, who made us at home and put us up for the night. Before we got to the house the Frenchman and Mr. Pierson were attacked with soroché, or the mountain sickness, a disease common to strangers in high altitudes, and later on the whole of the party were more or less affected. My attack did not come until midnight.

I awoke feeling as though the top of my head was rising into the air. I had a terrible pain in the temples, cramps in my legs and at the same time a strong inclination to vomit. I lay on my back all night to give my lungs as full play as possible, and hardly slept a wink. I managed to get up at daybreak, and although there was a coat on my tongue as thick as the fur of an Alaska seal, I drank some coffee, and by keeping out of doors was sufficiently recovered to take my hand-car ride down the mountains. Mr. Sherman tared even better than I, but Secretary Neal said that between the smell of the sulphur from the smelting furnaces and the soroché, he thought he was in hell, and dreamed all night that a hundred devils were dancing on his chest, while Mr. Pierson looked as though he had lost all his friends and said he longed for home. Capt. Guyer told us that almost every one who comes up the mountains is similarly affected, and that some fare much worse. A week or so ago Mr. Stuart, the former United States Minister to Paraguay, came up to Casapalca with his wife. The madame fainted before she could get from the train to the house, and was terribly sick all night. The Minister got along very well till near dinner time, when he was attacked with vomiting, diarrhoea and a fainting spell, and he was also sick for the night. The soroché is common throughout the Andes, and I fear I shall have more of it before my trip is over. It usually begins at the altitude of 12,000 feet. With some it does not last more than a day or so, and then passes off. With others it is very serious. The first symptoms are pains in the head and nausea. Then come vertigo, dimness of sight and hearing; fainting fits follow and blood flows from the eyes, nose and lips. Those who have weak lungs are liable to hemorrhages, and those whose hearts are weak sometimes drop dead. It is especially hard on full-blooded and stout people and those addicted to liquor and high living. Healthy, thin people of temperate habits soon get over it, and as I am of that class, weighing, all told, not more than one hundred pounds, I expect to survive.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

#### BATTLESHIP AND TORPELO BOAT.

Smooth and lean—they have stripped her clean  
Down to her keeling guns.  
A-weather and lee she smashes the sea  
With her weight of ten thousand tons.  
From bow to stern her watchers turn  
The beams of her searching sun.  
A-wash, half-drowned, we speed around  
To beat the veering light.  
For she must see ere her fangs are free  
That she may begin to bite.  
And we laugh where we lie at the blunder  
That misses us in the night.

They have freighted her with five hundred men;  
She is fierce with rifled guns;  
But she cannot mark as she rolls in the dark  
The death that comes and runs.  
We fit as a mit' wreath on the sea,  
And ere her topmen leap  
We have struck and fled, and the riven dead  
Are sucked in the whirling deep.  
—[J. W. M., in New York Press.]

#### GOD BLESS US EVERY ONE.

"God bless us, every one," prayed Tiny Tim,  
Crippled and dwarfed in body, yet so tall  
Of soul, we tiptoe earth to look on him,  
High towering over all.

He loved the loveless world, nor dreamed,  
indeed,  
That it at best, could give to him the while;  
But pitying glances, when his only need  
Was but a cheer smile.

And thus he prayed, "God bless us, every one,"  
Enfolding all the creeds within the span  
Of his child heart; and so, despising none,  
Was nearer saint than man.

I like to fancy God, in Paradise,  
Lifting a finger o'er the rhythmic swing  
Of chiming harp and song, with eager eyes  
Turned earthward, listening.

The anthem stilled—the angels leaning there  
Above the golden walls—the morning sun  
Bursting flower-like with the prayer,  
"God bless us, every one."  
—[OLD-FASHIONED ROSES.]

#### GRANDPA'S WAY.

Somehow, of all the day we children used to dread  
When night would come, and mother'd say,  
"Now, children, go to bed."  
Till grandpa came to visit us. He was a soldier,  
and you see  
He's just as good and pleasant as ever he can be.  
The very first night he asked mother, with a smile,  
If the children ever marched to bed in good old soldier style.  
Then he commenced to count, "One, two, one, two," I tell you it was fine.  
And you don't know how quickly we all fell into line.  
Since then, all day we kind of look ahead  
For night to come, when we like soldiers can march away to bed.  
And grandpa says, if we've a task, we'll find it just the same—  
It's so much easier to do it if it has a pleasant name.  
—[Florence A. Hayes in the American Agriculturist.]



## SUCCESS AS A TRAVELING SALESMAN.

By a Special Contributor.

I HAVE traveled twenty years, and never missed a season. I have been married eight years, and only spent one Christmas with my wife. But I would rather be a traveling salesman than a lawyer or a doctor. Perhaps it is true that to succeed at anything a man must prefer that thing. If I am to be guided by my own experience, there are also other essentials to even a reasonable success. Know your goods, know your market, know your customers. Work by day and travel by night. Keep your digestion and your temper even. Keep your eye clear and your hand steady, and tell your customers the truth—not fairy stories, not even "good stories."

### A GONE-BY TYPE.

The commercial traveler who carries a pistol, a pack of cards, a bottle of whisky, and a box of cigars in his satchel doesn't hold out. As a type he is rapidly disappearing. The merchants of the United States have gotten educated beyond him. Goods are no longer sold on friendship. They must have merits of their own, and they must be offered for sale at the right time. Anticipation is half the battle. In the development of this country the part played by commercial travelers is rarely considered. Yet it is a most important one. But it is a great deal easier to go out and do a thing, than it is to tell how it is done.

Instead of the commercial traveler's work being a picturesque spree, with good stories, good cigars and perpetual parlor-car seats, it is after all governed by exactly the same rules as those which regulate any other business. He is the middle man between the seller and the buyer, and he must command the respect of each of them. In order to do this he can't well avoid being truthful, courteous and polite. Instead of loading, drinking and exchanging jokes with the people along his route, he must work hard each day, say one town a day, and travel by nights to the next stopping place. It is hardly necessary to say that he must feel well and keep well to be able to do this; and his digestion must be equal to almost any kind of food he finds.

If my own experience is of any value to young men who may think of starting out in this business, they are welcome to it. I began on the road about the time I reached my majority; already I had served a useful apprenticeship in the retail trade. Why was that useful? Because you can't sell goods unless you know them; you can't convince a customer, unless you can answer his questions. There's no use wasting time in trying to make friends with him unless you can sell him goods. Drinking with him and telling him good stories doesn't count for much nowadays. It's more and more straight goods and straight business.

### PISTOLS ARE NOT NECESSITIES.

Every week I get letters from friends asking advice about the road. I believe it is true that I am the oldest man in my line, dry goods specialties, traveling out of New York. For twenty years I have made regular trips through the Southwest. I have never carried a pistol in that time and never needed one—in spite of the saying that when you have a pistol in Texas you "need it like h—." I never saw trouble that I felt I had to take part in. Indeed, I never carried a weapon since my early days, when there were not so many railroads, and I had to make wagon trips sometimes by night from one backwoods town to another, with a colored man driving me and a Winchester on the seat by my side. When a young man asks how he can start all I can say is, begin in a small way. Experience and reputation in your line are absolutely necessary to secure employment by a good house at good money. Until you have these, try for them, as a retail salesman, anywhere. Unknown quantities are not wanted in big houses.

There are certain kinds of trade, such as the shoe, the hat and the clothing, which do nearly all their business by means of traveling salesmen. And they do nearly all of it in four or five months of the year. These salesmen go out in May and June to take their fall orders, and they go again in November and December to take their spring orders. A salesman who would travel ten months in the year and carry five times as many goods could not sell any more than they do in four or five. Which indicates that there are two kinds of salesmen, the "pikers," who grind away all the time, and the men who bunch their hits, to use a baseballism, anticipate their customers' demands, sell spring goods, say, in my line, in November and December, go out in March to keep in touch with their customers and then spend the warm months in New York selling goods in their own houses to their road customers who have come on here to buy for the fall. While it is true that it is the advance business that pays, it is also true that there isn't any man who can make what I call a salary unless he sells

goods in New York as well as on the road. While merchants came to New York twenty years ago more than they do now, it is still true that they continue to come on now at certain times. It is in New York then that the traveling salesman who has been in their stores, and mixed with them, knows what they want and how to sell to them. And it is here above all that the value of the traveling salesman to his parent house is proven, above all mercantile agency reports.

### DEALING WITH CUSTOMERS.

The best customer last year may not be so good this year; discounts may have fallen off, ill-health hurt his business; he may have quarreled by letter with the home house. Now, the home house not only wants to weed out undesirable customers, but to replace them with good ones. It is the experienced traveling salesman who alone can know not only when but where to go. If I tell a southwestern merchant in July, in New York, that I will be in a place on December 1, and I've always "toted fair" with him, he'll wait to buy my line of goods until he sees my samples. I have traveled 2000 miles in one week, and 600 miles in another week, and made from five to seven towns in each. On the 26th day of last November I was in Dallas, on the 28th in Waco, on the 29th in Galveston, on December 1 in Houston, and on December 2 in Fort Worth. That would measure only about seven hundred miles over the State, but it was 1500 the way I went.

Expenses? Expenses don't cut any figure. You must get the business, no matter what it costs. Your expenses may be \$60 one week and \$160 the next. To meet them you draw drafts on the parent house—not on a bank. I never knew a reputable house to refuse to pay a draft drawn by a reputable traveling man. And for integrity, traveling men are away above the average. The old-timer who drank hard and told stories is no longer "in it." The merchant of today knows when he is "getting a run for his money." It doesn't do any harm to "jolly" him a bit; naturally, you wouldn't take your troubles to him. Tact and truthfulness generally win. And sometimes you tell him a story you have heard.

### BIG INCOMES MADE BY GOOD MEN

Experienced men, who have their health, are never out of a job. Such a one, who travels with a special line of goods for a big house may make \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year in commissions. Many of them make from \$6000 to \$8000. A good house salesman in a big house may sell in the market (that is, in New York City, of course) a million dollars' worth of general dry goods in a year. But he couldn't possibly go out on the road with general samples and sell half that amount in a year. Yet a good traveling salesman with a special line of dry goods might sell on the road a million dollars' worth of his specialty. So the cost to general houses is less than to special ones to sell their goods, and the general salesmen get paid less.

Concentration is what pays the house as well as its travelers. Know your market, know your customers and know your special line of goods. Every successful road salesman has offers to take out side lines. But I have always refused; it's better to have one thing to sell and to sell that and nothing else. In all my twenty years' on the road I have never been insulted, never had a personal altercation. And the one Christmas that my wife did spend with me she traveled 2000 miles to do it. But I love my business; I wouldn't give it up, even if, like some habits, it does "unfit a man for anything else."

HENRY W. CHAPMAN.

### CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Harry Louis, alias Prof. Schultz, Taken into Custody.

Harry Louis was arrested Thursday afternoon by Officer Dyke and charged with having burglarized the residence of J. T. Musgrove, No. 2721 Michigan avenue, Boyle Heights. The detectives have thought ever since Louis was brought in that he was an old offender, and for this reason they have been "digging" on his record and find many things which look more or less shady. They have learned that a week before he was arrested he was in the vicinity where the crime was committed. At that time he was going from house to house offering face powder for sale. Last November he was in the same part of the city wanting to buy old jewelry and metals. He was recognized by Mrs. Dinman, who lives on Michigan avenue, as being the same party. At that time he was living at No. 432 West Seventh street, with a woman whom he represented to be his wife. He then passed under the name of Schultz.

While peddling face powder he visited the house of Mr. Haskell on Second street, Boyle Heights, where he was seen by Mrs. D. D. Carter, who lives opposite Haskell's.

Last Thursday Louis was seen by two boys, who live in the neighborhood, attempting to raise a window in



## Los Angeles Life-Saving Station...

KNOWN AS

## The Koch Medical Institute ...for the Cure of CONSUMPTION

Where hundreds of patients, who had been given up to die by other physicians, have been restored to health by the use of the Whitman Remedies.

This institution for the saving of human life was founded March 1, 1896, by Dr. C. H. Whitman, who retired from the general practice of medicine of nearly twenty years experience to devote his entire time to the cure of consumption. That success has attended his efforts and that hundreds of cases have been cured is vouched for by the patients themselves, and herewith are appended extracts from the testimonials of a few who were thus saved from an untimely grave:

DR. C. H. WHITMAN—Your Improved Tuberculin was the sole means of saving my life. It is now nearly two years since I was cured of consumption by its use.

T. W. WOODWORTH, 108 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

After carefully investigating, I found many people who had been cured by the use of your remedies. I decided to place myself under your treatment, and in four months was permanently cured of consumption.

B. W. ANNIN, 234 Marengo Place, Pasadena, Cal.

I had not seen a well day in seven years. You cured me of consumption in three months.

E. G. HARE, 943 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.

It would indeed be difficult for me to fully express the gratitude I feel for the complete cure of consumption which has been wrought in me by the use of your Improved Tuberculin.

MRS. G. B. WEST, Morton Ave., Station 1, Pasadena, Cal.

I continue to enjoy good health and am able to do my usual day of work, all of which to me is occasion of profound thankfulness to God and Whitman's Improved Tuberculin treatment.

M. H. BLUNK, 1004 W. Eleventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have been a sufferer from tuberculosis. Boston physicians gave me no hope; you cured me in four months. My health was never better than now.

J. FRANK DANFORTH, 1515 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal.

June 1, 1896.

It was not believed that I could reach Los Angeles alive. My home physicians in Canada gave me no hope. I was almost helpless when I began your treatment; you cured me in three months.

W. F. STUTT, 216 East Eighth street, Riverside, Cal.

Extract from a letter received from above patient Jan. 4, 1898: "I thank God that through the treatment given me by you I feel almost as well as I ever did. I am able to eat as much as ever, and I weigh within a few pounds of my old weight. I go out and chop wood every morning, and my wife says I never looked better in my life."

W. FRANK STUTT, Riverside, Cal.

During the past year I have seen many cases cured by your Improved Tuberculin treatment.

W. H. SMITH, M. D., office cor. Third and Main streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

I heartily recommend to all persons suffering from tuberculosis the skill and experience of Dr. C. H. Whitman, who administered the treatment to me.

J. D. VAN WIRT, M. D., Johnsville, N. Y.

## Patients Can Be Treated at Their Own Homes

and receive the same benefit therefrom as at the Institute.

## Terms \$10 Per Month.

Symptom blanks and treatise on "Consumption, Its Cause and Cure," sent free. Address C. H. WHITMAN, M. D., Koch Medical Institute, Los Angeles, California.

the residence of W. J. Dinman, No. 2721 Michigan avenue. He made the attempt with a screw-driver, but was unsuccessful. He then went to Musgrove's house, No. 2721 Michigan avenue, where, after trying the doors, ringing the bell and meeting with no response, he entered the building by the use of skeleton keys. While attempting to enter Dinman's house he was seen by two boys, Steve Houseman and Alfred Requist, who followed and saw him enter Musgrove's house. They ran to the residence of a neighbor, where Mrs. Musgrove was visiting and notified her, but she being afraid to return, sent them for a policeman. While passing the house they saw Louis leave the back door and go to a vacant lot, where he sat down. They then ran back to Mrs. Musgrove, who returned home and found that \$29 had been taken from a purse, and from a savings bank belonging to her daughter. The boys started after an officer and finding Policeman Dyke notified him, and he soon had Louis under arrest. When taken to the station he was searched and \$64.51 in coin was found on him, together with considerable correspondence. Detective Goodman examined the correspondence and found it all addressed to Prof. Henry Schultz. When confronted with this fact, Louis said: "I am better known in this city than you are," but still clung to the name of Louis. He denied that he was Schultz, but gave no explanation of the fact that he had letters addressed to Schultz. Among the letters was a recommendation from B. Held, principal of the Sacred Heart school of Spokane, Wash., dated May 11, 1897, in which Prof. Henry Schultz is given a good recommendation as a musician. A letter dated December, 1897, from Court Royal, No. 17, Foresters of America, of Spokane, and signed by George C. Blakeslee, addressed to Prof. Schultz, tells him where to get his card.

### CUBA AND FREEDOM.

fore the examination takes place on Monday, at 2:30 p.m.

Afar, afar upon the tropic seas,  
Cradled in sunshine, fanned by fragrant breeze,  
A land of beauty, wondrously fair,  
Lies Cuba's Isle. Nature no shadows there,  
In her sweet-scented morns and fragrant noons,  
Drops down to darken; the charmed wind tunes  
Itself to melody, and running streams  
Flow like the hushed lullabies of pleasant dreams.

But man, ah, man! He stirs the tempest  
Of the hot passions—war blazes the path  
For pitiless death, and gaunt famine's tread  
Paves all the highways with the famished dead;

The mother bends with tearless eyes above  
The breathing skeletons her tender love  
Has long watched dying daily, till her heart  
Is dead with sorrow. The father's part

Is on the field of battle, hunted down  
Like some wild beast, wearing the thorny crown  
Of daily martyrdom, by Spanish foe  
Set with sharp spikes of cruelty and woe.  
Homeless he skulks across the war-scarred plains,  
Red with the blood from murdered patriots' veins,  
Strong and unyielding is his spirit still,  
He of heroic heart and dauntless will.

'Tis Death or Freedom! That the Cuban's cry.  
O Christian nations, never idly by  
Could stand the sons of Freedom in whose sight,  
Blackened by Hate, and torn by cruel Might,  
Lay a whole land prostrate. Fling to the breeze  
The Stars and Stripes! Humanity for these  
Shall lift her arm, triumphantly shall wave  
Old Glory's folds above the tyrant's grave,  
Wave in its spotless brightness while we see  
A land redeemed, a struggling people free.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

May 13.

ITCHING scalp, use Smith's Dandruff Pomade.



## GOOD SHORT STORIES.

## Kept on Knitting.

THE war spirit rages in the South even more violently than in the North. It is responsible for this letter from a Georgia woman 90 years old: "I allers knowd thar would be another war before I died. I allers had faith that I would live to see more fightin'. I say I had faith in it, and I have never ceased to knit-sock for the soldiers. I kept 'em supplied endurin' the late war, and I have 330 pair of war sox on hand at this writin'. Many and many a poor soldier died in the sox I made. But some few come home in 'em. Gen. Lee won two battles in sox I sent him. What do you reckon the government would give me a pair for 'em?'—[Atlanta Constitution.]

## Adopted as an Irishman.

RIGHT in front of the great canvas representing Webster making his famous reply to Hayne in the Senate, and at the moment on the night of the Hibernian war meeting in Faneuil Hall, when hundreds were elbowing for a chance to subscribe themselves volunteers, a tall, raw-boned man, with a Dingley nose and an eagle eye, grasped the pencil from Tim Coakley's hand.

"What's the matter?" quoth Tim. The reply was obscured in a pigeon English not easily grasped.

"Huh?" Tim didn't catch it, and the "huh" was for the tall, raw-boned man to come again.

He did, and Tim discovered that he wanted to sign.

"What's your name?" said Tim. "Ragnar Reynavik," and as that came like the sound of a cleaning rammer in a big gun, Tim was once more at sea.

"Say, old man," said Tim with that decoy smile which has won votes and juries, "I'm just a bit hard of hearing—what did you say your name was?"

"Ragnar Raynavik." At this Tim turned to a friend and said:

"I'll bet four dollars that this is the author of 'Quo Vadis.'" Then to the raw-boned man:

"Are you Irish?"

"Now, Norwegian."

"This meeting," said Tim, was called to organize an Irish regiment, and none but Irish or those of Irish descent, can join."

"I don't give a damn. I'm not afraid of the Spanish or the Irish either. Let me put my name down."

"All right," said Tim, "go ahead. You'll make a good mascot, anyway."

—[Boston Globe.]

## Good at Bluffing.

"NO, SIR; not any," he said as he put down the paper. "I wouldn't play poker with the captain of the Mangrove for anything."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Matter with him!" he exclaimed. "Did you read how he captured the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Panama?"

They said they had.

"Well," he explained, "maybe you people would be willing to play poker with a man who can put up a bluff like that, but I wouldn't. I don't want to play poker with any man who can stand pat on a bobtail flush and bluff a man with four aces right out of the game. Not on your life."—[Chicago Post.]

## Volunteer Fighters.

THE old question as to the fighting ability of regulars and volunteers is again demanding public attention. The regulars have very little confidence in the fighting ability of the volunteers, and the volunteers are not warm admirers of the staying qualities of the regulars. It is reported that Gen. Miles recently made a slighting remark about the volunteers, but the rumor is probably unfounded. But the rumor recalls an old story.

A retired army officer who served through the late unpleasantness, was asked which were the best fighters, regulars or volunteers.

"Well, both are brave enough, but the volunteers would fight longer than the regulars."

"How do you account for that?"

"That's easy. The fool volunteers knew so little about warfare that they didn't know when they were whipped."

—[Omaha World-Herald.]

## One Touch of Nature.

HE was the only man on the train who was not glowering with black looks over the Pacific news in the morning paper. He did not even unfold the sheet in his hand, or as much as glance at the double-column head as it lay face upward on his knee. Instead he gazed with unseeing eyes out of the window and whistled softly with a

time, broken now and then by a smile that crossed his bearded lips.

The young girl directly opposite thought him handsome, and described his preoccupied air to romantic reasons. And the older woman who sat with her glanced sharply across from time to time, to see what the young man meant by rudely whistling in a public conveyance. But the looks of the youth and age were alike lost on him, and after awhile he turned his face toward the light and sang with such hearty untunefulness that his spectacled neighbor felt bound to remonstrate.

"Young man," she said, grimly, "have you hired this car for your own use?" He stared at her blankly a minute, and then flushed to the roots of his hair.

"Was—I was singing?" he questioned shamefacedly.

"You were making a horrible noise," she replied, tartly. Then he laughed a wholesome, honest guffaw, and leaned forward confidentially.

"The joke's on me," he owned. "Tell the truth, my baby has just cut a tooth, and—and I was thinking how cunning the little chap looked when he grinned."

The war light faded in the woman's eyes, and a smile touched the corners of her mouth as she beamed on the young father, and questioned with deep interest:

"Upper or under?"—[Chicago Journal.]

## Wanted to Enlist.

THE young colored man was very fortunate in that the cable car was just about to stop at a crossing when the fender struck him. He disentangled himself from the network, and, straightening himself up, inquired of the policeman:

"What is de recruitin' office?"

The policeman gave him the proper directions and then asked:

"Were you on your way to enlist?"

"No, suh, but I done change mer min'. I ain' gwinter run no risks of habbin' it said dat I done kep' out'n de chiny only ter meet mer death at de han's ob er street cyah!"—[Washington Star.]

## He Gave Society.

THE funniest thing I ever saw in the line of business," echoed the leading theatrical manager of Detroit. "It was right here in this city, and I actually laughed till they had to call a doctor to take the kinks out of my ribs. Of course this will handicap the story, for I can never make the incident appear as ridiculous as it was."

"We were having a corking show and a big rush at the Whitney Grand. One night, shortly before 8 o'clock, while the house was filling rapidly a large young man came from the inside and asked permission of the doortender to go out."

"Well," began the man on guard, who is a born jollier. "It's against the rules of the house to permit any one to leave after occupying a seat, but you look like a reliable citizen, and I'm half disposed to make an exception in your case, but I am not certain that you'll come back."

"Though evidently a 'Rube,' in the parlance of the profession, the fellow had the assurance of a crossroads oracle. 'Oh, I'll be back all right enough!' he said, cheerily. 'You needn't worry a minute about me.' 'I don't know about that. If I was only sure.' And the joker kept a perfectly straight face."

"I tell you, I'm square," declared the fellow with a flourish. 'Here! If you don't want to take my word for it, here's this watch and chain for security that I'll show up before the show begins.'"

"He positively handed over the jewelry as a substantial evidence of his good faith; just as though we cared whether we ever saw him again."—[Detroit Free Press.]

## The Refert Courteous.

WAY back in the seventies, during the famous deadlock fight on the Civil Rights Bill, the question of the adjournment of Congress was under discussion one Saturday afternoon. Ben Butler, that born wit, had stepped over to Sam Randall's desk for a private consultation. Butler favored a Sunday session while Randall opposed it vigorously.

"Bad as I am, I have some respect for God's day," said the famous high-tariff champion, "and I don't think it right to hold a session on the Sabbath."

"Oh, pshaw!" responded Butler. "Doesn't the Bible say that it is lawful to pull your ox or ass out of the pit on the Sabbath day? You have seventy-three asses on your side of this house—that I want to get out of this ditch tomorrow, and I think I am engaged in a holy work."

"Don't do it, Butler," pleaded Randall. "I have some respect for you that I don't want to lose. I expect some day to meet you in a better world."

"But you'll be there, as you are here."

retorted the sly Benjamin, quick as a flash, "a member of the lower house."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

## Mistook the Mule.

DEACON JACKSON was a very pious but very determined old colored citizen of Owl Creek Valley. He had a young mule which his boys were unable to ride, and their failure to break the animal so exasperated the old man that he determined to ride it himself. He was, however, no sooner located on its back than he was thrown into an adjoining lot, where he was picked up with both legs broken and his neck badly sprained.

"What on earth did such an old man as you mean by trying to ride a wild young mule like that?" asked the doctor.

"Waal, suh," said Deacon Jackson. "I never does undertake to do nuthin' without fust consultin' ov de Lawd an' sein' whut he dun thunk erbout hit. I axed him ef I orter ride dat mule whut my tridin' no ercount boys couldn't ride, and de Lawd he sed, 'Yessah, jes' ez plain ez I am talkin' to you.'"

"Well, but he seems to have given you bad advice."

"No, doctor. His judgment was all right, for de Lawd knows dis ole nigger never seed de day when he was afeared to straddle anythin' from a circular saw up to er elephant, but dis time I think de Lawd was jes' mistaken in de mule."—[Atlanta Journal.]

## MEN OF NOTE.

Chaucer enthusiasts are preparing for a celebration in 1900 of the 500th anniversary of the poet's death.

Prince Ferdinand, nephew and heir of the King of Roumania, has just been promoted by the latter to the rank of general.

The Laird of "Tribby" has just died of pneumonia. He was Du Maurier's friend, T. R. Lamont, an associate of the Royal Water-Color Society.

The presentation of the portrait of President McKinley with the biograph in English theaters is the signal for unbounded enthusiasm just now.

Thomas Edison has contributed to the definitions of genius by saying, when asked as to its relation to inspiration: "Bah! inspiration is perspiration."

Wilson Barrett, the famous actor, has been touring Australia, and has met with great success, though he has frequently had to play when the thermometer registered 100 in the shade.

Tom Allen of Flemington, Ky., a youngster of 106 summers, who participated in the Crimean, Mexican and civil wars, has applied for enlistment in the National Guard of West Virginia.

This year marks the tri-centenary of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Sir Henry Irving will celebrate this appropriately by including it in the programme of his plays for the coming season.

The son of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is in England, will remain in that country for some time, and when he returns home will try to introduce the ideas of English civilization among his countrymen.

The trumpet upon which Trumpet-Major Joy of the Seventeenth Lancers sounded the order for the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, with Joy's four medals, was sold at auction in London recently for 750 guineas.

Capt. J. H. Sands, of the cruiser Columbia, has been forty years in the navy. He is described as being in appearance very much like a college professor, and, indeed, is a scholarly officer, as well as an accomplished seaman.

In one of his books, Mark Twain observes that the reason there is comparatively little arable land in Spain is because the great majority of the Spanish people are in the habit of squandering it on their persons, and when they die it is buried with them.

This was John Adams's idea of the mission of America: "I always consider the settlement of America with reverence and wonder, as the opening of a grand scene and design in Providence for the illumination of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth."

Gen. Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar of Egypt, under whose direction a brilliant victory over the dervishes was won recently, served twelve years as a subaltern without gaining any reputation for brilliance. Once given a chance, however, and his rise was rocket-like.

This month the students of Oak Ridge, N. C., Institute will unveil a monument on the Guilford battleground to the memory of "Gillies," the drummer boy of the legion of Light Horse Harry Lee. This brave youth was killed near Oak Ridge by a number of Tarleton's dragoons.

London believes the rumor that the Duke of York is to resume active naval duties as commander of H.M.S. Crescent, a first-class cruiser. He entered the navy at the age of 12, and in 1890, as commander of the gunboat Thrush, cruised in the waters now pervaded by Admiral Sampson's fleet.

There has been a slight improvement in the condition of Friedrich Nietzsche, the German philosopher, who is now insane. He has French novels read to him continually, and follows the thread

of the story with absorbed interest. The physicians do not despair of a favorable turn in his disease.

The new Turkish Minister is an intelligent-looking oriental, whose fez and slippers go badly enough with a monocle, which he manages awkwardly. He is young, say 34, Mohometan in faith, and has one Turkish wife in Constantinople. He was educated in Paris, and has served there and in London.

The new chaplain of the Iowa is the Rev. Father Dorney of Chicago. Father Dorney goes into the navy with the reputation of being the most popular priest in Chicago. He is a man not yet 40, is 6 feet tall and weighs over two hundred pounds. He is an enthusiastic athlete and a very handy man with the gloves.

It has been decided that the work of conducting the Wagnerian performances at the Covent Garden Theatre's June and July season, that was to be done by Anton Seidl, will be divided. The three cycles of "The Ring of the Nibelung" will be conducted by Felix Mottl of Karlsruhe, and the other Wagnerian performances by Herr Zumpke.

The King of Saxony spends \$21,000 a year on the two principal Dresden theaters. The Regent of Bavaria spends the same amount on the two Munich theaters, and the German Emperor, in his quality as King of Prussia, is compelled to pay out \$20,000 a year to the individual who manages theatrical matters at Wiesbaden.

Capt. Schley, commander of the flying squadron, came near joining the Confederate forces during the civil war. He had just returned from a trip to Japan, being a midshipman. Before landing he announced he would cast his lot with the South, but after consulting his father, who was a strong Union man, he changed his mind.

This year England is to have another distinguished Indian visitor in the person of Prince Aini Singh, Prime Minister of Cashmere. Prince Aini will be under the charge of Maj. Kaye, a trusted and prominent official of the government in India. The Prince will have an audience of the Queen, and will undertake a provincial tour. He is direct heir to the throne, being brother to the present Maharajah.

Cossack regiments are being drilled in crossing rivers on a novel sort of improvised bridge. Seven or eight lances are passed between the handles and tops of a dozen cooking kettles and are held firmly in place by the handles, beside being tied together with forage ropes. A dozen such bundles fastened together form one section of a raft or floating bridge, and are capable of sustaining half a ton of weight. A section can be put together in twenty-five minutes.

Among women who have offered their services as nurses during the war is the beautiful wife of Lieutenant-Commander Marx, judge-advocate of the Maine board of inquiry. She is best known to the public as Miss Grace Filkins, the leading woman of Charles Coghlan's company during this season.

Miss Katherine Duer, who will marry Clarence Mackay, is a daughter of one of New York's oldest families. She was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, and it was while en route to visit her friend at Blenheim Palace last year that she met Mr. Mackay on shipboard. It was love at first sight, the gossips say, and in proof of it they point out that she refused the young Mr. Wilson of the Tranby Croft family, while at Blenheim, and the gallant Marquis Guy de Lucerne later in Paris. This latter was probably after more "lucre."

When George C. Miln, the ex-Chicago preacher, played in Shakespearean tragedy in a western city a few years ago, he observed in the front row one night an elderly woman profusely shedding tears. Somewhat flattered he sent her word that he would like to see her after the performance. When they met, "Madame" was graciousness itself. "I perceive that my acting greatly moved you," "It did that," replied the old woman. "You see, sir, I've got a young son myself playin' actin' down in Kentucky somewhere, an' it broke me all up to think that mebbe he war'n't no better at it than you, sir."

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# The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,  
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

## Pasteurized Butter.

THE dairy business has undergone great transformations during the past few years, so that there is today as much difference between the old-fashioned methods of making butter of all grades and qualities, churned by individual farmers, and the present creamery system, as there is between the present railroad train and the stage coach.

Charles R. Woodhead, of this city, who was formerly well known in connection with the fruit-shipping business, has a creamery known as the Little Lake creamery, near Santa Fé Springs, in this county. He is making butter of unusually excellent quality by the Pasteur-process. This is said to be the first creamery on the Coast in which the process has been introduced. It is claimed in favor of this method that, if properly handled, it insures uniformity of product, that it improves the flavor of the butter, and that it greatly improves the keeping qualities. The whole of the milk is pasteurized and skimmed at the pasteurizing temperature, which is from 154 to 157 deg. Fahrenheit. Mr. Woodhead does not claim to have yet brought the process to perfection at his creamery, but he is rapidly working in that direction.

## Glass Making.

ANOTHER letter of inquiry has been received by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in regard to the opening of a glass-making enterprise here.

Next to the projected smelter, no manufacturing industry has been so much discussed in Los Angeles during the past ten years as that of a glass factory. That glass sand exists here, and that good glass may be made from it is an unquestionable fact. About ten years ago a company was formed for the manufacture of glass in Los Angeles. Among others interested in this company was Charles Raskin, at that time Belgian Consul here, who has since returned to his native country, and J. D. Reymert, Esq., an attorney, who died about a year ago. The project advanced so far that an experimental run was made in the southern part of the city by a Belgian glass maker then in Los Angeles, the sand being obtained from a bank on the west side of the Los Angeles River, near the Buena Vista-street bridge. The project fell through, owing to the collapse of the boom and the consequent difficulty of obtaining the necessary capital. It was estimated then that \$50,000 would be sufficient to equip a good factory for the manufacture of glass of the ordinary grades. Among the varieties of glass made at the experimental run was glass suitable for lamp chimneys. Since then scarcely a month has passed without the receipt of inquiries from eastern people regarding the opening for a glass factory here. Last year, in response to one of these inquiries, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce collected samples of glass sand from various parts of Southern California, which were sent to the inquirers, but nothing definite came of it, although some of the samples of sand were said to be well adapted for glass making. As mentioned in this department last week, an attempt is now being made to locate a glass factory in Orange county, the Santa Fé Railroad having stated that investigations of glass sand in that county had been found satisfactory, and that inducements were being offered to glass manufacturers to locate there. The bed of sand is located near San Juan Capistrano and is said to be comparatively unlimited in size.

As to the market for glass in Southern California, it is said that about 135 carloads of glassware are used annually in this section. This comprises fruit, milk and pickle jars, lamp chimneys, druggists' supplies and wine and beer bottles.

One difficulty that has been advanced in regard to the establishment of a glass factory here is the asserted fact that eastern glass manufacturers, who are unable to run their factories all the year around on the home demand, ship the product, which accumulates, to the Pacific Coast, and sell it at about cost, in order to keep their factories going. In spite of this, the freight and breakage on glassware from the East ought to leave a good margin of profit.

It should be remembered, also, that there is a possibility of very widely extending the use of glass in the fruit-packing business alone. If we are to work up a large trade in Europe in preserving fruits, we shall have to abandon the use of cans, which are much objected to there, and substitute glass. With a local factory, it should be possible to do this at reasonable expense. The probability is that before many years not only fruits,

but condensed milk and other food products, that are now packed in tin, will be put up in glass, which is more wholesome and more slightly.

## Ventura Shipments.

THE annual statement of the San Buena Ventura Wharf Company was recently filed with the County Clerk. The Ventura Independent gives the following statistics from the statement. Exports during the year ended April 30, 1898, were as follows:

"Beans (all varieties,) 80,384 bags; corn, 28,819 bags; barley, 14,721 bags; wheat, 617 bags; onions, 3321 bags; wool, 276 bags; potatoes, 26 bags; dried fruits, 4154 bags; walnuts, 2079 bags; almonds, 338 bags; peanuts, 156 bags; chiles, 414 bags; seaweed, 77 bags; pelts, 81 bundles, dry hides, 29 bundles; green hides, 947 bundles; oranges, 11,855 boxes; lemons, 6285 boxes; honey, 1501 cases; eggs, 53 cases; butter, 10 cases; merchandise, 1593 packages; fowls, 6 coops; horses, 4; bulk oil, 518-204 barrels; empty beer kegs, 2612; empty liquor barrels, 212.

"The imports were as follows: Packages of merchandise, 110,760; lumber, 4,752,831 feet. "The total income was \$18,101.12. The disbursements, operating, construction and repairs, \$15,712.29. The net profits, \$2388.84. The capital stock is \$20,000. Amount paid in, \$33,000; amount actually expended, \$176,817.81. The value of the wharf, warehouses and fixtures is estimated at \$69,000."

## Whittier Petroleum.

AMONG outside petroleum sections of Southern California, one that is coming into prominence is that at Whittier, where the Central Oil Company, in which Pasadena people are interested, has been operated steadily for some time past. The Pasadena Star says:

"The new well just finished by the Central Oil Company on their property at Whittier has commenced to flow, being the first flowing well on that property, and with slight exception in all Southern California. When the well was finished Saturday, and ready for the pump, oil commenced to flow from the well at the rate of five barrels or more an hour, and has continued at that rate up to the last report. It is not expected that this well will continue to flow longer than until the gas exhausted itself; but it is evident that the well will prove to be at least an eighty or ninety-barrel producer. Well No. 9, which is now at the depth of 1065 feet, is in exactly the same formation as well No. 11, which indicates that it will be nearly, if not quite, as good a well as No. 11. It is expected that the pump will be put in well No. 9 the latter part of this week. Wells Nos. 8 and 10 are ready for the drillers, and drilling will commence as soon as well No. 9 is finished.

"The company has bought a new steel tank of 20,000 barrels capacity, to be erected at Los Nietos on or before June 1. This will give the company a storage capacity of about 35,000 barrels, which makes it independent of the market.

Dr. Talcott visited the works yesterday and says that well No. 11 flowed until 'choked' up with sand. Then it was cleaned out and the pump put in, when it pumped at a rate of seven barrels per hour, or 168 barrels per day."

## Orange County Walnuts.

ONE of the most important resources of Orange county is found in the walnut orchards which flourish there, and have been rapidly extended during the past few years. According to the County Assessor's figures, there were in Orange county last year 60,708 walnut trees over 4 years of age, and 75,716 below that age. The neighborhood of San Juan Capistrano is especially favorable to walnut culture, as also that of the Placentia district. Near Santa Ana, Anaheim and Orange there are also some fine walnut orchards.

## Riverside County Ranch.

ONE of the largest ranches in Southern California is known as the Cosmo Pauba ranch, owned by the Cosmo Land and Water Company, of which Cobb & Culver are the lessees, in Riverside county. The Riverside Press says:

"The ranch is located at Temecula and comprises over 47,000 acres. Between 400 and 500 inches of water are owned by the company, and some idea of the scale upon which Messrs. Cobb and Culver run things may be gathered from the fact that over 11,000 head of sheep are now being pastured on their land. There are 3000 acres of barley that will yield eight sacks to the acre, 6000 acres of wheat that will aver-

age four sacks, and 250 acres of potatoes that will produce 200 bushels to the acre. About 600 tons of alfalfa will be cut, which, at \$12 a ton, will yield a very handsome return. There are between 250 and 300 stands of bees on the ranch, and these, too, are proving highly profitable. Everything about the ranch is managed on the most liberal scale, and it is extremely doubtful if there is a better-paying property of the kind in the entire State."

## Pasadena's Growing Population.

THE school census recently taken in Pasadena shows that there are this year 2676 children between the ages of 5 and 17, as against 2547 last year, a gain of 149. This means that the Pasadena school district will receive about \$1500 more money from the State this year; also that two or three more teachers must be employed, and that additional school facilities must be supplied, the High School being much overcrowded.

## Experiment Station Fruits.

SOME idea of the scope of the work being done at the Chino Valley experiment station may be gleaned from a glance at the varieties of fruit trees now growing there. The orchard is but one branch of the station work, which includes all phases of agriculture. There are at present, according to the Chino Champion, planted in the orchard the following fruit trees, besides several hundred varieties yet in the nursery.

	Trees.	Varities.
Almonds	33	27
Apricots	58	40
Apples	769	157
Cherries	47	44
Date palms	8	8
Figs	86	47
Filberts	12	7
Lemons	15	10
Limes	2	2
Medlars	2	1
Mulberries	7	3
Nectarines	13	11
Olives	149	71
Oranges	73	24
Persimmons	8	8
Peaches	134	81
Pears	269	214
Plums and prunes	400	200
Pomelos	10	9
Pomegranates	9	5
Quinces	11	6
Walnuts	19	19

## A Wharf for Santa Monica.

AT LENGTH the much-talked-of pleasure wharf at Santa Monica is about to materialize. The Santa Monica Signal says:

"A contract has been signed by the Thompson Bridge Company to construct a wharf on the South Side for Messrs. Kinney & Ryan, to be completed on or before July 1. "The length will be 1260 feet, with a twelve-foot approach, widening to twenty-eight feet when about one thousand feet out and again widening to forty feet on the last twenty-eight feet of its length.

"An interview with Messrs. Kinney & Ryan showed these gentlemen interested in the construction of a good, substantial pleasure wharf, with everything in the way of necessary appliances for the pleasure and comfort of those who will visit the south beach this summer.

"There will be two gangways leading to the water, and a floating dock will be attached for the use of those with pleasure boats. A hoisting apparatus will be placed on the wharf, that boats may be raised and run under sheds which will be provided for the purpose, instead of beaching them.

"The lack of such a feature of amusement on our beach has been a great drawback to us, both in winter and summer."

## A Pasadena Hotel.

THE Hotel Green at Pasadena closed for the season on the 7th of this month. In the 170 days that it was open, 2844 guests were entertained. A Pasadena paper estimates that at least \$150,000 was spent by these people during the season. Many of the rooms are already engaged for the next season, when the opening of the annex will make it possible to care for 450 guests.

## A Fine Public Library.

THE public park and library building presented to the city of Redlands by A. K. Smiley of that place was formally presented and received at a meeting held at Redlands on the 29th of last month. The Citigraph publishes a cut of the building, which is unique, handsome and artistic. Following facts are from a description of the library, as given by J. P. Fisk, Jr., at the meeting:

"The library building as it now stands is the result of much study on the part of Mr. Smiley. The original plans were drawn under his direction by a well-known Redlands architect, T. R. Griffith, to whose artistic ability much of the beauty of the building is due.

"The style of architecture is Moorish, popularly called 'Mission.' The walls are of solid brick, relieved by stone trimmings. The roof is of the best quality of heavy tiling, brought from Chicago.

"The main building is in the shape of

a cross, one hundred feet each way, and is constructed from basement to tower of the best materials. The plastering is upon steel lath, the floors are double, the upper floor of solid oak, highly polished; all the inside finish is of the best quality of well-seasoned quartered oak. All the inside wood work, except the mantels, was done in Redlands, including the making of all doors and all the paneling.

"The building will be lighted at night by eighty-three electric lights, with eleven circuits. Everything has been done to make the building perfectly adapted to its purpose, and a much larger sum spent than was at first contemplated.

"As so many erroneous statements have been published as to the money expended, it may be well to say that between \$50,000 and \$60,000 has been expended in the purchase of grounds and in the erection and furnishing of this building."

## Big Potatoes.

A STORY of big potatoes, and many in a hill, comes from the Hemet country. Dan Tripp, who owns a ranch in the mountains up that way, is quoted by the Hemet News as follows:

"He reports that on his mountain ranch he raises from 200 to 250 sacks of fine, large, mealy potatoes to the acre. The spuds grow to a mammoth size, many single potatoes weighing from three to four pounds. From one hill he has taken a large water bucketful of the tubers, and about four hills would fill a barley sack."

## Beets at Chino.

THE Chino Champion says: "There have been 4200 acres planted altogether on the Chino ranch. Of this, 3000 acres are on the lower black land, and on that the beets are doing fairly well. But on the remaining 1200 acres of dryer land planted, nothing is expected.

"At the present time Mr. Ruop says there are 1020 acres of good stand on the ranch. Of this, 800 acres on the lower land are doing well. The other 220 acres are doubtful of a crop.

"Planting had been completed last week, but the rain encouraged the planting of 100 to 150 acres more this week, which is now about finished."

## Cucamonga Orchards.

QUITE a large area of orchard has been planted in the Cucamonga section during the past few years. These orchards are not provided with water for irrigation, and some anxiety has been expressed by the owners as to how they would come through the dry season. The Cucamonga paper recently reported that the olive groves around there are in good condition, and have the prospect of an excellent season's growth, while the peach trees give indications of good crops. With proper cultivation, it is believed that much of the land around Cucamonga will retain moisture during the driest years, better than the heavier soil.

## A New Filter.

THERE has just been installed in the Hall of Inventions, on East Second street, what is termed the "Suman" filter. It can be seen in active operation, and the water sampled at any time. The filter is divided into four different compartments. The water, always filtering up and repeatedly, the filter can be easily and thoroughly cleaned without expense. It has departments in which all the sediment, organic matter and disease germs are collected, without affecting the life of the water. The Suman filter is simple and inexpensive, and can be constructed to meet the requirements of domestic use, or the largest water systems. The inventor is S. M. Suman of Riverside.

## Oceans of Water.

THE country around Perris, in Riverside county, was until recently considered one of the driest sections in Southern California, and only adapted to the growing of grain. A few years ago some enterprising people there sunk wells and found an abundance of water. Since then, prospecting for water has been continued with most encouraging results. A plan is on foot to bring electric power in from the mountains to this section, so as to enable farmers to pump their water at small expense. A correspondent of the Riverside Press writes as follows in regard to water development:

"It is reported in different places and by different people that the Bear Valley reservoir will be empty about the middle of July next, as there is at present only about thirty feet of water in it. The storms that have occurred within the last two or three days may help to fill the reservoir up with storm water, but it is doubtful whether that will make any material difference. If the water supply should fail, there will be a great number of wells bored. There are three alfalfa ranches in the valley that have already contracted



with Alexander Graham of Elsinore for new wells, or are about to do so. Arzena Reynolds put his twenty-five-horse power traction engine to work testing the Seibert well, half a mile below town, last week, at the order of the new owners, late from the East. The well, with a centrifugal pump much too small, threw a stream of thirty-one miner's inches of water for several hours without lowering the well. This is an enormous stream of water to take out of a six-inch hole. The pump is placed in a pit twenty-four feet below the surface of the ground, and the water rises nearly to the pump level. The test is deemed conclusive, showing that the well lies in a water belt that is little short of being artesian in its nature. Half a mile below this well is a twelve-foot hole that was dug by H. J. Norriss on his ranch some time ago. The water appears to have come from the old San Jacinto River bed, for with a four-horse power Chinese pump the water could not be lowered. A stream gushed in from the walls of the well in one place nearly as thick as a man's wrist, while numberless little streams helped to keep the flow steady. And there are several other instances of like nature in the valley.

"It is an undeniable fact that there is a perfect ocean of water beneath Perris Valley. There appears to be several strata, each stratum being better as depth is attained. The water in some places comes as near to the surface as five feet, and in others at least fifty feet. When these facts are fully patent to the world, Perris Valley will at once take the rank that she is entitled to. Every rancher with his windmill, his gasoline engine or horse power, is independent of Bear Valley or anybody else, as the water he so badly needs it right beneath his feet.

#### Arizona Agat.

THOSE who visit Arizona without having an opportunity to see the wonderful deposit of agatized wood at Chalcedony Park, near Holbrook, in the northern part of the Territory, may be able to see samples of this substance in Phoenix, where it is to be introduced in the new Capitol building, as stone trimmings or bases of pillars. It is the intention to place in the Capitol building all the various kinds of building material to be found in the Territory.

#### A CO-OPERATIVE HORSE.

##### HOW FOUR GIRLS WILL MAINTAIN A FINE MOUNT.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Four girls have been saving their pin money to buy—not a bonnet, but a horse for cooperative use in the country this summer. Each girl will own a quarter of the mount, for he is to be a saddle horse, each, naturally, would prefer to have a whole horse, but the state of finances not being equal to this, the best thing has been agreed upon. The horse will cost from \$100 to \$140, or it is not a thoroughbred or "quality" which is so much desired as a safe, sound animal, well broken to the saddle. This makes the first outlay for each partner comparatively trifling. The next question is the cost of keep, which has been figured out something like this: The board in the country will be only \$20 per month. The man who cares for the horse, who saddles and rides it and brings it to the door, should have a little fee, that he may take a more lively interest in the horse and its rider; \$4 per month must be put aside for him. Divide \$34 by four girls and there is \$8.50 due from each, a sum somewhat reduced for country living. This seems a small amount to give in exchange for a daily canter, or, rather, a tri-weekly canter, for the time-table which has been drawn up by the quartette reads as follows:

	Agnes.	Edith.	Grace.	Mary.
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Monday .....	8 to 10	8 to 10	4 to 6	3 to 5
Tuesday .....	8 to 10	8 to 10	4 to 6	3 to 5
Wednesday .....	9 to 11	9 to 11	3 to 5	4 to 6
Thursday .....	9 to 11	9 to 11	4 to 6	3 to 5
Friday .....	9 to 11	9 to 11	4 to 6	3 to 5
Saturday .....	8 to 10	8 to 10	3 to 5	4 to 6

The table, of course, is subject to change, to suit the convenience of the individual rider.

A strong horse can be used even three times daily, if he is properly fed and cared for, and possibly during the summer an evening ride may be arranged four times a week, each equestrian coming in for her share of the pleasure.

When it comes to purchasing a horse, to one of the four will be left its selection, for she is as good a judge of a horse as a man. With her natural delicacy of observation and quickness of perception, there is no reason why a woman may not be able to tell the good and bad points of a horse.

The girl who wants to be posted on the subject bears in mind that the Arabs have a proverb that "there should be four points of a horse long, four short, and four broad. The long are the neck, the forearm and the belly; the short are the back, the pastern, the tail and the ear; the broad are the forehead, the chest, the croup and the limbs. The head should be small and bony, the forehead broad—the broader the more sense and courage—the average forehead of a thoroughbred is nine and one-half inches.

## PUERTO RICO.

### THE RICH FRUIT IN THE CARIBBEAN THAT UNCLE SAM IS ABOUT TO PICK.

From a Special Correspondent.

The American public has received an immense amount of information regarding Cuba of late, but is strikingly ignorant about Porto Rico, as they call it, the correct Spanish name being Puerto Rico, or Rich Port. San Juan de Puerto Rico, to which newspapers constantly refer, as if it were the most important place on the island, is one of the least attractive spots there. It is an overcrowded, closely-built town of some twenty thousand inhabitants on a little isle, attached to the main land by an isthmus, on the Atlantic side. It is the residence of the Governor-General, but Ponce, on the Caribbean side of the island, is a much handsomer, wealthier and more extensive city, perhaps less interesting to us because it is built a little too far inland for naval attack, being out of sight from the shore. A great number of smaller towns and villages are scattered all around the island, for Puerto Rico is thickly settled for its size, it being some hundred miles long by thirty wide, and having over a million of inhabitants. It can compare very happily with Cuba, for it is one of the healthiest of the Antilles, even sporadic cases of yellow fever are rare, and the population is two-thirds white. However, that population consists largely of "hibarros"—Canary Islanders and their descendants—a shiftless, worthless lot, corresponding closely to our "white trash" of the South.

Mayaguez, a port town of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the Mona passage, and very convenient for the American fleet, may be taken as a typical Puerto Rican settlement. It has a fine harbor, the nearest to Cuba, and is a very pretty and picturesque place, not containing a house in the Havana style of blank street wall and iron-barred windows. Many of the buildings are ornamental wooden cottages, that afford food for that great pest of the tropics, the white ant, or "Comehua," which can consume a house in six months if neglected. A much larger number are of masonry, constructed to suit the climate, with wide verandas and high ceilings, roomy and comfortable, abundantly supplied with water and covering spaces of ground so large as to prove that city lots are not very valuable. Almost every house has a garden and back yard. Lovely flowers bloom profusely, while oranges, lemons, myrtles and pomegranates, grown to large trees, throw their cool shadows around the homes. The town is well lighted and provided with most of the modern improvements. It is built at the foot of a wide valley that slopes gently to the sea, and so is provided with natural drainage. The clerk of the weather has been extremely considerate in his arrangements for watering Mayaguez. During a season of six months, every day at some time between 12 and 4 o'clock, the rain clouds roll their dark masses suddenly over the place and pour down the torrents of a tropic rainstorm. In less than ten minutes a turbid flood of water is rushing down every street to the sea. Then, as swiftly as they came, the clouds roll away and the sun shines out on the wet sidewalks and diamond-decked gardens. The valley, the hills, indeed the whole island, is as green as an emerald. The scenery has no element of the grand, but the words "charming" and "lovely" are weak to describe the park-like country, with its soft and glowing beauty; the graceful curves of the grass-covered hills, broken by masses of trees, where groves of splendid mangos or cocoanuts are growing; small glittering lakes, full of water fowl, and looking as if the most artful of landscape gardeners had placed them, while a turn of the road or an opening in the hills brings into view the deep blue waters of the Caribbean Sea. The carriage drive from Mayaguez to San German was a vision of Paradise, for everything was seen through an atmosphere whose power to render each tint and outline more vivid eludes description. A tourist Louisianian might be struck by a sight never seen in our sugar-growing States—great fields of pale green sugar cane in full flower, the feathery, grayish sprays undulating in long waves before the wind and scattering on it a fine dust that is accused of producing inflamed eyes. Despite the intense vitality of wild nature, the beautiful effects of light and shade and glowing color that to an experienced traveler are so suggestive of bugs and malaria, Puerto Rico has a good climate, but a white man cannot keep up the same amount of energy and work there that he could in a cold one. Life can be taken very easily and lazily, and it must be so taken.

Puerto Rico had the advantage of her sister island, Cuba, when I was there, of being profoundly at peace. One of the first things to strike our attention on entering the hotel in Mayaguez was a notice tacked up in a conspicuous place, like a motto with us:

"NO SE HABLA POLITICA"

Which may be translated, "You must not talk politics," an injunction which the people seemed to religiously obey. Spain then maintained an army of

20,000 men on the island—a well-dressed, well-drilled and good-looking set of Spaniards, but naturally not very popular in the community they were meant to keep under proper submission. The silence of helplessness gave consent to the crushing misgovernment of Spain, but the native heart was full of bitter and justifiable rebellion. Every office of any value, from that of captain-general to the most petty custom-house official, is bestowed away from the Puerto Ricans, and on some Spaniard whose only object is to grab the spoils and go home to enjoy them, while the heavy duties and taxes imposed destroy trade and prosperity. Duties are levied on both exports and imports. The charges made as harbor dues are so great as to prevent vessels entering in search of cargoes. If a family desires to give a party, they have to pay for a license before doing so. One has to pay yearly for the privilege of living in Puerto Rico, as every man, of whatever nationality, has to provide himself annually with a certificate from the proper authorities, and called a "cedula," stating the person's name, address, nationality and employment. This paper he must be prepared to show on demand at any time. Finally, if he decides to escape from such constant supervision and exaction he has to pay for the permission to leave in the shape of a passport. There is little chance of success in a revolution. In Puerto Rico the island, besides being well garrisoned, is much smaller than Cuba; well cultivated and crossed by so many roads that it affords no mountains and forests to serve as strongholds and hiding places for insurgents.

Will they welcome a good rule bestowed forcibly by the United States? I doubt it. Race instinct is very strong. Latin will side with Latin, and Anglo-Saxon with Anglo-Saxon, in the presence of a foreign invader, however much they may bicker among themselves.

Social life in Mayaguez was led by large clubs, through which political feeling showed itself, as the members of the "Casino" were all Liberals, or natives, while the "Centro" was patronized by Conservatives, or Spaniards. A good military band played on Sunday and Thursday evenings of every week in the principal square and the best-dressed portion of the population collected there to hire seats and watch the promenaders or eat ices and listen to the music. Numbers of pretty women were then to be seen in the open air and heavy dew in light dresses and bare-headed, which in some degree accounts for the prevalence of lung disease among them.

The Roman Catholic is the state and stylish religion, of course, but in the city of Ponce there is a small Episcopal Church, and all forms of faith, or want of it, are tolerated; there is even a corner of the cemetery allowed for the burial of suicides, Protestants and Jews.

The chief exports of the island are sugar and coffee, both of excellent quality and carefully marketed. In the season crowds of men, women and children can be seen seated on the brick pavements of the patios, picking over the coffee. As it comes from the plantations every sack contains large, fully developed seeds from ripe fruit, small green ones from that which was unripe, and round ones which came from berries which bore only one seed. These last grow on feeble or old trees that are losing their productive power, and are sold in our groceries at an extra price, under the name of "caracol" or peaberry coffee. The pickers receive 50 cents the sack for sorting these three classes, grain by grain, which then is finally packed and marked for a foreign market—probably as Mocha, Java, etc.

There is a very large tropic fruit trade, of which much is—or rather was—sent to the United States, principally to New York and Philadelphia, mostly oranges, pineapples and cocoanuts. The pineapples are extremely large and fine flavor. I have bought eight large oranges for 1 cent in Puerto Rico. Lemons and limes are worth nothing there.

One of the first street cries to ring through the cool air of early morning in Mayaguez is "Cocos-cocos de agua!" as men drive donkey loads of green cocoanuts through the town. The pith has been cut off of each near the top, the purchaser pays 1 cent, and, selecting his nut from the paniers, cuts out the soft eye and drinks as much as he wants out of it on the spot. Some nuts contain more than a quart.

A stranger arriving in Mayaguez in time of peace and in May—the "Month of Mary"—may attend what might be to him a novel party. A large cross is set up at the end of a room and profusely decorated with flowers and lights, and friends assemble to dance, drink and be merry before it all night. Religion is still made the pretext for all forms of feasting, fun and frolic, and Sunday set carefully as the great day for barter and games.

The beautiful island is so fertile, and life so easy, there should not have been a pauper on it, but laziness and disease make many. Saturday is the day appointed by law on which beggars may ask alms, and we always saw

numbers appear, some on horseback from the country. If you did not wish to give an "ochavo"—a copper coin—you said, "Forgive me, my brother!" on which he bestowed on you, free, a soft Catholic blessing and passed on to the next.

Comparing the State of Puerto Rico as it was then, murmuring discontent, but peaceful and prosperous despite misrule, each life on her soil free to quietly pursue its own idea of happiness according to its own light and ability, and that of her sister Isle of Cuba, suffering at the same time frantically from the results of revolt, one is tempted to cry, "Peace at any price except honor!" Better far the tyranny of a stable government strong enough to enforce law and order, even for a heavy price, than the discord, wickedness and ruin of revolution, or the license that miscalls itself liberty. Let us hope, when we have bestowed freedom on Cuba, it may prove worthy of the gift, else it will be its final destruction. S. DESMOND SEGUR.

## WOMEN OF NOTE.

The widow of Henry W. Grady has been made one of the directors of the Atlanta Constitution Publishing Company.

The Queen of Italy is a robust person. She has a reputation as a long-distance pedestrian, and she turns to chess for relaxation.

It is said that Good Friday is the only day in the year in which the Spanish royal family appears on foot in the streets of Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, lately of New York, have definitely announced their intention of making their permanent residence in England.

"Becky Sharp," the new play in which Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear early next year, is the work of Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, a son of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

The young Queen of Holland and her mother have endeared themselves to the hearts of Parisians by the unostentatious manner in which they have been going about the French capital.

Although 79 years of age, Rosa Bonheur, the great painter of animals, appears as active as ever, so far as her work is concerned. She spends about five hours a day perched on a ladder in her studio.

The widow of President Barrios of Guatemala was formerly Miss Alge Benton, an inmate of an orphan asylum at Mobile, Ala. She afterward became an actress, and during her stage career met Barrios.

The Queen of Greece is the only woman admiral in the world. She holds this rank in the Russian navy, an honorary appointment conferred upon her by the late Czar, because her father held the rank of high admiral.

Miss Lillian Smith will probably not volunteer for war service for the reason that she already holds the post of government marine observer on a Cape Cod promontory. She watches ships through a telescope and takes notes of flags and names.

The Princess of Wales has a remarkable collection of hats and bonnets, consisting of all those she has worn during the thirty years she has led London fashion. Each hat or bonnet, carefully put away, bears the date of the season of its use.

Princess Furstenberg, daughter of the late Duc de Sagan, is engaged to her cousin, the Comte de Castellane, who is much younger than herself. She gives up the rich dowry from her late husband, who died two years ago, in order to contract the marriage.

Repeated efforts have been made to have Queen Victoria use the phonograph, so that her voice may be preserved to posterity. Thus far Her Majesty has resolutely declined, thinking, perhaps, that it would be too much like getting material in advance for an obituary.

Miss Alice Rusk, daughter of Col. L. J. Rusk, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture under President Harrison, is the most prominent candidate for the honor of christening the battleship Wisconsin, which will be launched in September.

Mrs. White, wife of William Allen White, editor, poet, author and editor of the Emporia Gazette, fully understands her husband's newspaper business, and takes care of it in his absence. Some of the Gazette's readers think there is even more ginger in the paper when Mr. White is away.

There is probably no family in England so gifted as that of Alma Tadema, the Royal Academician, four members of which have achieved distinction in arts and letters. His wife is a skillful wielder of the brush. His daughter, Miss Anna, won a medal at the last Paris exhibition. Miss Lawrence Alma-Tadema, the second daughter, has written the novel, "The Wings of Icarus."

Princess Clementina of Saxe-Coburg is reported near to death. She, with the Prince de Joinville, are the only surviving children of Louis Philippe. Her marriage to Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg took place while her father still reigned in France. She has shown a most remarkable talent for finance, having more than doubled the fortune received from her father by investment and speculation. Her health has been affected, it is believed, by the matrimonial troubles of her son, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg.



## WOMAN AND HOME.

## BEAUTIFYING DETAILS.

## FADS FOR THE COMING SUMMER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]  
NEW YORK, May 10.—Along the flowery path of temptation that leads a woman into extravagance and the bourne of big bills, there are strewn, by designing shop-keepers, a variety of small attractions that feminine flesh is not always heroic enough to resist. The jeweled cravat rings for example, the leather and velvet hat bands with jeweled slides, and the drawn-work stockings, are among the trifles that put wings to one's savings. Long, long ago the judgment of good taste handed down a decision against the masculine use of a gold circlet through which to draw a soft silk tie. Woman-kind, however, finds this fantasy of dress greatly to her liking, and the jewelers have been all the season fitting out the most alluring little cravat rings of gold and silver enamel and gun metal.

It is hardly necessary to say, perhaps, that turquoise blue enamel and rings of precious metal, set with this fashionable azure stone, can be counted by the tens and dozens to every two or three circlets in any other color and setting.

A gold or silver cravat ring has its stones well bedded in the metal, and next in popularity to the blue jewels are those that most nearly match the eyes. She who is perfectly conversant with the very letter of good taste only uses cabochon jewels in her cravat ring, and for brown eyes very deep-toned topaz are set. To match the iris, that, like those of Chaucer's lady, are as "graye as glasse," star sapphires are chosen, while the blue-eyed girl clings to the turquoise and the black-eyed beauty selects a diamond full of dancing lights. In choice of stones there is yet another method to follow, if this whim of eye matching does not suit every one's preference. Order your gem metal ring to be set with as many special jewels as will tell the initials of your name. A ring showing an emerald, coral and pearl may be freely translated as belonging to a Miss Emily Colgate Prince, or Elizabeth C. Peterson.

Socks, for all the world like those her husband and brother patronize, is one of the new garments that every modish woman is wearing with ill-concealed pride and ankles. Roman-striped socks, lisle-thread and gray-yarn socks, socks in silk and cotton, barred and starred and rolling up just midway over the calf of the leg, are among the qualities and colors demanded in feminine members. Socks of rainbow streakings are worn by the golfing and bicycling

women, who, in place of bloomers and their own long hose, hitching high above the knee, elect now to wear black equestrian tights. There is no contradicting the assertion that these close-clinging garments are both cooler and more comfortable in summer, when their wearers exercise, than the combination of knickerbocker and long hose. A final argument is that the knitted garments are a better protection against chill when taking exercise, and by a great display of logic it has been proven that a heavy golf stocking cannot be worn over the an-



A MUSLIN BONNET.

kles that are already well covered, hence the compromise on socks. The smart woman, whose petticoats are nipped just short enough to show, on the links and wheel, a well-turned ankle to advantage, adopts a delicate lisle or silk sock in a series of stripes that would make a rainbow envious. The finer the sock the less bulk it adds to the foot, and it is essential to add that these socks are not gartered. After the black tights are donned the socks are drawn over the feet, already clad in a dusky weave, and simply drawn up as high as they will go. They perhaps are allowed to roll over a little at the top, after the fashion of a Scotch golf hose, but the nap of the sock catching in that of the half-woolen tights serves to keep it up close and smooth about the ankles.



A NOVEL COMBING JACKET.

Thick-ankled women must be cautioned against the sock colored in horizontal stripes, unless they are content to publish unblushingly the heavy girth of their joints to a critical world. They had best confine themselves to the attractive dark blue, brown or green socks that are brightened up by figures of tiny golf drivers and white bells.

It would really put to shame the expert of spiders could she be treated to an hour's inspection of some of the undergarments that are now set forth as examples of what bridal lingerie should be. The first claim on admiring, not to say curious, attention, is made by the night dresses, petticoats, chemises and pantaloons that are not fringed with lace but frosted and fretted with the most delicate drawn-work. This mode of decoration seems to have given the realest of Valenciennes a setback, and strange to relate, the most costly and beautiful of these garments are imported, not from Paris, but Mexico. Broad, pointed collars, cuffs that extend to the elbow, and deep bands of insertion, are all a maze of the drawn threads that, in delicacy of quality and beauty of pattern, quite discount any but the rarest laces. It is hardly surprising to learn the generous prices this royal raiment brings when one considers that the linen of which they are made is first woven in France, then sent to the Mexican convents, where the nuns and the pupils in their school pull the threads and work the pattern.

The ideas for the decoration and cut of each garment come from fertile brains in the United States, where needlewomen are now turning very serious attention to luxurious bridal outfits. Among the confections for honeymoon wear are little corset covers in the form of bolero jackets, tying over the bust with narrow ribbons, while the body of the jacket is pierced with a Greek key, or some pattern in drawn threads. To the daintiest chemise tiny square jacket fronts of fretted linen are affixed, and from the open throats of the night dresses worked revers in hatched or swallow-tail shape turn back. With one accord the trousseau night dresses have double-worked ruffles falling full upon the shoulder, the sleeves puff to the elbow, from which to the knee falls back a handkerchief drapery of linen that looks like a fairy veil. Among the most fantastically modiste exhibits of lingerie are night dresses that button on the shoulders and down on the left side to the hip. With these the collar is gathered in by a ribbon, drawn high and close about the neck and knotting in a big rosette in the

rear. Most attractive, too, are the chemise and night robes of pale rose, green, lavender and blue lawn, onto which lace butterflies and birds and trailing vines are artfully applied. All these garments are folded in boxes lined with white satin, and tied up with heaps of silver paper and white silk lute string, and not one of them has passed under the hands of a laundress. The brides-to-be like to buy their costly lingerie just as it comes, wrinkled and slightly yellowed, but bearing beyond the question of a doubt all the proofs of hand and home make.

Except for the brides, who must bow to tradition and not to the fitful fashions of an hour, white underclothing seems almost at a discount. Not only does the colored silk petticoat now reign supreme, but when a cotton undershirt is worn women neglect the fair white embroidered ones for smart little house skirts and tinted lawn, crisp with half a dozen narrow flounces, graduating from a three-inch ripple at the foot to one scarce wider than the finger nail at the top. Another style of smart walking undershirt is made of brown grass linen with sixteen to twenty-five little flounces crimping its surface and set on with the Spanish slope. Turning over the simple, practical and inexpensive summer night dresses one finds them made chiefly of striped, flowered and figured lawn. Every one has a girdle of gay ribbon, and the corset covers are made of lawns in solid colors, to harmonize with the silk or muslin waist beneath which they are worn. It is no wonder that the little knitted undervests have gone the way of all underclothing and blossom out in the grassiest greens, poppy red, burnt orange yellow and sharpest purples. A great many of these cheerful little shirts are offered for summer wear in Shetland wool of the natural fleece cream color, the pure white bleach, or in a number of clear odd colors that the north Scotland people dye them. A hand-knitted Shetland undershirt, if it is the pure wool and has come from the Shetland Isles, will run through a woman's wedding ring far more easily than a pair of silk hose. The charm of this wool is that it wears remarkably, is both cool and warm as the weather requires and simply laughs at the wicked devices of the washwoman.

Straw goods are getting to the fore. This does not imply a flurry in hats or that woman-kind is cutting Japanese floor matting into summer shirt waists and golf skirts. The announcement, however, does imply that not to her head alone is femininity now confining



A STUDY IN RED AND BLACK.





FOR LITTLE WOMEN.

a practical use of straw fabrics. On her feet she is wearing, of the morning and about her house, the daintiest little straw slippers that come from Switzerland. Sole and vamp, all are made of flat elastic straw, dyed any clear pale color desired. Their exceeding coolness is one of their great attractions and some damsels whose feet are so delicate as to afford the experiment, wear about their rooms gay little straw sabots. A bright yellow straw parasol, made to exactly resemble the roof of a Japanese tea pagoda, is one of the novelties that the summer girl is counting among her weapons of seaside warfare. Such a parasol is mounted on a large bamboo stick, which is hollowed out and is fitted with a series of lenses, thus producing a species of spy-glass, also of great value to the summer girl. Last on the list of straw oddities are the belts made of an elastic grass, which serve as very pretty girdles with gingham and pique gowns.

Little wraps are not what they used to be, and there is every sign that the red golf jacket, with its garish green collar and cuffs, and its metal buttons, else that sober stand-by, the covert coat, will be chiefly used to temper the cool summer breezes to the muslin-clad lambs. They are dowdy, frowsy, characterless little shoulder capes that the importers show and our home designers and manufacturers have failed to rush into the breach. All this proves that nothing now can save the cape from a long period of oblivion. Perhaps the golfer's friend will survive for a space, but the cape as an element in the feminine wardrobe has run absolutely to seed and is about to be cast into outer darkness. It has, from a flowing wrap of large dimensions and voluptuous fold, shrunk into a poor little frizz of shoulder ruffles, while the coat is once more regnant. A good deal of interest is displayed in the black silk coat that promises to have a place in summer modes. Faillie Francise, heavy Armure, bengaline and Ottoman silk are all being cut up into handsome belted jackets with full front ruffles of black and cream lace. The bodies of the more expensive ones are chastely adorned with delicate jet appliques, and a good many women are wearing grenadine coats, made over colored silk linings. These of course are the indulgences of the rich, but a handsome, simple black silk coat promises to be a very sensible investment. Of course they are belted in with bands of jewels, though a heavy and unique silver belt is much more to the fashionable notion these days.

A new pattern in combing jackets has just been adopted by some shrewd woman, who is not above catching at a good idea in church. To copy in finest lawn a chorister boy's cotta and adapt it to the needs of the toilet is that which has been done, and a cooler, prettier, more becoming little bedroom wrap it would be hard to find. The illustration shows how the original has been slightly remodeled, and any clever needlewoman can make up her own chorister jackets, out of fine white lawn, or daintily tinted organdie. A goods without starch must be chosen and a little lace or hemstitching can be used on the robe to great advantage, else a series of narrow ribbons run through a lace heading, set on at the top of every broad hem.

A design for the compounding of a very bewitching red or blue figured dimity is given among the illustrations this week. In the example before

us the skirt bears two little flounces on its foot and every flounce is bordered with a white lace beading, through which a black ribbon runs and on either edge of which narrow white valenciennes is whipped. This simple and not expensive decoration describes a series of loops running high on the hips of the skirt and borders the top of the blousing body, which opens in a V over a pretty chemisette made of alternate bands of lace inserting and groups of lingerie tucks all in white. The black and white decoration relieves the otherwise severely simple sleeves, that are finished with cuffs to accord with the chemisette.

Two little girls in a group display the latest styles in garden overalls and in a summer coat and hood. The overalls are made of stout red linen and are conducive to comfort and childish health, while the smart little coat and hood are made of cream nun's veiling over a wavy silk lining; the whole is garnished with quilling of fancy lace. A sunbonnet a la mode, in pink lawn with white satin ribbon, is the last sketch. M. DAVIS.

## MISS EMMA THURSBY'S MEDAL.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.] No one can ever meet Miss Emma Thursby without noticing that she wears always about her neck or fastened at some part of her gown a large and unique-looking medal. The curiosity is then piqued as to its history, which is, indeed, full of interest. Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, was an ardent lover of music. At the time of his visit to Great Britain he heard for the first time at Her Majesty's Theater, in London, Therese Caroline Titjens, the great prima donna of the day. She was then giving her impersonation of Valentine in "The Huguenots." Alexander was enchanted with her mighty soprano voice, so sweet and rich, as well as her style of acting, which was noble and pure. She became a great favorite with him, and he would never miss if possible an opportunity to hear her sing. As a mark of his favor he presented her with the medal, simply requesting that at her death she would bequeath it to one as great as she.

The medal is fully three inches in diameter, and is of Persian antiquity, although the large turquoise in the center is a Russian amulet. It is supposed to prosper the wearer, and is a token of distinction. In its peculiar workmanship it is without a rival. A very long chain, also Persian in design, is attached to the medal. On the death of Mrs. Titjens in England, October 3, 1877, it was found that she had willed the medal to Hermine Rudersdorf, who was then probably the best-appreciated concert singer in Europe. She had been born at Ivanowsky, in the Ukraine, where her father was known as a famous violinist.

In 1871-72 she was engaged by the Boston Festival and afterward made her permanent home in this country. Her singing of "Medea" at the Crystal Palace is still remembered by many. After she retired from public life she devoted herself to the teaching of music. Miss Emma Thursby was one of her pupils.

Miss Thursby was born in Brooklyn, and from her childhood had been well known for her beautiful voice. She studied under Achille Erani, and at Milan under San Giovanni and Lamperti. While she was completing her studies in America with Mme. Rudersdorf the latter, had an opportunity to

become acquainted with her wonderful soprano voice, which was of remarkable compass, somewhat veiled, but noble and sympathetic. In fact, her voice possessed that touching quality which inevitably will make the people its slaves. At the time of her extended trip through Europe she was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm. In Sweden the people took the horses from her carriage that they might have



PORTRAIT OF MRS. WALLUSTEIN.

the honor of drawing it themselves. It is not surprising that to so beloved a pupil Mme. Rudersdorf should have bequeathed the medal. Nor is it to be wondered at that Miss Thursby never appears in public without it. She has unfortunately lost her voice now, which must doubly endear to her this token of its once-reigning beauty. It is the only ornament she ever wears. In her turn Miss Thursby will bestow the medal on whomsoever she may deem its most worthy possessor.

## WAR AMULETS AND CHARMS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.] There is not a mother's son, marching away to the Southern States, and probably to Cuba, who does not wear around his neck, or arm, or in his pocket, some one or two old-time safeguards against battle, disease and sudden death, not to speak of such commonplace illnesses as toothache, earache, bone fellows and what not. Some of the queer and more or less efficacious talismen the men have chosen for themselves, and every good Catholic wears a comforting scapula about his neck, but in the majority of cases the women have been responsible for this outburst of superstitious belief in the powers of the various amulets.

"Of course, there may be nothing at all in wearing a potato in your pocket, but if you would just do it for my sake," is what an anxious wife says to a rheumatic or neuralgic husband, who she knows will have to sleep in damp places, and run all manner of risks. Well, he usually pockets the potato, with a shaking sort of confidence in the humble tuber himself, while another man submits to the wearing of a tiny white silk packet hung by a ribbon around his throat. The packet holds finely-ground charcoal, and as a warder-off of typhoid fever and all other ills that arise from drinking impure water, is said to possess an honorable record.

Stronger than a fear of Spanish bul-

lets and torpedoes is the American woman's dread of fever, and every wife or mother has her own opinion of a special preventive of the dangerous Yellow Jack. A turquoise is supposed to render its wearer impregnable to what the ancient believers in amulets called fire in the blood. A gold or silver band on the fourth finger, set with a blue jewel, is a popular military decoration just now, and apprehensive women beg that their soldier boys will keep their hair as closely clipped as possible, or wear sulphur boots, else a square of raw white silk sewed into their coats over the region of the heart. Lamb's wool bracelets over the ankles and wrists are also considered effective for preserving the blood at a normal temperature, and women in Louisiana gather wild olive flowers and sew them into little bags, for wear about the neck in fever-ridden districts.

"If a wife breaks her betrothal ring with the husband who goes off to the wars, he will be sure to come back to give her the half she gave him." There is a rather gruesome talisman to this saying, which assures the doubting ones that if the husband does not come back alive his wife will always be able to meet him in her dreams, and thus learn the fate of the lost half of the ring.

The soldier who wears jewelry these days is wearing it to some purpose, for one way to escape gunshot wounds is supposed to be found in the wearing of a ruby. The red stone does look ominously like blood; but no matter, tradition speaks to the contrary, and ruby rings, or rubies set in cuff buttons, or the backs of watches, are very much the mode just now.

It is not to be supposed that the unworthy Spaniard will ever get near enough to our soldiers to offer them any injury with sword thrusts, or the bayonet's point. However, it is as well, think the superstitious, to be on the safe side and wear a bit of dried Spanish moss in one's pocket. Almost anywhere south of Tennessee the moss will be found in abundance. A wisp of it must be set to soak in water, then dried in the sun. After this its mere presence, when it is mixed with a little green grass, will staunch the severest wound.

Sadie Martinot is back at her country place on Long Island, and to a New York reporter described her experiences with Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" as something fierce. She says now that if she cannot go out as a legitimate actress in legitimate comedy she will stay at home and sell butter and eggs and raise cucumbers and tomatoes for a living.

## CUBA IS FREE.

(Tune: "America.")

O Spain, it is of thee,  
Land full of infamy,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where all wrongs abide,  
Who in thy boastful pride  
Dost think to rule the tide,  
And every thing.

O Spain, thy idle boast  
Is only "bluff" at most,  
To serve some plan;  
When we our war dogs loose,  
We'll quickly "cook your goose,"  
Too brown for any use,  
Says Uncle Sam.

Thy island in the sea  
Is destined soon to be  
A freemen's land;  
Land where destruction wide  
Is seen on every side,  
And starving thousands died,  
On every hand.

Cubans, your cry is heard,  
And gone forth is the word  
What is to be;  
No more Spain's murdering hand  
Shall on that island stand,  
But joy shall fill the land;  
Cuba is free!

C. E. ALLYN.

## Mrs. Rorer

"the most famous  
cook in America"  
recommends and  
uses Cleveland's  
Baking Powder  
exclusively.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is  
the purest baking powder made,  
and I have adopted it exclusively  
in my cooking schools and for  
daily household use."

Sarah J. Rorer  
Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.



## OUR MORNING SERMON.

## THREE DECISIVE BATTLES.

By Rev. Thomas W. Grafton,

Pastor Memorial Church, Disciples of Christ, Rock Island, Ill.

"Thou hast girded me with strength unto the battle."—[Psalms xviii, 29.]

**W**ARS and rumors of wars." For weeks our papers have teemed with war news; the edition which prints these lines will perhaps report another battle fought, another victory won. We are in the midst of what multitudes regard as a righteous war, in humanity's interest, in the cause of the Prince of Peace.

There are multitudes, too, who believe this to be the final conflict of civilization; that never again will nation rise up against nation; that Manila gave the first eastern gleam of the dawning day when men shall know war no more.

But the reign of the Prince of Peace will never render less essential the soldierly element in character. Though the thunder of artillery and battle-ships may cease forever, and the armies and navies of the world become the expensive ornaments of nations and kings, there will still remain a battleground on which great issues must be fought until the end of time. "There is no discharge in that war," we read.

This field of ceaseless conflict is the human heart. Within its recesses truth and falsehood will continue to contend for supremacy, and decisions must be rendered which will make or unmake men's fortunes. Three of these points of decision bear so vital a relation to human happiness that they deserve to be called decisive battles.

First—The choice of one's life work is an important decision. Its moral bearing is at once apparent; an occupation may be either an aid or a hindrance to one's higher development. No one ought, therefore, lightly to answer the question, "What shall I do?" which not only confronts our young men, but young women also. A mistake is often disastrous, and the occasion of bitter experiences and disappointments.

Such mistakes might often be avoided if young people were to stop and consider the question more seriously, studying especially their own qualifications. Every one is given natural endowments, which ought to be considered in deciding on a vocation. There is some one thing that he can do better than anything else, and which would afford him greater assurance of success. The inclination and talent of the boy sometimes point out the career of the man. Whether or not these can always be followed with safety, they should at least be carefully studied, and a choice made only after careful review of one's endowments.

A mistake might be avoided by a correct estimate of the dignity of labor. There was a time when all manual labor was regarded as fit only for slaves. In the palmy days of the Roman empire, when Gibbon estimates that 30,000,000 of her population were enslaved, the various trades were held in contempt. "The tradesman or mechanic," says Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, "is but a higher kind of slave. To do any work that marks or curves the body, to live upon daily pay, to be connected with sales in the public market, degrades the freeman."

But our age, and especially our Americanism, does not so regard it. Since the poor carpenter of Nazareth has become the world's teacher He has exalted labor. He has taught us to look for true grandeur of manhood, not in the occupation, but in the qualities of manhood with which the occupation is adorned. He called fishermen and tradesmen to be His disciples.

This is an industrial era. Cities are building, railroads pushing out in every direction, great manufacturing establishments springing up. All offer openings to every young man who is competent, upright, industrious, and any of them will reflect honor upon the man who brings to his task the elements of success. But whatever the field of toil into which a young man's choice leads him, the victory is his who will put his heart into his work and "do with his might what his hands find to do."

Second—Having entered upon his life work the young man is apt to think about a home around which the achievements of his life can be gathered, and in which he can find shelter from its storms and disappointments. Here another important decision awaits him. Alone he cannot build a home in any true sense. Who shall share the responsibility and honor with him?

No young person ought to contemplate the marriage relation without a lofty ideal. How many promising lives have been blighted because marriage has been contracted without any true conception of its aim or responsibility! Let it be to build a happy home, to get a foretaste of heaven and never lose sight of it. In this higher sense, marriage is a partnership in which each partner, if the enterprise is to prosper, must invest capital—and not only that, it is one in which each partner must be an active partner, diligent, forbearing, faithful. It is a mutual arrangement in which, if either partner

is unfaithful, the downfall of the home is sure.

The young man has a responsibility and ought never to think of marriage until he has determined whether he can meet that responsibility in an upright, manly way. Let him take an inventory of his resources. He has no right to ask any young woman to share his lot without some visible means of support. Competence is an element he must bring into the home. I do not use the term extravagantly. I mean by it a trade, or an occupation, with salary enough to support two in modest comfort.

Another resource which he must bring into the home is character. He must get his temper under control. The home is a republic and cannot endure the tyranny of a selfish despot. He must root out selfishness. The idea that the home is for the comfort and enjoyment of just one person, and that "the lord of creation" who bestows his name upon it, is a relic of barbarism. The enslavement of womanhood means the embitterment of mankind. He must leave off bad habits. No man has the right to be the husband of a drunkard's wife, or the father of a drunkard's children. Unless he can bring to the home a pure, sober manhood, the sweet fruits of victory won at the marriage altar will never be his.

Having determined to be a true man and having set his heart on building the happiest home heaven ever smiled upon, the young man in deciding on a helpmate should seek the woman who can best assist him in the realization of his ideals. One of the qualifications which he will first seek is intelligent womanhood, which means that with her present advantages she will have a fair education. Such women make the best home-builders, the wisest counselors, the most efficient helpmates.

But whatever her deficiencies or attainments, she should be a woman of sense, if fitted to preside over the destinies of the home. And since the home has received its most beautiful touches from the influence of Christianity, no one is so well qualified for wife duties as a Christian woman. A true-hearted, God-loving woman is a guiding star in any man's career, and should be the object of his search at that critical point when all that contributes to the happiness of an earthly home is involved.

3. But we pass to the consideration of a still more important decision. Success in one's life plans is to be desired; let us suppose that one's business career has been prosperous. Happiness in the domestic circle is a great blessing; let us hope there has been no failure here. What then? Has man achieved the highest possibilities of his nature, and made himself secure against every foe of human happiness?

The answer of our common experience is "No." Age comes creeping on by and by the hand that was so skillful in the sheps loses its cunning. The surgeon can no longer trust himself to use the scalpel. The business man must lean upon his staff while younger men direct the store, the factory, the bank. Old age is no respecter of persons or occupations. And perhaps the home, around which have clustered the sweetest memories of a lifetime, becomes dreary and desolate. Loved ones go out, and age lingers at the fireside alone.

Because these shadows gather round our brightest hopes, is the struggle for ennobled and happy manhood a profitless one? It certainly will be, in the end, if somewhere along life's pathway another battle is not fought and won, the battle which is to determine one's destiny.

"Under what flag, what commander, will you enlist?" is a question that confronts every soul. And there is no time when that question can be grappled with so successfully as in early life. It is the decisive battle that must in the end crown with victory or crush with defeat. Other decisions are important only as they bear on this final decision. Occupation is important because a useful life helps to the solution of this problem. A happy home is important as a stepping stone to a home beyond the skies.

The mission of Jesus was to help in this great conflict, to "gird with strength unto the battle." He has done His part. He has revealed an omnipotent, loving father waiting to receive His earth children. Each man's destiny henceforth awaits his own decision. Happy the man who has fixed his eye on the unfading crown and fought for victory; to whom is given the joy of knowing that from an earthly occupation which he honestly tried to fill, he is to be invested with high and lasting responsibilities; that out of an earthly home he faithfully tried to build, he is to step into one of many mansions in heaven.

"This is the victory that overcometh the world," and to win it a man must "fight the good fight of faith."

The day of success for the quarrelsome prima donna is past, and Alice Neilson should cultivate a reputation for amiability before it is too late.

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

## AN EPITOME OF THE SERMONS OF A WEEK.

**THE SUNRISE ROUTE.** The royal road in literature, in reform, in art, in religion, is the sunrise route.—[Rev. C. T. Brown, Congregationalist, Salt Lake City.]

**GOD IN HISTORY.** God is in history as well as in nature, and America's grand commission is to provide for the liberty of God's people.—[Rev. David Gregg, Presbyterian, Brooklyn.]

**POWER OF WOMAN.** Many a hand is relaxed at the entreaty of woman, which no other power on earth could undo.—[Rev. J. H. Rylance, Episcopalian, New York City.]

**SPOIL OF OFFICE.** Public office is not a public trust; it is spoil, booty, personal reward. This is the fundamental conception, and it is fundamentally immoral.—[Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, O.]

**QUO VADIS.** Does the Bible describe sin so as to make us love it or hate it? Compare the French novel with "Quo Vadis." The French novel gilds vice, while "Quo Vadis" makes us hate it.—[Rev. W. H. P. Vannie, Baptist, New York City.]

**BUSINESS AND RELIGION.** The religious problems of today are not commonly understood, and those who think that these problems can be thought out while one is sawing wood or counting money are wrong.—[Rev. J. E. Cathell, Episcopalian, Des Moines.]

**SIN.** Sin has two effects on the soul. It disorders the soul itself, and it estranges it from God. Viciously these effects are one and identical. The two remedies are one in affect also.—[Rev. Lyman Abbot, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.]

**NEW RELIGION.** We do not need a new religion as much as we do an application of the principles of the old to every stratum of the social, business and political world.—[Rev. T. E. Cramblet, Christian, Pittsburgh.]

**THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.** There is need, not of a new institution to take the place of the Sabbath-school, but of a complete overhauling and renovation of the whole institution.—[Rev. J. C. Wylie, Presbyterian, Williamsburg, Pa.]

**SPAIN.** The nation that, in the days of her greatness, would hire the assassin to kill such a man as William, the Prince of Orange, would be none too good to place a mine under the Maine in the days of her weakness.—[Rev. J. R. Henry, Presbyterian, Shady-side, Pa.]

**THOUGHTS.** "The heart of man is evil above all things and desperately wicked." Evil thoughts may be driven from the mind, but if the place is not filled with good thoughts the old tenants are sure to return much stronger than ever.—[Rev. Florence Buck, Unitarian, Cleveland, O.]

**THE GOD OF CHRIST.** There is no conception in all literature like the conception of God that Christ gives.—[Rev. J. E. A. Jayne, Disciples, Allegheny, Pa.]

**OUR WESTMINSTER.** The history of our nation is not found in the cash drawers of its merchants, but in the graves of its heroic dead. Our Westminster Abbey is at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.—[Rev. H. Mac Ayeal, Congregationalist, Omaha, Neb.]

**ON THE SEA.** The sea is the Lord's battlefield. He has defeated powerful fleets and mighty nations by the sea. Bloody and cruel Spain has been taught many a lesson by the great owner of the sea.—[Rev. N. Woodside, Methodist, Allegheny, Pa.]

**THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.** Any man who now believes in Christ as a savior is a part of the church—not the church of Methodists or Baptists or of Catholics or of any other denomination, but the church of Jesus Christ.—[Rev. C. B. Allen, Baptist, Omaha, Neb.]

**WAR.** War is a grim and dreadful thing, but there are crises in the lives of nations in which war has all the elements of nobility and righteousness. There are times when war is to be sought as the divinest and most God-given agency.—[Rev. S. W. McCorkle, Methodist, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

**WEYLERS.** Our saloons are the Weylers of our city. These convert women and children into reconcentrados. Their homes are destroyed, their education neglected, their wives and children are starved, and their fair name goes down to posterity with the shame of a drunkard's child.—[Rev. C. L. Thurgood, Disciple, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

**GOTHAM CHRISTIANS.** The New York of today has a vast array of spires pointing reverently toward

heaven. It has hosts of Christian people who are the peers of Christians in any country or in any age.—[Rev. H. C. Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

**PEACE OF SOUL.** Sin, the destroyer of our peace, is nailed to the cross with Jesus, so that it need have no dominion over us. Peace meets the deepest longings of a man's soul. Pleasure is man's delight, but peace is his necessity. No man is at his best without it.—[Rev. G. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati.]

**AN AWFUL SCENE.** This world presents an awful scene relative to security. The land is full of physicians ready to draw away disease. Inventors of all kinds offer their mechanism for the safety of business interests. Everywhere and everybody is trying to be secured.—[Rev. G. W. Perryman, Baptist, Cincinnati.]

**INDIVIDUALISM.** The social side of the gospel of Christ is the important side. It is the social side that Christ emphasized. We are still suffering from an exclusive preaching of the gospel of individualism.—[Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.]

**RIDICULE.** When we think of becoming Christians, we are so afraid that somebody will laugh at us, so afraid of what people will say. But a laugh or a sneer cannot injure; public opinion cannot hurt any one for doing right.—[Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, O.]

**M'KINLEY.** We elected the man now at the head of the country because we thought that he was in favor of sound money. His actions have shown us that "we builded better than we knew." His name will be signalized in history for his action in the past, and we sincerely hope for his action in the future.—[Rev. R. S. Storrs, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

**WOMEN OF GOD.** Since the family is the unit of society, and upon the family is based the church and state, it follows that the purity of society, the piety of the church, and the patriotism of the State will not rise higher than the purity, piety and patriotism of woman in her sphere as wife and mother. The women whom God made, not the new women, are those who rule the world.—[Rev. W. A. Stanton, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

**TWO KINDS OF MEN.** We admire the man of strong choice, who has a mind of his own, and is able to show a preference when the temptation comes to waver between two certain courses in life. We have no praise for him who is ever unsettled in his convictions, who is vacillating, and cannot be found the same any two consecutive moments.—[Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

**SABBATH DESECRATION.** We are a Christian nation, and the Bible is the recognized authority even in our courts of law. The Sabbath is a divine institution and almost a national one in America. For the Christian people of Omaha not to oppose this transgression of the Sabbath would be to admit that the devil has the right-of-way and that opposition would be futile.—[Rev. A. D. Brown, Presbyterian, Omaha, Neb.]

**MODERN WARFARE.** There are times, like the present, when it seems as though the animals were at the top and the affectional nature suppressed, and the conscience was ruled out of court; and yet, if you study the methods of modern warfare, as compared with those of the past, you see how pity and tenderness and care walk by the side of every gun, hide in the rear of every battlefield to attend to the wounded and suffering.—[Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.]

**THE BIRDS.** Birds are our brothers and sisters. If we are children of God, so are they. The same intelligence, life and love that is in us is in them. If we have souls, so have they. The difference between us is not in kind, but in degree. Any cruelty practiced on the birds we feel, although we may not know it. They are part of us. We came up through them. We were once birds. They will some day be men.—[Rev. H. O. Penticost, Unitarian, New York City.]

**DIVINE PROVIDENCE.** Lord God of the United States, Our nation is pledged unalterably to Him. In the cabin of the Mayflower read the charter: "In the name of God, amen." Which are the three cardinal propositions of the Declaration of Independence? "God created men equal;" "Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions;" "A firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence."—[Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

**BOOKS.** Books of science are even more rigorously sedate than books of religion. The Bible abounds in amusing situations—has its wit and humor; but these have no place in a book of mathematics, of philosophy or of natural science. Study shuts the door upon levity; knowledge is not for the frivolous; it is for those who seek it in all earnestness.—[Rev. Newton Mann, Unitarian, Omaha, Neb.]

## Save Money!

Stop buying other baking powder and using two teaspoonfuls to a quart of flour.

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best.



## FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

**LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF AMERICAN STATESMEN.** By Elbert Hubbard. [New York and London: Putnam's Sons.]

**T**HIS series of booklets will do much to arouse a spirit of patriotism in the hearts of their many readers, and quicken the desire for a more intimate knowledge of the character and the work of the men who have contributed so largely toward making American history a history in which every American may feel a just pride.

The present number deals with the life of John Hancock, whose name is so intimately linked with the annals of our early history, and it throws much light upon the events which led up to our Revolutionary struggle. It is a period with which we should all be familiar, and whose details should be closely studied.

## Magazines of the Month.

**APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY** will attract attention by the practical and popular character of many of its contributions. "The Question of Wheat—II," by Worthington C. Ford, will be read with interest, not only by the agriculturist, but by the student of political economy, as well. "Witchcraft in Bavaria," by Prof. E. P. Evans, is a thoughtful paper of much historical value; "A Study of Snow Crystals," is a delightful paper from the pen of W. A. Bentley, compiled by G. H. Perkins, of the University of Vermont; "Man's Dependence on the Earth" is an article full of interest, from the pen of M. L. Gailoudec. The remaining articles cover a wide field of general research, and are worthy of careful perusal.

Denahoe's is replete with fine illustrations, and has much of interest for the general reader. "Old-Fashioned Gardens," by Frank H. Sweet, seems to almost hold the odors and sweetness of the blossoming, old-time garden, with its many delightful charms. It is pleasant reading. "Sad Days in the Nation's History," will stir the hearts of its readers by its pathos and tenderness. The poetry of the number is good, and the fiction well pleased.

Self-Culture maintains its high standard, and deals most intelligently with a variety of topics that cannot fail to interest the intelligent reader. Among these are "Guatemala, Historical and Picturesque," by T. R. Dawley, Jr.; "The Elements of Success," George J. Manson; "Cheap Trips to Europe," Joseph M. Rogers; "The Poets as Liberals," Eugene Parsons; "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," by the editor; "Bacon versus Shakespeare," the Argument from Ben Johnson's Testimony," Prof. William Clark, D.C. D. In addition to these, the remaining contributions cover a wide field.

The Literary Digest for April 30 offers much to satisfy the intellectual hunger of its readers, touching as it does upon the general topics of the day, letters and art, science and invention, the religious world, foreign topics and miscellaneous themes. It is one of the most helpful of companions in the writer's sanctum.

The American Queen for May contains five new stories and forty original illustrations. Among the many themes of which it treats are, "Simple Homes and How to Make Them," by A. Lent; "The Queen's Cooking School," by Elizabeth Moore Halliwell; "Summer Dress Materials," Emma M. Hooper; "Beauty and the Toilet," Mary Easton; "At Crest View," by Clara Louise Burnham. Its remaining contents are attractive.

Harper's Round Table offers a charming table of contents to its young readers, among which we find "The Copper Princess," chapters I-V, Kirk Monroe; "The Hasty Voyage of the Delight," Sophie Sweet; "A Dark Night's Work," Owen Hall; "Two Deeds of Heroism," Fridtjof Nansen; "Between Two Armies," by Hadje Bektash; and "First Lessons with Tiller and Sheet," by Dudley D. F. Parker. All the boys will be delighted with the romance of "A Desperate Pirate," by Rowan Stevens, and will be eager to read the rest of the good things that the issue contains.

The Housewife presents much that is pleasing to home readers. Eben E. Rexford writes as delightfully as usual of "Among the Flowers," and the plant world generally; "Hints About the Guest Chamber" is a suggestive paper by Harriet Latham; "The Literary World" is a well-conducted department, and the numerous short stories are readable and interesting.

The Humanitarian discusses "The Telectroscope—Some Account of Herr Szepepanik and His Work," in a way that leads the reader to hope that this great discovery will bear abundant fruit, and be the means of uniting more closely in friendly communication the great family of mankind. Among the remaining contributions may be mentioned "Occultism in East-

ern Lands," by the late Sir Richard F. Burton; "Cremation at Waking," Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, and "Of Witchcraft," by Mrs. Stepinew Rawson. "Robert Somerley's Wife" is a stirring bit of fiction by Mrs. Hamilton Synge.

## Literary Comment.

Francis Wilson's Estimate of Field.

**H**ERE is Eugene Field's first verse, written in 1879, although he did not begin to write verse regularly till he was nearly 40:

I count my treasures o'er with care—  
The little toy my darling knew;  
A little sock of faded hue,  
A little lock of golden hair,  
Which strongly suggests his later poem, "Little Boy Blue."

Mr. Wilson says it is a mistake to suppose that Eugene Field loved all children. He loved only those of whom he could make pet, for he reveled in pets, giving all his children pet names.

It is too early to determine what place the evolution of our literature will assign to Eugene Field. It remains to be seen whether or not the books of quotations, those not always infallible tests of familiarity or popularity, while giving space to Paul Moore Jones, Ellen Sturgis Hooper, Eliza Cook, N. P. Willis, and Jefferson Davis, and denying it to John G. Saxe, Stephen A. Douglas, Henry Ward Beecher, William Edgar ("Bill") Nye, James Whitcomb Riley, and W. H. Gilbert, will find a quotable line in the works of Eugene Field.

As far as can be judged from a wholly popular point of view, Mr. Wilson thinks "A Little Book of Western Verse" will dwell longest of any of Field's writings in the hearts and minds of the multitude. But Field himself was not of this opinion. He thought "Echoes From the Sabine Farm" set down for that distinction.

"But for me," says Mr. Wilson, "the star of Eugene Field's genius shines in another heaven, and lights toward another haven." He continues:

"With all due justice to his exquisite child verse, the tenderness of which is unexcelled; with due recognition of the merits of his Horatian strains, than which nothing of their kind has appeared more graceful, nor, in a surprising number of examples, more faithful; for the ability, wit, and versatility of his newspaper productions, over which all journalists wax enthusiastic, and of which he himself was outspokenly proud, he must be conceded much and a deserved applause. But there is a little coterie of souls, the very coterie of whose hearts he has touched to the very tendril, of whose inner felicity he has penetrated, with his 'Bibliomaniac's Prayer,' 'The Bibliomaniac's Bride,' 'Diddin's Ghost,' 'Odors Which My Books Exhale,' 'Boccaccio,' the lifting 'Truth About Horace,' and the 'De Amicitia'; and these folks will keep green the memory of Field's 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac,' as book-lovers throughout the world keep alive the 'Philobiblon' of Richard de Bury.

"The 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac' is the Bandusian spring which flows from the mind of the observant traveler and refined scholar. It is the story of mental growth, and it depicts the joys found in books, those sacred vessels of wisdom, from the genesis of the 'Odes of Horace.' To the lover of books and to the lover of what they contain, upon this volume is founded the supreme hope of a place in literature of the writings of Eugene Field.

"Can this man be dead? No, I am sure, while any of us wd? know him remain alive. Only the last part of him is really gone, but how ill can we spare even that!"—[Literary Digest.

## Mr. Hay on the Poets.

[The Critic:] The current number of Cassell's Family Magazine contains an interesting interview with the American Ambassador in London. It is not on the subject of war or peace, but is entirely literary; nor does it pertain to the literary work of the Ambassador himself, but rather to that of his contemporaries. Mr. Kipling's "Recessional," Mr. Hay describes as "one of the grandest organ-blasts of the poetry of modern times." Of Tennyson, he says he "has the pose and majesty of a Greek temple." Browning he describes as being ethically the greatest poet of his time, and Tennyson as the greatest artist. There was a time, Mr. Hay said, when he considered a day lost if he did not get a poem of Heine's by heart, and he remarked, parenthetically, that a volume of Heine's selected poems "has been beautifully translated by a young Jewish lady, Miss Emma Lazarus of New York." This volume of translation is, I believe, out of print; it was published some years ago, by Mr. Worthington, and is to be picked up nowadays only at second-hand book stores. Mr. Hay told his interviewer that Bret Harte had got the meter for his "Heathen Chinese" in one of

Swineburne's poems, which he quoted from memory:

"Who shall seek, who shall bring,  
And restore thee the day  
When the dove dipped her wing  
And the oars won their way  
Where the narrowing Symplegades whiten  
The Straits of Propontis with spray."

## Literary Notes.

**I**T IS said that Tolstol has written a novel of similar color to "The Scarlet Letter," but has decided not to publish it.

Whistler is preparing a new edition of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," and also annotating in his peppery way the reports of the Eden trial. Herbert Fuller, writing of his novel, "Vivian of Virginia," in the April Book News, gives utterance to the following radical political notions:

John Lane, at the Bodley Head, New York, has lately published "Admirals All," a volume of verse on the English navy and British naval heroes, by Henry Newbold.

"The Life of Saladin," which Stanley Lane Poole has just completed, is the first attempt to tell in English the story of the career of the greatest of the Sultans.

Anthony Hope's "The God in the Czar" will be issued shortly in an edition to correspond with "The Chronicles of Count Anonio." Mr. Hope has expressed a preference for the former book above his other writings.

J. M. Barrie is said to be receiving \$2000 per week from the performances of his comedy, "The Little Minister," in England and in this country. It pays, indeed, to construct a successful play. It needn't be written—only constructed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have decided, it is said, that the title of the translation of Daudet's "Le Soutien de Famille," which they are about to bring out, shall be "The Head of the Family," instead of "The Wage Earner," as heretofore announced.

Two new publishing houses will be launched during the year. Messrs. Cassell and Company of London, Eng., will reopen a branch in New York, and H. Parker White, who has withdrawn from the firm of E. R. Herrick & Co., will establish a business of his own.

Paul Dunbar and James Whitcomb Riley are collaborating on a negro comic opera, which is to outlive any hitherto preconceived attempt to depict "coon" life on the stage—at least, we are so informed. The cast will be composed entirely of gentlemen of color and will be totally unlike anything done in this line before.

The will of the late Emile Richelieu, the father of the French feuilleton, contains a clause bequeathing to the Société des Gens de Lettres the sum of 1,300,000, the income of which is to be enjoyed by his widow during her life and afterward to be used to found a prize to be granted annually to some novelist, preferably an author of feuilleton romances, particularly those read by the working classes.

[New York Commercial Advertiser:] L'Enfant Terrible, the paper which was to have exploited the genius of Gelett Burgess and Oliver Herford, has come to life again, the editors having been unable to resist the impetus of spring. Considerable of the variegated wit which the initial number contains has already been reprinted. We select, however, the Easter anthem entitled:

## THE PRODIGAL EGG.

An Egg of humble sphere,  
By vain ambition stung,  
Once left his mother dear  
When he was very young.  
'Tis needless to dilate  
Upon a tale so sad,  
This Egg I grieve to state,  
Grew very, very bad!  
At last, when old and blue,  
He wandered home, and then  
They gently broke it to  
The loving mother Hen.  
She only said in fun,  
I fear you're spoiled, my son!

L'Enfant goes on to say that—  
Money is the Root of all Evil,  
Economy is Wealth;  
Therefore, Economy is the root of all Evil.

Procrastination is the Thief of Time,  
Time is Money.  
Money makes the Mare go;  
Therefore, Procrastination makes the Mare go.

Time is made for Slaves,  
Time and Tide wait no Man;  
Therefore, Slaves wait no Man.

Mr. Burgess and Mr. Herford ought to draw large audiences in New England villages.

"I wrote 'Vivian' to illustrate freely the fact that the principles for which the men of that day were battling are exactly the same for which Democrats—using the term in the fullest significance—are fighting today. At that time the masses were beginning to have precious little use for the divinity of Kings, even as today we are beginning to lose confidence in the divinity of gold and those myopic disciples of Mammon and the golden calf who, through various trusts and corporations, are wickedly engaged in squeezing the bravest and strongest of our land, cursing and weeping out into the most uninhabitable and worthless part of God's earth in search of glittering grains of sand to add to a barlot's baubles—the crown of shame on the century's brow."

"The Revue Bleue" contains some curious facts as to the influence of the Dreyfus affair upon the sale of Zola's "Paris." Before the book appeared, 68,000 copies had been ordered, but during the trial some 10,000 orders were countermanded in Paris and the provinces. In other countries, how-

ever, the interest in the book grew rapidly, and M. Fasquelle states that he has shipped 15,000 more copies than he had expected to do, many orders having been doubled. Usually, when M. Zola publishes a novel, one-fifth of the edition remains in Paris, one-fifth is taken up by the railway booksellers, one-fifth goes to the country, and the remaining two-fifths are consumed by foreign countries, of which Russia is the chief buyer; Germany, England and Italy following in the order named. Regarding the effect of the simultaneous appearance in England of Mr. Zizetelly's translation, M. Fasquelle is of the opinion that the sale of the original edition will be affected by it little, if at all.

## SPAIN'S LOCAL COLOR.

**The Country, Its History, Its Cities and Customs Done in Paragraphs.**

[New York Truth:] Madrid, the capital of Spain, has a population of over 500,000, an increase of 300,000 in thirty years.

Madrid street cars are run by mule power.

The capital's water supply comes from the Guadarrama Mountains, twenty-two miles away, by an aqueduct costing \$25,000,000.

The city has been known in history for over a thousand years, and Philip II made it his capital in 1560.

The Madrid climate is described as "nine months winter and three months hell."

Three hundred years ago the city was in the midst of dense forests; now its environs are as barren as a desert.

Madrid is 2500 feet above the sea.

The heart of the city is Puerta del Sol, an ordinary square from which all street-car lines radiate and which is the center of traffic, amusements, hotels and cafés.

The first-class hotels are quite modern, with French cooking and menus in French.

The cafés are large but not elegant; the chocolate is good and the coffee is bad. Various sherbets and compounds of lemon, sugar and water are famous.

The cafés are very democratic, all classes frequenting them, and the waiters are called by clapping the hands, as American Senators and Representatives call pages on the floor.

Goat's milk is the milk of the country, what little pasturage there is being devoted to bulls instead of cows.

The milk of the goat is so unwholesome in summer that a proverb has grown out of it: "March milk is good for yourself, April milk is good for your brother, and May milk is good for your mother-in-law."

Spanish bread is heavy and unappetizing, with alligator skin crusts.

Almuerzo, or breakfast, is served from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Strawberries, small but good, are eaten with sugar and the juice of an orange squeezed over them.

Puchero is the famous national dish, being a mixture of everything. De Amicis says of it: "It is in regard to the culinary art what an anthology is to literature. It is a little of everything and the best."

The Spanish climate is antagonistic to strong drink, and Spaniards drink but little wine, and that mostly French.

Madrid is a night city, the inhabitants being in evidence only from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. The Spaniards spend most of the day in sleep and in resting after a heavy meal at 11 or 12 o'clock.

No city in the world has more private carriages, in proportion, than has Madrid.

The national amusement is bull fighting, and it is the most cowardly and unsportsmanlike amusement known to man or brute.

Religious holidays are as numerous as flies in summer.

Toledo, where the famous "Toledo blades" are made, has a population of 20,000 people and 30,000 dogs. Three thousand blades a year are made now, and they are inferior to the old original kind.

Andalusia is the "Garden of Spain."

Modern Cordova and Toledo are "skeleton cities."

Cordova a thousand years ago had a million people. Now there are 50,000.

The cathedral at Seville and the mosque at Cordova are masterpieces of Christian and Mohammedan architecture.

Seville, with 400,000 people at one time, now has 135,000.

Time is not money in Spain.

Public lotteries in Spain are as numerous as bull fights, and about as creditable to the country.

Newspapers are very few and far between.

The cigar stores have a monopoly on the sale of postage stamps, and they cannot be bought at the postoffice.

Jerez, pronounced Hareth, is the home of the wine known as sherry. The city has 60,000 people, many of whom are English.

Spain has only one-fourth as much forest as Prussia, and less than half as much as Italy or France. The wood for sherry barrels comes from America.

Cadiz is the seaport town of Jerez, and was founded by Hercules, 1100 years B.C., so the legends say. Its houses are all whitewashed and hurt the eyes. A chicken is worth 15 cents and most of the fresh meat comes from Tangier.

Southern Spain is overrun with smugglers.

Augustus Thomas must have pleased Stuart Robson with his rearrangement of "The Jacklins," as he has been commissioned by Robson to write a new play for his use.



## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

## WHAT WE FIGHT FOR.

## PRIZE MONEY AND GOLD LACE AS WELL AS FAME AND HONOR.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

In military service throughout the world, both upon land and water, there is a wide distinction between the different ranks held by the officers. Usually the rank of a military or naval man is obtained by long service or by appointment by Congress or the President. Sometimes, however, rank is given to an officer because he has been brave during a battle or has done something which attracts the attention of his superiors.

In order to distinguish an officer from a common soldier the government has adopted various marks of rank, which are worn by the officers, both in time of war and peace; during the former these signs are less conspicuous, for, during a battle the sharpshooters always try to pick off the officers so that the soldiers will have no one to command them.

and his name was sent to Washington with a recommendation from his commander that he be promoted. Often an ensign was sent on a dangerous mission and got his belt and straps in that way. Usually, however, he has to wait until some officer above him is promoted, or dies, or retires, and then he moves up in rank.

## STRAPS AND STARS.

Every sailor and soldier knows that, in time of war his superiors are watching him, and that if he shows himself a brave man he stands a good chance of being promoted. It is a matter of great pride to add an extra bar to his shoulder straps, or to have one of the many insignias of rank put on his uniform. There is, beside the honor of being an officer, better pay with each additional raise in rank, more comfortable quarters and more personal liberty. All these things make the soldiers and sailors more ambitious to gain promotion.

In the army the insignia of rank is somewhat similar to that of the navy, but even in active service an army

to be sold and a part of the proceeds divided among the officers and sailors. If the captured ship was equal in fighting strength to the captor, all the prize money goes to the victors, but if the prize was weaker, half goes to the government and the remaining half is divided among the crew and officers.

In such a division the commissioned officers come in for the larger share, so it is well to be as high an officer as possible. The commander of a fleet receives one-twentieth of all the prize money awarded to any ship in his command. The captain of a single vessel receives one-tenth of the money awarded to his vessel, but gets nothing from the prizes of any of the other ships of the fleet to which he belongs. The remaining officers and members of the crew of the vessel which has made the capture, receive prize money in accordance with their rank and pay. The lower a man is in the navy the less prize money he gets. A common sailor may get \$200 as his share, where, if he was a lieutenant, he might receive twice that sum.

F. K. SCRIBNER.

## HEROES ARE NEEDED

## AMONG THE YOUNG OFFICERS WHO COMMAND TORPEDO BOATS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The men who have entered into the present war against Spain with the greatest enthusiasm are the young officers of the navy. In the first place they are burning to avenge the deaths of the 266 American sailors who perished with the Maine by an act of Spanish treachery, as every naval man fully believes.

Another reason why the navy youngsters welcome the war is that it affords opportunities for feats of daring and heroism, which open the doors to fame and promotion. The spirit that has made the American navy illustrious since the days of Paul Jones is not wanting among the men who man our warships today. They are anxious to prove themselves as sturdy fighters as the tars of 1812, and if the present struggle lasts long enough they probably will have the chance to do so.

A few days ago it was freely asserted that the days of romantic daring and the chances for individual heroism had departed from the work of naval warfare forever. It was said that men-of-war were becoming simply big fighting machines; that they would have to be manned by engineers and machinists, and that the manner in which they were intended to fight precluded the possibility of a display of personal daring.

But there has been a change in this respect, and the change has been brought about chiefly by that small, agile and exceedingly dangerous class of craft known as torpedo boats, which navy officers consider the greatest production of modern naval science.

## WHY YOUNG MEN COMMAND.

Torpedo boats are such new constructions that few persons, even of those who are tolerably familiar with ships, have any accurate idea as to just what they are like. Imagine, then, a boat with the hull of a yacht, about 150 feet in length, and built so light that all except about five feet of her body is above the water line. Her breadth is about one-ninth of her length and in the water her deck line is only ten feet above the surface. Inside the long, lithe body are powerful engines, which drive her slender, buoyant form through the water at the rate of twenty-eight knots per hour, which, being translated into a landsman's computation, is thirty-three miles, or half the speed of an express train.

Above the deck line the resemblance between a torpedo boat and a pleasure yacht ceases. When the little war vessel is ready for business scarcely anything shows above the deck. Forward, where her turtle-back deck begins, is a round steel projection, four feet high. This is the captain's conning tower, from which he directs the movements of the boat. Back of this is the slender flagstaff and two short smokestacks. On either side, amidships, and in the stern, are some odd-looking cylinders. These are the "guns" which launch the torpedoes on their deadly mission. Fore and aft the torpedo boat carries small rapid-fire machine guns. This is all the armament she carries, and except for these things her long deck is clear when she is under way and ready for action, and in rough water the waves wash over it continually.

The torpedo boat is so small and her guns are so few that she carries only about twenty men. They are commanded by a lieutenant, and so it happens that all our torpedo craft are under the direction of young men. They are the pick of the navy, too, for it takes a man of daring, steady nerves and cool judgment to direct a torpedo boat, and this combination of qualities is not found in every man, even among those in the higher ranks.

## NAVAL LIGHT CAVALRY.

How brave a man it takes for torpedo-boat work is easily seen when one looks at the work expected of them in time of war. The torpedo boats are the light cavalry of the navy; they are intended to travel much faster than the larger vessels, and so carry little weight. The eggshell sides of steel, really much thinner than an eggshell in comparison to their size, are only a quarter of an inch thick. A single shot from the guns carried on the military masts of the big warships would send her to the bottom. Her own guns would make no impression on the thick plates of an armorclad.

The torpedo boat's only weapon of offense is the torpedo. That is a deadly weapon, and its 200 pounds of gun cotton will destroy the finest ship that floats, but to fire it with accuracy the torpedo boat must be less than half a mile from her target, within easy range of the latter's guns.

Yes, it takes a brave and a cool man to sail one of these cockleshell craft up to a big man-of-war, to know that if one of the shots that rain about her strikes home it will mean death to all on board, to keep straight on, silently and unswervingly, beneath the fire of heavy guns, to wait long enough and not too long before launching the torpedo on its mission, and then to wait again in calmness until that silent missile has reached the mark and wrecked her, or has failed and disappeared. It requires men of the stripe of Cushing, Somers and Decatur to do that—men of heroic mold are needed for such work.

## CHANCES.

It is expected that the torpedo boat's most effective work will be done at night. Picture the intense suspense and thrilling excitement of an attack by night upon a hostile fleet. The little craft speeds swiftly across the dark waves; not a sound comes from her pulsing engines; not a light gleams above her tightly-battened decks. The torpedo tubes are loaded with their deadly charges, and the men stand silently at their posts, waiting. The enemy's ships are watching for her; their great searchlights sweep about in broad circles, making a path as bright as day across the waves.

Now the light comes close to the little boat. Will she be detected? If so, one shot from the guns of the man-of-war may send the young lieutenant and his twenty men to the bottom. But still the little boat speeds on nearer and nearer. Now she sweeps around in a circle trying to creep in near the shore, or under cover of some friendly shadow. It is a great game of hide and seek that she is playing with the enemy's fleet, and death is the penalty of discovery.

Not until the big ships loom up in the blackness, seemingly no more than a stone's throw away, in reality a third of a mile distant, does the little boat slack her speed. Then she swings slowly about, her broadside to the enemy. There is a low word of command, a muffled report, and the torpedo goes flying through the water. The men strain their eyes to follow it, but it has disappeared. They count the seconds that seem like hours until sixty have been ticked off. All at once there is a heavy report, a great burst of fire in the midst of the night, and a giant ship is lifted from the sea, rent in twain, and drops back again beneath the swirling waters.

Now the torpedo boat is flying back toward her station and the protection of friendly cannon. All the guns of the uninjured vessels are blazing at her and churning the waters alongside into angry foam. That is the story of a torpedo boat's work if she is successful; if she fails, the story is much more brief. Escape from a torpedo boat that has been hit is almost impossible, and even the shot from small rapid-fire guns can work her ruin. In the war between China and Japan, a few years ago, one of the Japanese torpedo boats was struck by a small shot from a Chinese ship. The shot pierced her steam pipes, and the escaping steam scalded the men on board, or killed them by exploding. After the action the boat was found still floating in the harbor, but every man of her crew was dead.

EARL MAYO.

## MR. KIPLING'S CRITIC.

## A SEA CAPTAIN'S OPINION OF "CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS."

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

When I was introduced to the captain he was seated in his little shop, and surrounded on all sides by toy vessels of various sizes—the work of his own hands. A funny little man was the captain, with a fringe of gray whiskers around his face, and with stubby fingers which amazed one by their dexterity with the needle. But he was very hospitable and I was immediately provided with a chair.

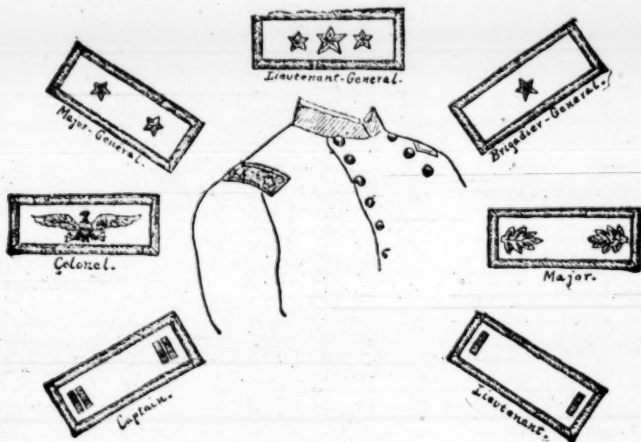
The juvenile yachtsman, by whom I had been introduced, wanted the captain to talk, as he had not only a fund of interesting stories and an inimitable way of telling them, but he had a knowledge and command of the English language that was remarkable.

Finally, after a pause, caused by the exertion of threading his needle, the captain waved his pipe in the direction of a square of paper fastened to the wall, and said: "Perhaps you'd be interested to read that, miss."

I took it down and read the directions for a model of a fishing schooner—very particular directions being given that everything on deck should be perfect to the smallest detail. The one article that stands out in my memory is "gurry butts"—there were a thousand other articles mentioned, but that alone remains to rise up and haunt "Gurry butts."

But when I arrived at the signature I exclaimed: "Why, it's Rudyard Kipling," which was a very absurd remark for me to make, but I was excited.

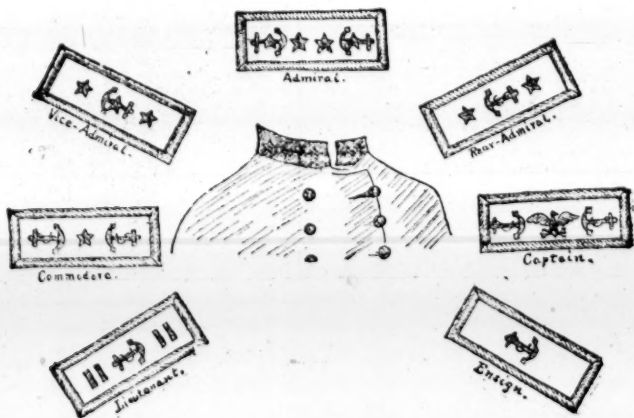
"Of course it is," answered the captain, as if I should have known it all along. "Of course it is. Those are the



MARKS OF RANK IN THE ARMY.

If any of the boys who reads this article should, in time of peace, go aboard a man-of-war or in a gathering of naval officers, he would notice a great amount of gold lace upon their uniforms and see the insignia of rank upon their shoulders. But in time of war each officer puts away his gaudy uniform. Instead of the shoulder straps the mark of rank is worn upon the collar of the coat, as shown in the illustration. An admiral, the highest officer in the navy, wears four silver stars and two anchors upon his shoulder straps or collar. A vice-admiral, an admiral with a star on either side; a commodore, a star with an anchor on either side; a captain, a silver

officer still wears his shoulder straps. The general is the highest officer of the army, his rank is shown by an eagle with a star on each side. A lieutenant-general wears three stars on his shoulder straps; a major-general two, a brigadier-general one, a colonel a silver eagle, a lieutenant-colonel two silver leaves, a major two gold leaves, a captain four silver bars and a lieutenant two bars. The non-commissioned officers wear their devices of rank upon their sleeve. The generals may also be distinguished by the arrangement of the buttons on his coat. One of the jokes credited to Gen. Grant was about the buttons on his coat. A major-general wears two rows of buttons, nine in each row, and each row divided into



MARKS OF RANK IN THE NAVY.

eagle and two anchors, and a lieutenant, an anchor and two silver bars on each side. There are also many petty or non-commissioned officers who wear the insignia of their rank on their sleeve, above the elbow. The higher officers also wear gold bands upon their sleeves, running about the wrists. The shoulder straps are 4 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches wide; they are made of dark blue cloth, with a border of dead gold a quarter of an inch wide, the device being embroidered inside the border.

The lowest commissioned officer in the navy is an ensign; he wears a single silver anchor on his shoulder strap. It is the ambition of each ensign to change his straps for those of a lieutenant; there were many cases during our last war when an ensign showed great bravery during a battle,

groups of three. One day Grant was clad in a military coat much the worse for wear and from which all but three buttons had been torn. An officer brought him word that he had just been promoted to the rank of major-general.

"Well," said Grant, pointing to the group of three buttons, "you see I have anticipated the order and have my major-general's uniform."

## PRIZE MONEY.

Beside the chance which a soldier or sailor has of becoming an officer and wearing an insignia of rank, there is another thing which he works for during war times, but this is confined principally to the navy; it is the matter of prize money. It is the rule of the United States navy that when the crew of a vessel capture another ship the prize is



directions for a ship. I was to have made for him so he could have it by him and he could refer to it when he was writing his story, 'Captains Courageous.' I had the rheumatism so bad I couldn't finish it," he added.

"How did you come to know him? What did he look like? What did he say? How did he talk?" I asked.

My questions didn't phase the captain the slightest—I found out afterward that he was married.

"Why, I was here in the shop, tending to some young gentlemen about his size," he said, waving his pipe in the direction of the juvenile yachtsman, "when three gentlemen came down the walk a-laughing. Well, they came and knocked at the door—they didn't come right in, mind you; they knocked—and when I says, 'Come in, gentlemen,' one of them—he wasn't Mr. Kipling—says, 'Why we can't come in until we know how you stand on the money question,' he says.

"Well, gentlemen," I says, 'I can't tell how I stand on the money question until I know what you want.'

"Well, at that they all laughed, and the jolly one that had done all the talking, said: 'Well, I guess you're the man we want.'

"So in they came, and he introduced me to Mr. Kipling and the other gentlemen; I never saw three jollier gentlemen—all the time letting off jokes on each other, and now and then one on me.

"Well, finally they told me what they came for, which was about my making the boat—just like one I'd been on myself," he said.

"I said, 'I would if I could. And I tried good and hard, but I had the rheumatism so bad I couldn't finish it.' 'What do you—what do all the people of Gloucester—think of 'Captains Courageous?'" I asked.

"Why, miss," said the captain, leaning back in his chair and waving his pipe eloquently, "the very first chapter of that story were taken and just dissected right here in Gloucester. And I will say this much, that it's fairly surprising how much he does know about the Banks and the life up there."

"But how did all the people like it?" I persisted.

"O miss, it's a fine story" (the captain had his own way of answering questions); "a fine story, and every bit of it's true, and, as I said, the way he knows about the life and the ways of the fisherman is wonderful. It's a regular picture of the way they do things on the Banks. I know, because I've been there myself. But there's one fault, miss, and when I see Mr. Kipling again I'm going to jaw him about it—he can stand jawing just as well as anybody—he makes us talk like a lot of farmers, miss. We don't talk the way he makes us. Why, the captains of those schooners have to be well educated men and pass an examination before they can take command. And there are just as cultivated and just as refined men" (here the captain stopped with pride, to notice what effect his words had upon me. I must have looked encouraging, for he repeated them.) "Just as cultivated and just as refined men on those schooners, and ones that speak just as grammatically—not that I know what grammatically means, but I guess you do, miss—as any teacher or lawyer. But it's a good story, miss—for a landsman."

And then after a little while we got up, the juvenile yachtsman and I, and the captain waved his pipe as a parting salute, and we thanked him and left. MARION WORTHINGTON.

### TORPEDO BOATS.

HEROIC DEEDS AND MEN RECALLED BY SOME OF THEM.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"What's in a name?" Well, it all depends. In a rose it may not be a matter of much importance, but in a warship, for example, the inspiring effect of a name enriched by heroic associations adds a generous percentage to the efficiency of her crew. The American navy is coming to have many of these inspiring names. Take, for instance, the boats of the torpedo fleet. They are likely to afford the greatest opportunity for the display of heroism and personal daring, and they present a galaxy of names reversed by every Jackie in the navy.

Could a torpedo boat have a more appropriate name than the Cushing, which commemorates the gallant union lieutenant who destroyed the ironclad Albatross at the risk of almost certain death, and whose work was the forerunner of that which his steel namesake is expected to do? On board the little craft the name of Cushing is held up as a constant source of emulation to the members of the crew, and a better motto than is furnished by the brave deed of that gallant sailor it would be impossible for them to find.

The Porter bears a name that fills the American ear with pride and recalls the only sea fight that ever took place between the United States and Spain. It was in 1896 that Commodore David Porter, then only 26 years old, fought twelve Spanish gunboats with the single ship, Enterprise, and gave them more than they wanted. The engagement took place just off Gibraltar, and although the Enterprise made no captures her plucky commander emerged from the unequal con-

test with a whole skin and an uninjured ship, a remarkable record under the circumstances.

The Foote is named for the brave and pious old admiral who first taught the celestials that there was a nation on this side of the world that knew how to fight. It was in 1856, when the English and Chinese were at war, that the Chinese forts fired on Foote's ships, which were there to protect American interests.

The doughty commander demanded an instant apology. When it was not forthcoming he landed his men and led them against the four forts. Their seven-foot walls of granite were protected by many guns, and contained 5000 Chinese soldiers, but Foote captured them with 400 Americans and lost but forty men, against the enemy's loss of 400.

The Dupont is named for the naval leader of the Mexican war, and the Winslow for the commander of the famous old Kearsarge. The Rodgers commemorates one of the naval heroes of 1812. The Ericsson bears a name which revolutionized naval warfare when its owner built the Monitor and sent her against the much-feared Merrimac in Hampton Roads. Our newest torpedo boat, the one which was recently bought in England and which has not yet been brought to this side of the Atlantic, is called the Somers. The name of the commander, Richard Somers, is not so familiar as that of Cushing, yet it is connected with an action as glorious in its courage and more unfortunate in its outcome than that which made Lieut. Cushing famous.

In the year 1804 when the United States was fighting the Barbary pirates, Somers manned a fireship loaded with gunpowder and combustibles and sailed her into the harbor of Tripoli at night to destroy the enemy's ships. Before he started on his perilous mission he said to his little crew of volunteers:

"Let no man go with me who does not prefer death to surrender." Not a man of the crew drew back.

The ship and its men floated silently away in the darkness, and their comrades waited long and anxiously for some sign to tell of their fate. At last the enemy's batteries on shore began to fire, and a flickering light was seen in the direction which the fireship had taken. In an instant it blazed up into a flash that lighted the whole harbor, and there was an explosion which rocked the American ship a mile away. Then the darkness settled down again.

In the morning one of the enemy's ships had disappeared, and two others were disabled, but Somers and his bold companions were never seen again. It is believed that Somers blew up the magazine of his ship with his own hand and perished in order to accomplish his object.

The battleships of the American navy are named from different States of the Union, except the Kearsarge, which continues a name made famous in the civil war by the encounter between the old Kearsarge and the Alabama. The cruisers are named from various cities, and the monitors bear Indian or other historic names more or less striking in sound and significance.

### W'EN TH' VOLUNTEERS WUS LEAVIN'.

(May 6, 1898.)

Don't yer know I'm glad I'm livin'  
In sich stirrin' times as these;  
W'en th' boys is all enlistin',  
An' they're fightin' on th' seas?  
'Tain't no fun a-stoppin' bullets,  
But we're havin' it to do;  
So says I, be ready, Johnny,  
W'en the turn comes round to you.

With the guns o' ourn a-boomin'  
This un'd die as quick as live;  
Wisht I had a milliyun dollars  
An' as many lives ter give.  
Uncle Sam, by thunder, 'd have 'em,  
An' we'd sink a ship fer Spain;  
Dam it, boys, I'm in fer fightin'  
W'en I thinks about th' Maine!

W'en the volunteers wus leavin',  
Lined up 'leven hundred strong;  
An' I heerd th' crowd's a-cheerin'  
As the column marched along;  
Out an' blubbered like a woman,  
Now, I couldn't tell yer w'y;  
But this craft wus clear'd fer axshun,  
W'en th' boys went marchin' by.

Seems I'd faced a lo'did cannon  
An' a storm o' leaden rain,  
W'en th' band played Yankee Doodle,  
I could fit the whole o' Spain;  
Say, them patriotic feelin's,  
How yer tingle w'en they come;  
Felt too full o' glad ter boller,  
At the rattle o' th' drum.

War ain't no great jub'lashun,  
An' I guess we'll get our fill;  
But them dons has forced us to it,  
So th' blood's got ter spill;  
Ain't no moment like this moment,  
Fer to rake the Spanish knaves;  
Ain't no spade like hell's hot iron,  
Fer to dig some Spanish graves.

Tell yer, boys, I'm glad I'm livin'  
In sich stirrin' times as these,  
W'en we're pullin' all together,  
On th' land an' on th' seas;  
More'n sev'n'ty milliyun Yankees,  
An' they'll die fer dear Old Glory,  
An' they'll die fer dear Old Glory,  
Ev'ry blessed mother's son.

HENRY F. CUNNINGHAM,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## EDISON ON HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

SPECULATIONS ON THEIR USE IN THE CURRENT WAR.

By a Special Contributor.

"IT SEEMS very odd to me," said Thomas A. Edison the other day, his laboratory near Orange N. J., "that in all this talk of war and battles and military equipments, there should be so little said of what might be called the familiar performance of high explosives. I do not believe these prospective volunteers, who are so anxious to go to war, realize the nature of the compounds which will be used for ammunition in the battles of the future. I have seen some of these compounds do very wonderful things when carefully handled. What will they do during the rush and bustle of an engagement? Why, some of them cannot be used for practical purposes, they are so very powerful. That is one trouble in making an explosive for use in guns.

"A gun is an engine, just as much so as is a steam engine, and you have to work it on an economical principle. You must save your power just as you must save your coal in the steam engine. Hence these gunpowders are so composed that, when ignited, they will drive the bullet along the gun barrel, gaining in power as it goes, but so nicely balanced in explosive action that the last speck of powder is not utilized until the bullet has reached the muzzle and is about to leave the gun. Thus, a gun is really a heat engine. But, as I have intimated, the rending power of some of these explosives is so great that the bullets cannot, so to speak, keep ahead of it. Before the bullet reaches the muzzle of the gun the accumulated gases behind it have increased so much in volume as to overcome the lateral resistance of the barrel, and the gun bursts.

### THREW ROCKS AT DYNAMITE.

"You hear people talking of the dangers arising from the handling of dynamite," continued Mr. Edison. "I never could see that it was very dangerous to handle, in the ordinary sense of the word at least. I remember once taking a quantity of dynamite out in the woods near my iron mine up the State and trying to explode it by such means as might enter into any accident likely to occur in general handling. We did it as object lesson to the men as much as for anything else. We burned it, threw big rocks at it and tried other ways of exploding it, but we couldn't make it go off. We use lots of it for blasting purposes, but we never have had an accident. Of course, it produces frightful effects when exploded in conjunction with some other high explosive. Nitroglycerine, on the other hand, is to be feared at all times. I have heard of a blacksmith who placed one drop of it on an anvil and then struck it a hard blow with a hammer. It must have been a hard blow. It blew out the side of the shop and made a big hole under where the anvil had stood, and the blacksmith did not even need burial. But even this is not to be compared to iodide of nitrogen. Its explosive power is equal to 4000 feet a second. That is, if you laid a train of it 4000 feet long and exploded one end of the train, the explosion would be transmitted to the other end of the train in one second. I don't know but that under these conditions the cumulative character of the effect would cause the other end of the train to become ignited even sooner than in one second. That speed is greater than the accredited velocity of sound, which travels at the rate of 1400 feet a second.

### EXPLOSIVES THAT GO OFF IF YOU SHOUT.

"In fact there are explosives of such tremendous power that no one dares make but a very small quantity at a time, and I doubt if they have ever been seen outside of laboratories. I have made them a drop at a time. But, O, how unstable they are! Actually, I have made explosives of this nature which have gone off when I yelled at them. I simply placed a small drop on a table and shouted at it. It exploded instantly. You see the thing is in a state of very delicate equilibrium. It is a question depending on surrounding conditions as to which it will do—remain a liquid or turn into a gas. When, as in the case just mentioned, this balance is about equal, it takes very little to incline it toward a gaseous form, so that even the sound of the voice will cause the change. A violent fit of coughing will produce the effect, and so would a heavy weight dropped on the floor.

### HOW EDISON SCARED THE MINISTERS.

"Speaking of this explosive reminds me of how I got rid of some ministers who once insisted on boring me in my laboratory, when I had some important experiments on hand. I treated them courteously as long as I could, but they grew more interested as the day wore on, and seemed to have no intention of going home. Finally, as a last resort, I told them I was going to make some highly-explosive material. This made them only the more interested, and they

got in my way as much as they possibly could. I do not suppose they knew much of the nature and appearance of high explosives, for when I placed a number of drops of the material in various parts of the room, so as to scatter any accidental explosions, they seemed not to notice it. At last, when they got crowding almost between me and the workbench, I very carelessly pushed a board off onto the floor. Well, it was worse than I had intended it to be. It nearly shattered the window glass and jostled things around generally. The ministers seemed scared half to death, and from the way they held their ears you would have supposed some one had bumped their heads together. When I told them how it had happened, and discussed the possibility of more accidents taking place, they said it really was quite wonderful, but they guessed they had better be going. I urged them to stay and see more fireworks, but they all had very important engagements, and hurried off.

### A GROWING SCIENCE.

"But to return to the subject in hand, the science of explosives is a very interesting one, and if some way is found to utilize the tremendous forces which are engendered when the chemicals are properly combined and exploded, we may yet come to respect them more than we do at present. Our knowledge of the very high explosives dates back but a few years. The present war spirit may provoke enough activity in the line of explosives to cause their development not merely as agents of destruction, but, what is better, in industrial lines. Here, then, is a chance for budding inventors."

Mr. Edison's joke on the ministers is in the same line with one he has played several times on obnoxious callers. For instance, a reporter from a paper whose methods do not entirely agree with the inventor's ideas of fair dealing, recently called to interview him. Not wishing to be rude to him, Mr. Edison asked him if he objected to his continuing his experiments while he talked. Of course the newspaper man was delighted. It really added the spice of human interest to the affair. He conducted his caller into a little room where he had a certain form of oxygen apparatus which charges the surrounding atmosphere in a manner very unpleasant to one not used to it. Mr. Edison did not mind it in the least, but his visitor could not ask questions for choking and coughing. He shortly excused himself in a most embarrassed way and left without asking a question; all of which was rendered still more ludicrous by the apparently offended manner with which the inventor regarded the reporter's actions. Probably that reporter does not even yet know a trick was played on him, but he is not likely to revisit the laboratory.

The performance of Adgie with her lions, which was considered quite startling enough when she was here, was not spicy enough for New York, where she is now appearing, so she enters the cage dressed in ordinary street costume and disrobes to tights. Then she weeps over the Cuban flag, waves the Star Spangled Banner to great applause and winds up by burning the flag of Spain under the noses of the not too complacent beasts.

Edmund Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," the most successful play of the year in France, is writing a new play for Mme. Bernhardt. The central figure of the new play is the Duc de Reichstadt, and this character is to be impersonated by the divine Sara herself.

### What I Know About Heads and Hair.

First—I guarantee to grow hair on any bald head in 90 days.  
Second—I guarantee to restore dead and gray hair to its natural color in 3 months.  
Third—I will cure any case of dandruff in one week.  
Fourth—I will stop hair from falling out in one week.  
All forms of scalp diseases a specialty. No pay until you are perfectly satisfied. Dr. Carpenter & Co. rooms 108-109, Wilson block.





## EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

**A**LMOST the only affairs in sight to break the monotony that is pervading social circles this spring are the weddings, shoals of which are set for the month of roses and the early fall. Contrary to the usual custom, however, there is at present a notable lack of entertainments in honor of the brides-elect. Just now the chief tax on the "thinker" of matrimony, when she does offer any variety of hospitality is how to arrange the national colors in some original design or decorations, or introduce them in some new form into the refreshments. The hostess is rare, indeed, who entertains even in the smallest way and does not fill her rooms with flags of all sizes and bunting of all lengths. A pretty change in decoration was seen at a dinner given last week by Miss Lou Winder in celebration of her birthday. The centerpiece was an immense bowl of long-stemmed La France roses, and at each place were clusters of pink sweet peas and maidenhair tied with rose-colored ribbons.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week were marked by several very delightful affairs. On the first of the days, Mrs. W. L. Graves gave a luncheon, Mrs. Charles McFarland an afternoon reception, Miss Landt entertained the Evening Card Club, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Abbott entertained at hearts and the wedding of Miss Catherine Sophia Swaine and Sherman Wallace Wiggins took place at Los Nietos in the evening. On Wednesday Mrs. Paul Martin gave a luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harris gave an evening musicale in honor of Miss Mary Linck, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Lewis entertained with cards and the Monday Musicals Club and a number of other friends were entertained in the evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Betsford. On Thursday, the Misses Crow gave a studio tea, Miss Isabel Works a birthday party and Mrs. E. E. Browne a luncheon. Mrs. L. W. Godin and Mrs. Calvin Smith gave an afternoon reception to Mrs. Averill's history classes and other friends, and in the evening Judge and Mrs. J. M. Miller entertained the Bonnie Brae Club.

A pleasant dancing party was enjoyed by a number of the younger set at Wood's Hall Friday evening. The patronesses were Meses. C. H. White, M. Campbell, F. A. Walton, A. Sanborn, S. K. Lindley, and the music was furnished by Lowinsky's Orchestra. Among those present were: Misses Marguerite Moore, Rowena Moore, Eastman, Jenkins, Boshyshell, Pollard, Laubersheimer, Thompson, Symonds, Munday, Day, North, Sanborn, Osborne, Brunz, Phelps, Kimble, Bonsall, Sanford, Carwell, Ferguson, Janss, Messrs. Anthony, Barham, N. Bishop, C. Bishop, Boshyshell, Cook, Crawford, Cooper, Everett, Gregory, Hillman, Jones, Lambourn, Laubersheimer, Lewis, Moore, Munday, Neal, Nolan, H. Phelps, W. Phelps, Sanborn, Tomblin, Walton.

The Misses Cogswell of South Flower street gave a pleasant reception in honor of Miss Crane of Santa Barbara Friday afternoon. Musical games were enjoyed, the first prize being won by Miss Crane; second by Miss Van Nuys, and consolation by Miss Kirkpatrick. Among those present besides the guest of honor were Jennie Crane, Blanche Trewitt, Santa Barbara; Mary Hunsaker, Frida Holman, Leah Holman, Newmann, Mather, Lizzie Pepper, Bertha Worm, Nettie Lombes, Bertha Lombes, Anita Rhoades, Agnes Sabine, Hattie Pearson, Kate Kirkpatrick, Sadie Hallstrom, Cora Parker, Grace Parker, Strech, Shankland, Arnold, Mary Arnold, Graham, Jennie Graham, Parsons, Minnie Korher, Birdie Hill, Marguerite McLean, Annis Van Nuys, Ellis, Blanche Engstrom, Mamie Tritt and Alice Arnold.

Mrs. L. A. Scholes entertained the Bon Ami Club Thursday afternoon at her residence on East Sixth street. The rooms were prettily decorated with quantities of crimson flowers and foliage. A musical and literary programme was followed by a guessing game. Mrs. Webb winning the first prize, a mirror, and Mrs. Fernald the second, a decorated plate.

Miss Nellie Matlock entertained the Fleur de Lis Club Wednesday evening at her home on Santee street. The rooms were elaborately decorated, the hall and stairway with elder blossoms, the parlors with carnations and ferns, and the mantel was banked with sweet peas. Progressive whist was played, at which Mrs. Jamison won the lady's first prize, an embroidered rose-pillow, and Mr. Palm, the gentleman's a Morocco card case. Mrs. Harrington and Mr. Wade received the congratulations, a silver-mounted rabbit's foot and an engagement book. Refreshments and dancing followed. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. O'Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W.

Palm, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrington, the Misses Matlock, Maud Pratt, Stella Parry, Messrs. Wade, Guy Woodward, H. W. Hagan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Hall gave a delightful dinner Friday evening at their residence on West Thirtieth street. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Forgy, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Siaub, Miss Hall, Miss Flora Howes, Dr. Hitt and H. K. Hall. The table was effectively decorated with Shirley poppies and ferns and the place cards were painted with marine views. The dining-room was decorated with vines and maidenhair and the other rooms with masses of scarlet amaryllis and striped grass.

The senior A class of the High School, chaperoned by Miss Dunham, enjoyed a picnic to Terminal Island on Saturday. The members are the Misses Alice Arnold, Grace Coates, Jessie Hall, Lottie Brown, Elta Janss, Grace Grey, Edith Maurice, Alma Foy, Ida Fisch, Pansy Whitaker, Charlotte Rixon, Flora Saunders, Mae Fallis, Matilda Bennet, Lena Rorae, Mabel Hazard, Jessie McArthur, May Kimble, Laura Gray, Stella Mead, Dorena Schatte, Marguerite Moore, Lucy Sinsaburga, Alice Kirk, Edna Johnson, Florence Irish, Mamie Yarnell, Lulu Denker, Addie Varion, Norma Morton, Leon McCann, Ada Dryden, Ethelwyn Kennedy, Esther Yarnell, Florine Ferner, Annie Hulvie, Edna Jennings, Woodie Kay, Lela Milligan, Stella Hornbeck, Edith Steward; Messrs. Harry A. Austin, Ralph Chase, Robert Sibley, Stanley Benedict, Frank Kierneff, Robert Newmark, Will Kessler, John Moriarty, Alfred Sill, Earl Knepper, Clarence Hubbard, Ruben Schmidt, Robert Grassan, Abe Levitt, John Marsh, Walter Dearing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDougall of Garland avenue celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding Friday evening. The parlors were decorated with smilax and flowers, and the evening was devoted to progressive whist. The lady's first prize was won by Mrs. Will Egelhoff, and the gentleman's by C. E. Anders. Mrs. J. S. Morton of Santa Barbara was awarded the baby prize. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Will Egelhoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Anders, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tritt, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Don Clark, Mrs. F. W. Bassett, Mrs. J. S. Morton of Santa Barbara, Miss Libby Harrett, Mrs. Charles Hill and son; Messrs. Will Golding and Arthur McDougall.

A jolly party left yesterday for a camping outing of ten days or two weeks in the mountains near Santa Barbara. Those who went were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Silent and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holliday and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sartori, Mrs. O. A. Stevens and little Miss Clarissa Stevens, J. E. Cook and Will Dennis. The party will be joined today by Morris Cook of San Francisco.

The Every Other Week Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Neuer Thursday afternoon. The afternoon was devoted to "Spain," Mrs. Neuer reading a paper on the early history of the Spaniards; Mrs. George Bayly on the Philippines. Music by Mrs. B. W. Theyer was followed by light refreshments. The members of the club present were Meses. George Bayly, William Bayly, John Taylor, B. W. Theyer, Ida Griswold, Charles Payne, Judson Russell and W. W. Neuer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cohn of South Olive street entertained with progressive whist Thursday evening. Each guest received a souvenir in the shape of a small flag with their tally cards. Mr. Koppel and Mrs. Preston won the first prizes, a combination walking cane with a silk flag, and a water-color sketch of the Maine. Consolations were won by Mr. Flammer and Mrs. W. Brasier of Santa Monica. The games were followed by a luncheon. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Copes, Mr. and Mrs. Brasier, Mr. and Mrs. Flammer, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Jackson, Miss McFarland, Miss N. M. Cohn, Messrs. Boppel, Longley and J. B. Cohn.

Last Sunday L'Amitie Whist Club enjoyed a tally-ho drive to Eaton's Cañon. An elaborate luncheon was served by the ladies. The party included Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Paley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Holtslauder, Meses. W. P. Miller, L. M. Miller, the Misses Blanche Day, Irene Fahr, Mamie Jargstorf, Georgia Miller, and Lottie Day. Messrs. R. C. Leigh, I. T. Martin, M. Miller, R. Hazen, N. E. Fahr, L. S. Allen and A. Park, little Miss Inez Chapman and Master Frankie Holtslauder.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Miss Charlotte Miller will entertain the Young Ladies' Afternoon Card Club

next Thursday afternoon, at her home, No. 2430 South Flower street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. M. Strong and the Misses Strong, who have spent the last six months in New York, Washington and Boston, have returned to their home on Alvarado street.

Mrs. E. Marie Scott and Charles H. Wedgwood were married last Tuesday evening at No. 1826 West First street. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Simpson, one of the pioneer merchants of St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Franklin C. Armstrong, who has spent the last year and a half with her mother, Mrs. A. M. Lecky, has returned to her home in Pittsburgh, to remain permanently.

The wedding of Ray L. Fairchild, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fairchild, and Miss Emmie Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee, took place in San Francisco last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Jr., are with the former's parents for a month's visit, and will afterward reside in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Braly and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jevne went to Mt. Wilson yesterday to remain until Monday.

Mrs. O. A. Vickery will entertain the Saturday Afternoon Whist Club this week at her residence, No. 1349 Constance street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hutchison left for San Francisco last Wednesday, for a ten days' visit. Upon their return, Mrs. Hutchison will stop at Bakersfield to remain a month.

C. G. Worden leaves Monday for Winslow, Ariz., to remain permanently.

Mrs. B. N. Smith and daughter leave for Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin will entertain the Shakespeare Club on Monday afternoon, and the Current Topics Club on Wednesday. Miss Angela Anderson of the Cumnock School will give Shakespearean readings, and Mrs. Frazier of the same school will deliver an original oration, "The Flag of Truth," for the Current Topics Club.

Miss Dora Reed entertained at whist last Thursday evening, at her home on Trinity street, in honor of Mrs. M. S. Reed, who leaves shortly for a visit in the East.

Walter H. Calvert, who has spent the winter at the Westminster, will leave on Tuesday for his home in Chicago. Mr. Calvert will return to Los Angeles in the fall.

Mrs. J. C. Cross of Menlo avenue will leave this week for the East, to be gone several months.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Winstanley are staying for a short time at the Melrose.

"The Ethics of War" was the subject of the paper read before the University Ethical Club last Monday evening. The paper was read by Hon. George H. Smith, and the discussion which followed was one of the most animated in the history of the club. A cornet solo was rendered by Miss Matilee Loeb, and a vocal solo by Miss Matie Williams.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Mabel Strong entertained the girls of her class at her home on North Broadway, in honor of their teacher, Miss Jennie L. Wethern. The afternoon was delightfully spent in music and games.

Otto Wedemeyer is expected home from Berkeley on Tuesday for the vacation.

Mrs. Shank Rice will leave on Monday for Elsinore Hot Springs for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. E. V. Smith entertained the Thimble Club Friday afternoon at her residence on South Pearl street.

The Aid Society of Columbia Circle, No. 24, ladies of the G.A.R., will be entertained by the president, Mrs. Bell Ingram, at her home, No. 332 Commercial street, Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Miss A. Nadro of San Francisco is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Breitstein, at No. 640 West Sixteenth street.

Louis Breitstein of Berkeley has returned to spend his vacation with his parents at No. 640 West Sixteenth street.

Miss Chancie Ferris entertained informally with a musicale at her home on West Twenty-fourth street Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Eliza U. Obeare, who is convalescing from an illness of several weeks at her cottage at Long Beach, is now at her home on Figueroa street for a time.

The marriage of Miss Nelle B. Platter and Alonzo de Aguilar Whiting, will take place Wednesday morning, June 1, at St. Mary's, Boyle Heights.

## OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

## Santa Barbara.

**M**ISS EUGENIE THOMAS entertained a number of friends with a 5 o'clock maple-sugar beach party Saturday. A campfire, boiling sugar, narratives and conundrums were the jolly features of a unique and delightful affair. Meses. Stoddard, Roop, Wilson, Heyle, the Misses Barnes, Le Noir, Brewer, Lehner, McPhail, Woods, Wright, Lou and Hattie Jackson, Minnie and Clara Stevens, and Roop were the fortunate participants. William Wales was given a pleasant surprise party at his residence on Anacapa street, Wednesday evening, in honor of his return from his old home in Birmingham, Eng. Music and games were enjoyed, and refreshments served.

The Misses Everhart of El Montecito

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

**ROYAL**  
BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

have gone to Denver, Colo., for the summer.

Mrs. B. F. Thomas went to San Francisco by the steamer Pomona, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Henry Muzzall and Miss Mary Bates have returned from Pomona.

J. H. Playter left Wednesday for a month's trip to San Bernardino county.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Smith left for Mobile, Ala., Wednesday, en route for their former home in Colombia, South America.

Mrs. H. C. Sweetser and children left Monday for a four months' visit to her mother in Avon, O.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Douglass of Victoria street went to San Francisco Wednesday.

Frank Newman of this city has recently been heard from at his claims on the Stewart River in Alaska.

Mrs. Thomas Dibblee and family have returned to their home on Dibblee's Hill.

Miss Pearl Parks left Wednesday for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Clair Hilton at Hecla, S. D.

Miss Ina Loomis, Samuel Colt and Coleman Broughton are at home for the summer vacation from college.

Frank McConnell, son of Mrs. J. J. Boyce, arrived from Pittsburgh Thursday, for a visit to his home in this city before returning to Dawson, where he has spent the past two years.

Mrs. E. B. Babbitts of Benicia is visiting in town.

Mrs. Anna Curtis and Miss Emily Curtis of Los Angeles are visiting friends in Lompoc.

Mrs. M. J. Moore of Carpinteria left Thursday for Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Whitney and daughter left for Boston Thursday, where they will spend the summer. They were accompanied by Mrs. Storrs, Mrs. Whitney's mother.

## Pomona.

**A**BANQUET tendered Rev. Frank L. Ferguson, president of Pomona College, at Hotel Palomares Monday evening, was attended by a large number of Pomona gentlemen. Judge George W. Merrill presided as toastmaster. Among the responses were "Ten Years of Pomona College," by Sydney M. Haskell; "College Ideals," by Prof. E. C. Norton; "Pomona College From a Business Man's Standpoint," by Phil Stein; "The Financial Aspects of the College," by John H. Dole, and "Value of a College to the Surrounding Country," by Rev. H. H. Rice. A response by the Rev. Ferguson was in a happy vein.

The Misses Edith and Annie Young have gone to Santa Monica to remain for a month.

Mrs. Jay Spence entertained the young ladies of the Fruit and Flower Mission Monday afternoon.

Miss Marie Messer of San Francisco has arrived in Pomona to spend the summer with her grandfather, O. F. Giffin.

Mrs. H. G. Tinsley entertained a number of friends Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. M. B. Campbell is attending the Congress of the State Medical Society in San Francisco.

Mr. Desch of Denver is a guest of C. E. Greaser and family.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Burney of Redlands have been visiting Mrs. Burney's sisters, Meses. Balfour, Goyette and Reichert the past week.

President Frank L. Ferguson left Friday for Boston.

Elias Finck has returned to Albany, N. Y.

## Ontario.

**M**RS. WARNER P. CRAFT gave an at home Wednesday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Brackenridge of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The ladies of the Friday Afternoon Club spent Friday in a picnic at Stoddard's Cañon.

A very enjoyable ball was given Thursday evening at A.O.U.W. Hall, under the auspices of the Cotillion Club.

S. F. Woods of Jackson, Mich., is a guest of C. B. Johnson.

Mrs. E. B. Jordan is visiting her children at northern schools. Her son William will graduate from Stanford University this year, and her daughter,



Miss Minnie, from the San Francisco Dental College.

Mrs. Gates has left for San Francisco, after a visit with her father, Dr. MacDonald.

Mrs. William Neeson is visiting her mother, Mrs. Davis of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hynes and Miss Marge Burton are visiting San Francisco.

Miss Nellie Oakley is a guest of friends in Los Angeles.

Miss Ora Maxwell of Pentwater, Mich., is a guest of Miss Jesson.

Mrs. C. B. Jones spent the past week with friends in Compton.

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**Santa Monica.**

MRS. W. R. CORSON gave a tea Thursday afternoon to twenty ladies.

The Woman's Relief Corps gave a tea in Fraternal Hall Thursday afternoon. Musical features were enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bundy have removed to Los Angeles, after having lived for twenty-two years in this city.

Mrs. Emma Fromhelm of San Francisco, after having visited Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Henderson early in the week, left for Coronado.

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**Riverside.**

MRS. EDWARD B. MASON, who spent the winter in Riverside, left a few days ago for her home in Indianapolis.

The home class of the Woman's Club met in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday afternoon. Papers on "Hobbies and Hobby Riders" read by Mrs. Darling and Mrs. Collier. The review class of the club met on Friday afternoon.

Miss Mabel Castleman left on Wednesday for Toronto, where she will spend the summer.

Miss Mary Kiser, who has been visiting relatives in Riverside during the past two months, left on Wednesday for her home in Anderson, Ind.

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**San Bernardino.**

THERE was a large gathering Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Barton on the occasion of the reception tendered the Apollo Orchestra by the ladies of the Lyric Quartette. It was one of the musical and social events of the season. The programme embraced several selections by the orchestra and the Lyric Quartette, a violin solo by Prof. F. G. Erbe, a vocal selection by the Treble Clef Club of the High School, and a vocal solo by Mrs. J. S. Wood.

The decorations were elaborate and refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Diekey, Mr. and Mrs. Wautenpaugh, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Holt, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Eubanks, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Burbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Copper, Mrs. Ina A. Wells, A. D. Gibson, Barton, C. H. Golding, Cartwright, Misses Bahr, Golding, Ames, Anderson, Webb, Prith, Blow, Cartwright, Davis, Mossman, Ferris, Purdy, Barton, Fording, Wallace, Tyler, Roberts, Chapman, Morse, Yager, Vale, Ball, Mytton, Kohl, Vale and the Misses Barton; Messrs. Erbe, Ketchum, Israel, Golding, Fussell, Hill, Whitmore, Meyer, Bledsoe, Kohl, Anderson, Nevins, Towne, Kettler, Stearns and Stophér.

Mrs. M. M. Kendall has returned from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco. She was accompanied home by Miss Mary Bishop, who will make an extended visit here.

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**Ventura.**

THE Independent Order of Foresters gave an entertainment to a large number of invited guests at the new hall on Palm street, Tuesday evening. Elaborate refreshments were served after the programme.

The music pupils of Miss Della D. Hopkin, assisted by Mrs. Hattie Sackett-Ward, gave their first annual recital at the Christian Church last evening.

Mrs. W. G. Adams entertained at progressive euchre at her home on Oak street, Thursday afternoon.

Mayor and Mrs. J. S. Collins are touring Oregon and Washington.

E. R. Isensee is in San Francisco.

H. Mack Love has returned from Berkeley.

Belmont Perry of Woodberry, N. J., is here.

Misses Olive and Mabel Kelsey returned Thursday evening from Berkeley.

Hon. R. J. Waters of Los Angeles was in this city Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beaman have returned to Grundy county, Iowa, after an extended visit with relatives in this city.

Rev. J. H. Johnson of Los Angeles officially visited the Episcopal Church of this city on Monday.

Miss May Crothers gave a pleasant party last Saturday evening.

Supervisor F. Hartman has gone to Little Lake, Inyo county, for a month's visit.

Hon. B. T. Williams is in San Francisco.

S. H. Olmsted of San Diego is visiting in this city.

Miss Grace Foster is visiting in Los Angeles.

Miss Charlotte Selby of Santa Bar-

bara visited relatives in this city during the past week.

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**Anahim.**

MISS KATE REA is home for the summer vacation from Berkeley.

The Ladies' Euchre Club was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. J. W. Landell Thursday afternoon.

The first prize, a handsome cut-glass tray service, was won by Mrs. Henry Kerchel; second prize, a figure of a Franciscan monk, by Mrs. Josephine Butler of Los Angeles. The consolation prize went to Miss Florence Kerchel.

A farewell reception was given L. Goldwater by the Pastime Club Friday evening, at the home of Mrs. H. Cohen. Cards and music were indulged, and at midnight a supper was served. Forty guests were present.

E. P. Fowler, J. E. Valjin, W. A. Miller, J. W. Ray, C. Bruce and W. E. Beebe composed a camp party which returned to the city Saturday after a week in the San Gabriel Cañon.

The Red Cross Society has arranged an interesting programme for the entertainment Friday night at the Opera-house.

A handsome flag, purchased by the school children, was waving over the public school Friday. The occasion was marked by the distribution of flowers over the ground and singing of patriotic airs by the children.

The "Merchant of Venice" will be presented by the Literary Society of the public schools at the close of the school in June.

Mrs. Charles Rodgers returned Friday from San Francisco, where she went to see her husband off for Alaska.

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**Soldiers' Home.**

MRS. A. W. BARRETT of Sacramento was entertained at luncheon Wednesday by Col. and Mrs. A. J. Smith.

Maj. and Mrs. F. K. Upham gave a farewell reception to Col. E. F. Brown, Inspector General N.H.D.V.S., on Friday evening. All the officers and ladies of the post were present.

Col. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, Miss Maud Smith and Col. E. F. Brown were guests at dinner on Tuesday of Superintendent and Mrs. O. E. Goodale.

A social evening was enjoyed on Tuesday by officers' families, as well as the hospital staff, at the home of Maj. and Mrs. H. E. Hasse.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Goodale entertained Mrs. Risdon and M. Lapham of Los Angeles at luncheon Wednesday.

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**San Pedro.**

MRS. AND MRS. GEORGE H. PECK, JR., entertained a party of near relatives Tuesday in honor of the birthday of Mr. Peck's mother, Mrs. George H. Peck, Sr., of El Monte. The rooms were prettily decorated, and the chair of the guest of honor was handsomely trimmed with flowers. Besides Mr. and Mrs. George H. Peck, Sr., the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs of South Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine of South Pasadena, and Mr. and Mrs. John Peck of Los Angeles.

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**Santa Ana.**

MES. H. R. BRISTOL, Ed Tedford and L. L. Shaw entertained on Thursday and Friday afternoons at the home of Mrs. Bristol on Knob Hill. The residence was decorated with potted plants and flowers, and refreshments were served. A "shirt waist" party was given on the first afternoon, at which prizes were given for the prettiest patterns, each guest assisting to decide by voting. Mrs. W. Crozier was awarded first prize.

Mrs. Charles Whitted second, and Mrs. J. H. Cooper third. Whist occupied the attention of the ladies on Friday afternoon. Mrs. W. B. Tedford winning first honors, Miss Stella Preble second and Mrs. H. K. Snow consolation honors.

The ladies present on Thursday afternoon were Misses Medlock, Rowley, Howe, Crozier, Tillotson, McNeil Bagley, E. B. Smith, Huff, Clark, Whitted, Ballard, Mathews, Burgess, Cooper, Grouard, Shaw, Talbott, J. J. Roper, Crane, Yarnell, French, Finley, Avas, Foggy, Stafford, Smart, Felton, Lyon, Padgham, McPhee, Joplin, Wright, Watson, Flook, Bowers, Gregory, Carpenter, Ross-Lewin, Galloway, A. Y. Wright, Rafferty, Huntington, Breedon, Heathman, Dryer, Alexander, Trago and Misses Ross-Lewin, Hyatt, Sanborn, Padgham, Garnsey, Neill, Mina Roper, Maude Roper, Thomas, Marion Thomas, French, Clyde, Nickey, Talbott, Smith. On Friday afternoon Misses Garnett, Huff, Edgar, Albee, Wallace, Harris, Parker, Rice, Sanborn, Brown, Russ, Stevens, Freese, Snow, Frank Vanderlip, Charles Vanderlip, Bevins, Burrows, Ross-Lewin, Clark, Cook, Holmes, Mathewson, Forgy, Reynolds, Padgham, Winslow, Blaby, Rafferty, Stephens, Bishop, W. B. Tedford, Goepfer, P. H. Turner, Rowley, Seegar, Krauss, D. H. Thomas, J. D. Thomas, Burnham, Derby, P. S. Roper and Misses Preble, Boyd, Garnett, Blasse Smith, Wilson and Chilton.

The progressive clench entertainment given by Mrs. Sherman Stevens and her sister, Mrs. Grace Freese, at the home of the former last Saturday afternoon was another notable Tustin society event. The parlors of the residence were beautifully decorated with potted plants, ferns and flowers. The record of games was kept on dainty score

cards, which were painted by Mrs. M. J. Bundy and Mrs. Freese. At the conclusion of a game series of ten the guests remained at the tables, where an elegant luncheon was served. Miss Mina Roper won first prize; seven ladies cut for second, which was won by Mrs. W. A. Huff, and two for consolation honors, which were carried off by Mrs. Frederick Stephens. Mrs. Stevens and her sister's guest list included Misses G. E. Preble, L. W. Allingham, E. D. Buss, W. L. Adams, James Harrison, J. D. Thomas, Bolt Sanborn, R. H. Sanborn, V. V. Tubbs, M. J. Bundy, A. J. Padgham, D. H. Thomas, H. K. Snow, J. S. Rice, C. F. Krauss, D. L. McCharles, Frank Vanderlip, Henry M. Adams, N. N. Brown, Misses Preble, Allen, Sue Mathes, Pearl Wall, Lottie Brown, Mabel Buss, Sallie Cartmell, Viola Sanborn of Tustin, Misses H. R. Bristol, Ed Tedford, W. B. Burrows, Andrew Harris, Linn Shaw, Will A. Huff, Clarence Parker, Amelia Vanderlip, M. Ross-Lewin, Frederick Stephens, G. A. Edgar, A. R. Rowley, J. W. Bishop, P. R. Reynolds, C. A. Riggs, Misses Minna Roper, Maud Roper, Rose Wilson, Belle Chilton, Blossie Smith, Rosa Boyd, Grace Spurgeon, Happy Smith of Santa Ana, and Mrs. W. Derby, Misses McGuire and Northrup of Orange.

Mrs. James S. Rice and Miss Stella Preble of Tustin entertained the Tustin Thimble Club, with a number of invited guests, at the home of Mrs. Rice on Tuesday afternoon. A prize modeling contest of figures made of chewing gum, representing the new woman in her different spheres, was a much-enjoyed feature of the entertainment, and some ridiculous objects, mainly awheel, were the result.

First honors were awarded to Miss Emily Lye of Toronto, and the second to Mrs. A. B. Rowley of Santa Ana. An impromptu programme was much enjoyed, and refreshments were served. Miss Pearl Wall rendered a piano solo, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Mathewson, Mrs. Merriam of Boston and Miss Sanborn sang, and Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Utt and Miss Allen recited. The club members present were: Misses Adams, Harrison, Freese, Stevens, W. B. Snow, H. K. Snow, J. D. Thomas, Bundy, Tubbs, N. N. Brown, E. D. Buss, Wilder, Frank Vanderlip, G. E. Preble, S. M. Adsit; Misses Pearl Wall, Viola Sanborn, Lottie Brown, Ida Allen, Sallie Cartmell, Gertrude Harrison, Harriet Buss, Mabel Buss, and the invited guests: Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. W. S. Derby, Misses McGuire and Northrup of Orange, Mrs. Merriam of Boston, Misses Tye of Toronto; from Santa Ana, the Misses Rowley, W. A. Huff, Riggs, A. M. Clarke, Krick, Mathewson, Ballard, Vanderlip, Charles Vanderlip, Stephens, Bishop, Medlock, Heathman, Reynolds, Rafferty, H. Bristol, Ed Tedford, Linn Shaw, Will Ross-Lewin, Ross-Lewin, Edgar, Joplin, Burrows, C. H. Parker, Harris; Misses Boyd, Wilson, Minna Roper, Maud Roper, Blossie Smith, Kate Garnett, Grace Spurgeon; from Tustin, the Misses Hubbard, Macomber, E. F. Sanborn, Dakyns, Saxton, Allen, Coe, Sheldon, C. E. Utt, Seegar, S. W. Preble; Miss Mitchell.

The Orange Fortnightly Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Parker on Friday evening of last week. The programme for the evening consisted of a paper prepared by Mrs. W. H. Burnham, which was read by Mrs. Bibber, and Mrs. Paine, and literary selections were read by Mrs. Parker and Miss Northrup.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Breedon entertained in honor of Mrs. Breedon's sister, Miss Ellis of Los Angeles, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Julia Burtleson of Santa Ana was married last week to Dr. W. G. de Vore, of Tempe, Ariz., a former resident of this place.

Mrs. R. A. Graham entertained the ladies of the Unitarian Society at her home on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas of Tustin visited in Los Angeles last week.

Mrs. C. S. Hopkins of San Fran-

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**SOAP**

Does better work and goes further than any other

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Plain and fancy, all braiding done by hand, imported Covert Cloths, Meltons, Venetians, Serges and Broadcloths of the very latest designs and weaves. Suits for \$40 (for a short time); former value \$55. Customers furnished with original designs suitable to figure. 300 yards of braiding on one gown.

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will make the hair beautiful, glossy and natural, no matter how streaky, BLEACHED or GRAY it may be.

It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it, neither does curling or crimping. Incomparable for the BEARD on account of its durability and cleanliness.

No. 1. Black.  
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cisco, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. C. J. Cogswell, for some time, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Forgy returned to their home in Los Angeles Tuesday, after a visit to Santa Ana relatives.

Miss Fannie Tustin, the Tustin city postmistress, is visiting friends in San Bernardino.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alter has returned to her home in Danville, Iowa, after spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Nettie Merchant of Tustin.

Miss Martha McFarland of Porterville, Cal., was the guest of her old schoolmate, Miss Blanche Peeler of Orange last week.

Mrs. H. A. Peabody, the Misses Julia and Helen Stebbins and Mary Cotter are at Avalon, Catalina Island, last week, in attendance upon the meeting of the Congregational Association of Southern California.

Mrs. Orrin Fair of Santa Barbara is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. L. Talbott of Santa Ana.

Mrs. E. Douglas has gone to Los Angeles with the intention of making that place her future home.

Mrs. Keyes of Orange visited at Coronado this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Meriam of Boston were the guests of the Misses Northrup and McGuire of Orange this week.

Mrs. A. Johnson of Santa Monica is visiting her sister, Mrs. Guise, near Tustin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sanborn of Tustin visited in Los Angeles last week.

Miss Sue Mathes of Tustin went to Los Angeles Friday evening to spend Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Ey returned Wednesday



from a few weeks' visit in Nevada and San Francisco.

Miss May McClelland of Oakland is the guest of J. N. Anderson and family. Mrs. S. V. Conkle of Santa Monica is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Roach of Santa Ana.

Rev. and Mrs. I. Jewell have returned from a visit to Corona.

Mrs. Etta Dickinson of Los Angeles is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jacob Ross, of the Balsa.

Miss Clara Garnsey visited friends in Los Angeles the first of the week.

Rev. Kilpatrick is in Omaha, Neb., attending the assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

A. D. Bishop and P. S. Roper, delegates from the Santa Ana Camp, Knights of Pythias, left Wednesday to attend the Grand Encampment at Santa Rosa. While on the trip they will call on the members of Co. L of the Fifth Regiment, U.S.A.

Prof. J. N. Kern of Corona, accompanied by his son, visited Santa Ana friends Saturday and Sunday.

Ben Macomber of Tustin and Joseph Goldsmith of Santa Ana are home from Berkeley College to spend the summer vacation.

D. M. Dorman has gone to Chicago on a trip.

Clyde Nickey, who has been visiting in the East for the past year, has returned home.

#### Pasadena.

MISS OLIVE CALDWELL entertained a few friends at cards Tuesday evening, at her home on North Fair Oaks avenue. The house decorations in national colors were prettily arranged, and dainty refreshments followed the games. Those present were the Misses McKinstry, Conklin, Sandeman, Caldwell, Messrs. Hubbard, McKinstry, Barnes, Sandeman.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Spalding of East Colorado street entertained at dinner Monday evening, in honor of Hon. and Mrs. E. H. Conger. Mr. Conger is United States Minister to China, and the function was extremely elaborate. Covers were laid for twelve. The table decorations were white carnations, and red, white and blue satin ribbons. The dining-room walls were draped with silk American flags, and the place cards were ornamented with flags in water colors. The guests were Hon. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Conger, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Spalding, Mrs. Charles A. Mennig, Mrs. Manford.

The members of the Terpsichorean Club enjoyed a pleasant reunion Thursday evening, at Kramer's Hall, where dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heiss will entertain the club at cards next week at their home on Pasadena. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heiss, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sill, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. George Collis, Mr. and Mrs. McCartney.

The Country Club house was thrown open yesterday, afternoon and hospitality extended to a large number of guests. Luncheon and punch were served, and golf and tennis occupied the attention of the younger members.

Miss Anna Wood entertained a few young friends Thursday evening at her home on South Oakland avenue. Matched quotations and other games were introduced for amusement, after which light refreshments were served. The affair was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Johnson, and the young people present were Messrs. Floyd James Baker, Clark, Harry Briggs, Will Magee, Homer Sweesy, Bruce Hass, Walter Smiley, Fred Wood. Miss Wood was assisted in entertaining her guests by her sisters, Misses Ella and Jessie Wood.

Mrs. Gertrude Macy of Euclid avenue entertained at whist Tuesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Staats, Mrs. C. A. Gardner, Misses Gardner, Ruth Gardner, Packard, Sarah Coleman, Alice Sterrett, Messrs. Edward Groenendyke and Lloyd Macy.

The largest social function of the week was the informal reception tendered Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China, at the Board of Trade rooms, which was attended by about two hundred prominent people of Pasadena and Los Angeles. The rooms were decorated in honor of the event, with potted plants and flowers. American flags ornamented the walls. After an informal welcome of the guests and social conversation, speeches were made. President Edwards of Throop Polytechnic, introduced Maj. Conger, who delivered a short address, and other gentlemen followed. Refreshments were served, and the occasion was especially enjoyable. The affair was under the joint auspices of the Board of Trade and Throop Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Ayers very pleasantly entertained at cards Tuesday evening at their hospitable home on North Marengo avenue. Prizes were won by Mrs. H. W. Hines, who was presented with a pair of silver embroidery scissors, and E. J. Pyle, who received a silver letter opener. The consolation prizes, hand-painted blotters, were won by Mrs. Henry Newby and H. D. Pyle. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Newby, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Glascock, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Rider, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jordan, the Misses Carpenter, Misses Newby, Hettie Lacey,

Cook, Ayers, Mrs. H. R. Lacey, Mrs. H. M. Gabriel, Messrs. E. J. Pyle, H. D. Pyle, Jay Cook.

Miss Flora Bland of Washington street entertained a number of friends Thursday evening with a musicale. The floral decorations were roses. The following programme was rendered:

Piano duet, "Viccio"—Mrs. F. G. Bland, Lulu Humphrey.

Solo, "Only Once More"—Grace Huntley.

Song, "Bobolink"—Pearl Carnahan.

Harp, march—R. Florence Bland.

Song, "Calvary"—Mrs. Huntley.

Song, "When You Are Here, Love"—May Carnahan.

Violin, "Lullaby"—Kurt Reineman.

Song, "Holy City"—Alice Glass.

Song, "Answer"—Margaret Sheaff.

Violin solo, selected—W. Reginald Bland.

Song, "Last Night"—Otis Fisher.

Song, "Daffodils"—Grace Huntley.

Violin, "Minuet"—Kurt Reineman.

Song, "Shepherds' Lullaby"—Pearl Carnahan.

Song, "Fleeting Days"—May Carnahan.

Mrs. John Showalter entertained at cards Thursday afternoon at her home on Pasadena avenue. What was the same, and the highest scores were made by Miss Goltman and Mrs. Parker, who received beautiful prizes.

Those in attendance were Mrs. Goltman, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Streeter, the Misses Bristol, Coats, Miller, Natt and others. Mrs. Showalter proved a most delightful hostess.

The Entré Nous Club enjoyed a picnic Thursday in the arroyo, in place of the regular weekly club entertainment.

The Monday Evening Musical Club will be entertained Monday evening by Judge and Mrs. James G. Rossiter, North Colorado street.

The Philadonion Club has issued invitations for a dance for Friday evening, May 27.

Mrs. J. V. Brooks of South Los Robles avenue entertained Wednesday afternoon in honor of the Misses Easterbrook of Garden Grove, Cal. The afternoon was spent in games and a delicious supper was served. Those present were Misses Ollie and Mae Easterbrook, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary Jones, Annie and Ella Wood, Fannie and Addie Penny, Ima and Ella Brooks, Alice Dewey, Grace Machin, Mamie Bangham, Mrs. R. A. Edwards, Mrs. Will Robinson and Mrs. S. F. Bangham.

Mrs. H. M. Gabriel will entertain the Monday Afternoon Club tomorrow at her home on Raymond avenue.

Mrs. L. S. Calvin and daughter, Miss Cora, are at Long Beach for a short stay.

Miss Ludovici returned on Tuesday from an extended stay in San Francisco.

E. H. Conger, the American Minister to China, has been the social lion in Pasadena the past ten days. He has been ostentatiously the guest of his brother, Rev. E. L. Conger, but so many receptions have been given him that but little time has been devoted to his brother.

The engagement of Miss Nan Ryder, daughter of Capt. S. H. Ryder, and Clark Billheimer is announced, the marriage to take place Wednesday evening, May 25.

The patriotic dance in Knights of Pythias Hall on Friday evening, given by A. T. Meyers, was attended by about forty couples. The hall was profusely decorated with flags of all nations, and the electric lights were shaded in red, white and blue.

#### Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at Westlake Park at 2 p.m. today:

"Students' March," arr. by H. P. Moore.

Waltz, "Amelle" (Lumbye).

"Down the Mississippi," descriptive fantasia (Charles Puerner.)

Synopsis: Flatboat going down the river at night. Boatmen's song (brass quartette.) Whistle of steamboat heard in the distance. Steamboat approaches and passes flatboat. Old-fashioned buck dance. Boat disappears in the darkness.

Potpouri, "America" (Theo. Moses.)

Overture, "Martha" (Flotow.)

"Air Cujus Animus," from "Stabat Mater" (Rossini.)

Selection from "Macbeth" (Verdi.)

March, "Our Pet" (H. Bollstedt, Jr.)

Finale, "You and I," galop (Fred G. Binns.)

#### THE STRIPES AND STARS.

From prairie, O plowman, speed boldly away—

There's seed to be sown in God's furrows today!

Row landward, lone fisher! Stout woodman, come home!

Let smith leave his anvil and weaver his loom.

And hamlet and city ring loud with the cry:

"For God and our country we'll fight till we die!"

Here's welcome to wounding, and combat and scars.

And the glory of death—for the Stripes and the Stars.

Invincible banner! The flag of the free.

Oh, where treads the foot that would falter for thee?

Or the hands to be folded, till triumph is won.

And the eagle looks proud, as of old, to the sun?

Give tears for the parting—a murmur of prayer—

Then forward! the fame of our standard to share!

With welcome to wounding, and combat and scars.

And the glory of death—for the Stripes and Stars! EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE next musical event prepared for the enjoyment of Los Angeles music-lovers and one that will be of the first importance, will be the two chamber concerts by the world-famed Kneisel Quartette, on the evenings of the 23d and 24th, at Simpson Tabernacle. The personnel of the quartette, which has just entered upon its thirteenth season, is as follows: Franz Kneisel, first violin; Otto Roth, second violin; L. Svecenski, viola, and Alvin Schroeder, cello. As this will be the first appearance here of these great musicians, a few words in regard to the history of the organization will doubtless be of interest. The musicians are all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which Kneisel has been concert master for a number of years.

When Henry L. Higginson engaged Mr. Kneisel as leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he at the same time asked him to form an organization for the performance of chamber music. In November of the year 1885

highly favorable opinions of its playing, advanced by some of the very ablest musical critics in America, as well as by musicians and music-lovers, the quartette resolved to give a series of chamber concerts in London. These were given during the months of June and July of last year, the organization playing before large and enthusiastic audiences and with a result that placed them uppermost in the minds of all European critics.

The London Courier of May 27, 1897, says: "The famous Kneisel Quartette is with us, and although concerts just now are so numerous, it is safe to say that none merit the attention so well as those given by the four musicians from Boston. London is singularly blessed in the matter of chamber music, but such exquisite playing as that heard last Saturday at St. James's Hall it has never been our pleasure to enjoy heretofore. The ensemble is absolutely perfect, the tone marvelously full and rich, and the delicacy of treatment rendered more exquisite by the power and strength which underlies it. It is difficult to avoid extravagance in speaking of their playing, and it is im-



KNEISEL QUARTETTE.

possible to criticize, for faults cannot be found." The New York Sun prints the following article concerning the retirement of Boston's famous conductor, Carl Zerrahn: "The passing of Carl Zerrahn is an important event in the musical history of Boston. It is of more than local interest, for his reputation as a conductor is world-wide and his experience embraces two generations of soloists and chorus singers. For forty-three years he has conducted choral performances in this country, and for forty-one years he wielded the baton at the concerts of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. There was a break of two years preceding the past season when Mr. Zerrahn retired because of a misunderstanding with the directors of the society. Then the veteran came back to his own and his own received him with welcome. His successes this year have been among his greatest, and now, at the age of 72, he lays down his baton. "Scattered through New England, in the little towns of the Green Mountains, out among the Berkshire Hills, on barren New Hampshire farms, or in busy cities are hundreds of men and women who had their day in Boston in their youth, and delight to tell their grandchildren now of the time when they sang under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. Soloists who heeded his baton have grown to a good old age and have long since been gathered to their fathers. And yet Zerrahn stayed on and changed but little with the passing years.

"Now his formal farewell has been said. It was a notable, impressive rendering of 'Elijah' that was given in Mechanics' building on Monday evening. By coincidence or choice it was the same oratorio that was given at the first performance conducted by Mr. Zerrahn in this country. There was a chorus of 1500 voices, representing every choral society of note in New England, all of which societies have for years been tutored by Mr. Zerrahn. Among the soloists were Mme. Galski, Mrs. Carl Alves, Ffrancoon Davies and H. Evan Williams. The Symphony Orchestra assisted. Mr. Zerrahn was at his best, and the chorus caught his spirit and sang with precision and power. It was a fitting farewell."

On the following afternoon the Sun correspondent found Mr. Zerrahn seated with a group of friends at the

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The New York Sun prints the following article concerning the retirement of Boston's famous conductor, Carl Zerrahn:

"The passing of Carl Zerrahn is an important event in the musical history of Boston. It is of more than local interest, for his reputation as a conductor is world-wide and his experience embraces two generations of soloists and chorus singers. For forty-three years he has conducted choral performances in this country, and for forty-one years he wielded the baton at the concerts of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. There was a break of two years preceding the past season when Mr. Zerrahn retired because of a misunderstanding with the directors of the society. Then the veteran came back to his own and his own received him with welcome. His successes this year have been among his greatest, and now, at the age of 72, he lays down his baton.

"Scattered through New England, in the little towns of the Green Mountains, out among the Berkshire Hills, on barren New Hampshire farms, or in busy cities are hundreds of men and women who had their day in Boston in their youth, and delight to tell their grandchildren now of the time when they sang under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. Soloists who heeded his baton have grown to a good old age and have long since been gathered to their fathers. And yet Zerrahn stayed on and changed but little with the passing years.

"Now his formal farewell has been said. It was a notable, impressive rendering of 'Elijah' that was given in Mechanics' building on Monday evening. By coincidence or choice it was the same oratorio that was given at the first performance conducted by Mr. Zerrahn in this country. There was a chorus of 1500 voices, representing every choral society of note in New England, all of which societies have for years been tutored by Mr. Zerrahn. Among the soloists were Mme. Galski, Mrs. Carl Alves, Ffrancoon Davies and H. Evan Williams. The Symphony Orchestra assisted. Mr. Zerrahn was at his best, and the chorus caught his spirit and sang with precision and power. It was a fitting farewell."

On the following afternoon the Sun correspondent found Mr. Zerrahn seated with a group of friends at the



rooms of the Orpheum Musical Society, pleased and proud of the reception accorded him on the previous night.

"To begin with," Mr. Zerrahn said, in reply to a request to speak of his career, "I came to America in 1854, when I was 28 years old. I was born in 1826, and so am 72 now. Carl Bergmann was my predecessor with the Handel and Haydn Society, and on Sunday, December 3, 1854, I conducted for the first time 'Elijah,' and such was its success that on the two Sundays following it was repeated. For forty-one years since then I have led the Handel and Haydn Society, the longest period of conductorship I know of. Costa of London comes next, I think, with a record as conductor of the Harmonic Society for thirty-six or thirty-seven years. Then there are the festivals at Worcester, which I have conducted for thirty-one seasons; the Salem Oratorio, which I have conducted for thirty—since its beginning; the Harvard Musical Society, with which I have been connected during its existence of sixteen years, and many other smaller ones. You must not forget that I am also an orchestra leader. I have conducted in nearly all the States from Maine to California—Bangor to San Francisco—but have never been very far south, except to Richmond."

"You have met many of the great composers and instrumentalists and singers?"

"Wagner," said Mr. Zerrahn, "I met in Zurich in 1857. He was in exile then, not returning until 1860. I think, and we spent six hours together very pleasantly, he receiving me kindly, and asking many questions. Then, most of the great singers and performers have been heard with me. Patti has, and Gerster, Christine Nilsson, Parepa Rosa, Tietjens, Carlotta Patti, Cressi, Milarti, Joseffy, Wilhelm, and many others, all in connection with the Handel and Haydn Society. Jenny Lind I first heard in Hamburg in 1845, and I heard 'Elijah' for the first time in Hamburg in November, 1847. It was composed in 1846. I have been the friend of all the artists of my own day now living, and some dead, and many have played with me."

"And now your plans for the future. Will you conduct again?"

"At a single concert, now and then, I may," he replied, "but no contracts whatever. I want most of all to conduct soon a peace oratorio when this war is ended. I am about to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Germany for rest and recreation."

Mr. Zerrahn wished to reiterate the statement made in his farewell announcement that of the many orchestras he had heard or conducted there was none better than the Boston Symphony. This he intended as a graceful parting tribute.

Miss Bernice Holmes of this city is spoken of by the New York Musical Courier as having made a decided hit in "The Beggar Student," which the Castle Square Opera Company has been presenting so successfully at the American theater. The Courier goes on to say:

"Miss Bernice Holmes is a California girl, who is forging her way to prominence purely by reason of her own merits. She has a pure contralto voice of unusual range, and has been singing in repertory opera for several seasons. Although a very young woman, she has a repertory of over fifty grand and comic operas, including roles from Wagner, Gounod and Bizet, as well as the lesser composers. One of her particularly strong roles is Anneris in 'Aida,' another favorite role is Azucena in 'Il Trovatore.' In light opera she is exceptionally pleasing in male characters, and her ability as an actress greatly enhances her value as an operatic artist. Miss Holmes is Junoesque in appearance, and is a strikingly handsome woman, and her earnestness of purpose and ambition makes her future indeed bright."

A member of the New York Philharmonic Society said in an interview published in the Sun recently, "that if Emil Paur went to New York it was entirely on his own responsibility, as not 5 per cent. of the men in the orchestra wanted him as conductor. Mr. Paur is going to New York, according to this authority, because he believes there is a future for him there; but the Philharmonic is said to have made no attempt to secure his services. 'He would be the last man in the world for the Philharmonic,' this authority said, 'because he would never be satisfied with our organization as it exists at present, and none of our men would be satisfied with any such reforms as he would undertake. The conductor who comes to the Philharmonic has got to be satisfied with the orchestra as it exists at present, and must be prepared to defer to all its habits and traditions. For that reason the new conductor is not likely to be an eminent foreigner or any native or American conductor who is looking for a reputation for himself. The right conductor is the man who will step in and resume the work of the orchestra at just the point it was left off by Anton Seidl. That may not be the best thing for the orchestra, but it is the thing that will happen beyond a doubt. No man who comes with the object of changing or reorganizing will be thought of for a moment. Anton Seidl was in charge of the orchestra for six years, and in all that time he succeeded in getting only one man into the orchestra and in hav-

ing only three others promoted. That is enough to show what the spirit of the organization is. The probabilities are that the new conductor will be a local man willing to respect the Philharmonic traditions and at the same time have associations enough in New York to make his \$3000 income sufficient. That can be done only when a man has pupils or other engagements. Mr. Paur got \$10,000 from the Boston Symphony Orchestra in lieu of the pension he would have received in Europe."

[Musical Courier:] The past season has been the busiest one in the career of our famous American contralto, Katherine Bloodgood, and the month of May will be one of the busiest of the year, this popular singer having numerous engagements which will keep her busy up to the 1st of July, when she will take a well-merited rest. So satisfactory has been her work, and so unanimous the critics in praise of her magnificent voice, that Manager Thrane has again secured her services for next season, and has already booked several important orchestral engagements for her. On April 21, Mrs. Bloodgood appeared with the Apollo Club of Chicago, and repeated her former triumphs in that city. This was the fourth time that the great contralto had sung in Chicago this season, and she was immediately reengaged for next year. Katherine Bloodgood has before her a great future in the artistic world.

[New York Sun:] Wilhelm Gericke, who is about to assume control of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the second time, is well known in New York. His return to Boston will restore to that city the director who had possibly more to do with the creation of its splendid orchestral body than any other man ever in charge of it. Notwithstanding the value of his services, it may be inferred that he was not fully appreciated by the orchestra, and those who listened to it during his previous stay in Boston; otherwise he would not have returned to Germany. He has recently been living in Dresden and has appeared only at intervals during the recent seasons. Retired conductors of the Boston Orchestra are usually able to take things quietly. If Mr. Gericke is more praised and admired in the future than he ever was in the past nobody will be surprised. That way of treating artists is quite as common in New York as it is in Boston. When Lilli Lehmann came back to New York a year ago, she was more appreciated than she had ever been before, and the number of her admirers was greater than it ever had been. Mr. Gericke will probably enjoy a similar experience in Boston. He was there from 1884 to 1889, and succeeded George Henschel, who became conductor when the orchestra was organized in 1881. He was succeeded by Arthur Nikisch, who remained until the season of 1893-94, when Emil Paur, who has just retired, was first introduced to this country. One story concerning Emil Paur's retirement relates to his complete inability to understand why one or two members of the orchestra should not be treated as the majority of the men were. There were excellent reasons of a purely social character why they should not have been subjected to the same discipline. The conductor steadfastly refused to recognize these, and this fact is said to have had its effect in bringing about his retirement—that result having been caused by a number of considerations.

Miss Beresford Joy sang last week at a very large and elegant reception given by the Spinnet, a musical club of ladies and gentlemen, at Redlands.

Miss Beresford Joy entertained informally on Tuesday evening at her residence on Oak street, in honor of her pupils and their friends. Mrs. J. W. Hollingsworth and the Misses Florence Riley, Lillian Williamson and Helen Shields sang several charming selections during the evening.

The memory of Ysaye's magnificent playing in this city three years ago is still treasured by the hosts of admirers he won at that time, and his reappearance the first of next month will doubtless be the signal for a rousing ovation. With him will be that king of accompanists, Lachaux, and the great cellist, Gerardy, and the combination is one that the music-lovers will lie awake nights to think of. The New York critic, Henry Krehbiel, says of Ysaye: "Like no other player that I can recall, he illustrates the intimacy which exists between a violinist and his instrument, which must exist if we are to be told what violin music is—a wonderful instrument, closer than any but the human voice to him who excites it to speech, more tightly interknit with his being. Our mind is upon only one thing, the music—the music! How it sings and croons and weeps and wails and laughs and shouts for the mere joy of expressing itself. It is the eloquence of romanticism, the spirit through which music came into being, that Ysaye's violin proclaims, whether the composition in hand be a modern piece surcharged with dramatic feeling or one of those old sonatas of Bach which sound with the fullness of a quartette, breathe a marvelous tenderness and scintillate in the very gladness of their awakening when Ysaye plays them." The concerts will be given at Simpson Tabernacle on the evenings of May 31 and June 1, and the afternoon of June 2.

W. F. Skeels will give an organ

recital in the First Congregational Church Friday. He will be assisted by the University of Southern California Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. F. A. Bacon, and the following programme will be given:

- "Laus Deo," from the "Marriage Mass" (Dubois.)
- (a) "Serenade" (Chaminade); (b) gavotte from "Mignon" (Thomas.)
- "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust" (Gounod)—The University of Southern California Glee Club.
- "Marche Funebre" and "Chant Seraphique" (Guilmant.)
- (a) "Professional March," from "The Queen of Sheba" (Gounod); (b) "Allegretto Villereccio" (Fumagalli.)
- Variations on "The Star-Spangled Banner" (Buck.)
- "The Phantom Hand" (Thayer)—Ernest Bradley and Glee Club.
- "Offertoire de St. Cecile, in F minor" (Bastide.)
- Recitation and finale from "First Organ Sonata" (Mendelssohn.)

The music at Olivet Congregational Church this morning will be as follows: Anthem, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Towne)—By the quartette. Offertory, "The Mighty Deep" (Jude)—W. A. Rennie.

The Olivet Quartette, composed of Miss Alba St. Cyr Bennett, soprano; Mrs. Charles P. Squires, contralto; H. B. Lummis, tenor; W. A. Rennie, basso, and Miss Ella Augusta Lamb, pianiste, are working on a concert programme to be given June 14. A character song, composed for the occasion by H. B. Lummis, will be one of the numbers.

The music at the First Presbyterian Church this morning will be: "Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly O'er Thee" (Shelley.) "Savior, Source of Every Blessing" (Schueker.) Offertory, "Show Me Thy Ways" (Torrenti.) Evening: "I Will Call Upon Thee" (Buck.) "Rock of Ages" (Buck.)

The music at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning will be as follows: "Praise the Lord" (Randigger.) Offertory solo by Revel France. Evening: "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Floris.) Offertory solo by Mrs. C. E. Wenger. Anthem, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Schueker.)

The following special music will be rendered tonight at the patriotic services at the First Christian Church on Hope and Eleventh street: "Oh, Columbia, We Hail Thee"—Choir. "Soldier's Farewell"—Quartette. "Star-Spangled Banner"—Miss Mary Belle Dailey. "America"—Congregation.

The music at the First Congregational Church this morning will be: Organ, Communion in E minor (Bastide.) Solo, "Lead Kindly Light" (Shepard)—Prof. Bacon. "This is the Day" (Gaul)—Choir. Organ, Offertory in D-flat (Salome)—"Festival Te Deum" (Marston)—Choir. Praise service at 7:30 p.m. Organ, "Entree du Cortege" (Dubois.) Choir, "Ho, Every One That Thirsteth" (Martin.) Choir, "Consider and Hear Me" Pfueger.) Solo, "Salve Regina" (Buck)—Mr. Williams. Duet, "Ever Hear Us" (Abt)—Miss Linck and Mr. Williams. Solo, "I Will Extol Thee" (Costa)—Miss Shepard. Organ offertory, Fantasia on the "Scilian Hymn" (Lux.) Solo, "I Will Sing of Thy Great Mercy," from the "Stabat Mater" (Rossini)—Miss Linck. "Hear My Prayer" (Mendelssohn)—Choir. Organ postlude, "Quick March" (Wely.)

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Haydn's seventh mass, the soloists being Herr and Mme. Rubo, Mrs. Tolhurst, Mrs. Scott-Chapman, Messrs. Osgood, Weeks, and Jochum. Before the sermon, "Veni Creator" (Williams) will be sung by Mmes. Tolhurst, Stansbury, Ibbetson, Jones, Rubo, Scott-Chapman, Fishbach, Alton, the Misses Hovel, Rohr, Hammes, Vail, Knox, Friel, O'Donnell, B. Donnell, Klokke, Beatty, McNutt, Geters, Eaton, Maxwell. The offertory number, "Salve Regina" (Joseph A. Michel) will be sung by Mrs. Tolhurst and full choir.

The music at Unity Church this morning will be: "Andante Religioso" (Thorne); "Venite" (Whiting); "O That Thou Hadst Hearkened" (Sullivan); offertory, "I Trust in Thee" (Wagner); march, (Casta.)

#### NOTES.

At a recent concert in London thirty-two of Cowen's songs were sung. Moszkowski has finished his second concerto for the pianoforte, and will play it next season at one of the Nikisch Philharmonic concerts. He has wholly discarded his first concerto. The Parisians, too, have now heard Hans Richter in a concert. He succeeded in making them appreciate Tchaikowsky's pathetic symphony, which other conductors had failed to do. He surprised the French Wagner-

ites by the rapid tempo at the opening of the "Meistersinger" Vorspiel, and the decided broadening out at the close.

An incident, rare enough in real life, but pretty frequent in romances, happened the other day at the Royal Opera in Berlin. Frauin Egli, an excellent singer, was appearing before Emperor William and a crowded house. At the close of the first act of the opera news was brought of the sudden death of her father. Without breaking down in any way, she sang to the end of the performance, and then sank down, prostrated with grief. That is what one might call theatrical heroism.

The craze of Mascagni and Leoncavallo appears to have been a short one in Italy. The public has now taken up for its idol Gluck, who pursued his musical studies in Milan 150 years ago, and wrote there his first opera, "Artaxerxes." His "Orfeo" was revived at Milan a few weeks ago, and won an almost sensational success, the audience being delighted with the sweet tunefulness of this German music, as contrasted with the orchestral din and blood-and-thunder style of the young Italians.

The composer of the hour in Paris is still the young Venezuelan, Reynaldo Hahn, who wrote the music of "L'ile du Reve." One reason for Hahn's standing with the French critics seems to be that they can speak of his music as "exotique," and in the whole range of adjectives there does not appear to be one that appeals so directly to the French writer as this word "exotic." To a Parisian Venezuela is one of the earth's jumping-off places, so there is a direct geographical significance in calling Hahn's music "exotic."

Walter Damrosch has tendered his resignation to the Symphony Society, and it has been accepted. Mr. Damrosch thus retires from the local organization with which he had been most actively connected, and the probabilities are that the Symphony Society will end its existence. Mr. Damrosch will, it is expected, retire from the direction of the Oratorio Society as well.

Saint-Saens is shortly to go to Buenos Ayres to reorganize the musical conservatory there and superintend the production of his "Samson and Delilah," in which Tamagno will appear. He has left Beziers after having completed arrangements for the production there of his new drama later in the summer. It is said to be a peculiar composition. The actors are to speak the lines in rhythm with the music and there will be a large chorus to illustrate the action of the story after the fashion of the old Greek choros. There are also ballets to illustrate other phases of the work and the last of the three divisions will consist entirely of a ballet performed by dancers from the Opera in Paris. Only five characters appear in this tragedy, which is called "Dejanire." Three of these are women and two are men.

August Bischoff of Brooklyn celebrated his silver jubilee as musical director of the Brooklyn Deutsche Leidskrantz on April 6.

A series of concerts, illustrative of the music of different nations, given by the Ysaye Concert Society of Brussels, has been very successful. The concerts took place at Monte Carlo under the direction of Leon Jehin.

At the grand exhibition at Turin, to be held in July next, there will be an international competition for choral societies.

Wagner's "Tannhauser" was given in Alexandria, Egypt, in February, with immense success. It was the first performance of Wagner's music in that country.

Rumor has it that "Das Rheingold" has been refused performance at the Opera, Paris, from the fact that its presentation would not fill an entire evening, and would have to be followed by a ballet.

The Seidl Society of Brooklyn gave a memorial concert at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on May 2. The soloists included Rafael Joseffy and Franz P. Kaltenborn. A choir of fifty boys from the Church of the Heavenly Rest sang.

Three noted orchestral conductors died lately abroad. They were Francesco Lehar of Buda-Pesth, Theodore Loewe, formerly director of the Hoftheater at Coburg, and Constantin Zschoppe, director in the Stadt Theater at Heidelberg.

It is expected that the Seidl concerts will be revived at Brighton Beach this summer, as the financial status of the society is in the best possible condition.

Victor Hussia, noted abroad both as a composer and a violinist, has finished an elaborate orchestral composition, dedicated to the memory of the illustrious explorer, Vasco da Gama. The work will be produced shortly in Lisbon. It is described as a species of symphonic ode, terminating with a grand triumphal march.

Massenet's "Cendrillon" has been read at the Opera Comique and unanimously accepted. Massenet has recently been made a member of the Stockholm Academy.

Only Hungarian and Austrian composers will be allowed to compete for a prize offered by the Minister of War of Austria-Hungary, for a military march in honor of the jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Composers must send in their efforts by the 1st of July next, and on the 2d of December the prize march will be executed by all the military bands of the empire.

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### The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL, 316-320 Commercial Street.